Ac. 1852.

Washington 1st May 1836 —

My dear Sir, your letter of the 13th ultimo came
safe to hand, giving me the pleasing intelligence
of your happy meeting with your dear Elizabeth
& of her presenting you with a fine son, and
your honoring me with his name — for this
signal mark of your kindness & respect I
tender to you my grateful acknowledgements —
I present my blessings to this child, and my
prayers, that he may become an ornament to
that society in which he may be placed, and
a comfort & blessing to his parents in their
declining years — please kiss the dear boy for me
and present to your dear Elizabeth, my kind
congratulations, on this joyous occasion, &
how grateful you both ought to be to a kind
providence for the blessing he has bestowed
upon you, and her restoration to health
again. I had written thus far with joyous
feelings, and gratitude to a kind providence
for his blessing thus bestowed, when lo, the
mournful intelligence of the death of our
dear niece, and your amiable mother came
to us — it was a shock unexpected, that has from
joy turned us to morning — but why mourn, she
is transferred from a troublesome world, to one

of bliss, in the presence of her Saviour and
where no wave of trouble passes over her
peaceful breast—let us then cease to mourne
for the dead, but for the living; and unite
with the distressed husband in aiding him
to perform that arduous task devolved upon
him by this sudden & heavy bereavement, of
taking care of the dear little ones on whom
falls the heavy loss of a dear & tender mother—
peace to her manes, and consolation from
above to her dear husband, & all her con=
=nection.

I am truly happy to hear that you are
again restored to health, and may you &
your dear Elizabeth & dear boy long enjoy
this greatest of earthly blessings is the prayer
of your affectionate friend.

Andrew Jackson

P.S. I have long intended to write Elizabeth
in answer to her kind letter some time gone
by received, but really with pressure on my time,
business, & company, & bodily affliction, please
present to her this, as my excuse, & say
to her, I intend writing her soon. A. J.

Lewis Randolph Esqr.

Ac. 1852.

May 16th — I have given to our Dear boy the bleſsing and kiſs of his Dear Uncle, who is without doubt one of the kindest and greatest of men, this letter was enclosed in one of the kindest letters of condolence to my Father; and left unsealed for me to read if you had gone to Adams.— Oh my beloved Lewis would to God that you were here or I with you, this seperation bears with it too much pain and anxiety, no letter arrived for me yesterday, I feel most anxious to hear of your safe arrival,— Our baby is [illegible], I trust,— the white oak tea was of great service— he is larger and weighs more than Anna, he sends a thousand kiſses to his 'padre'— All the family are well and join in love to you, I feel stronger to day than I have done since the birth of my baby, Dearest, need I send you the devoted love of your wife you have it now and forever

Farewell, God bleſs you.
ESK

Per Andrew Jackson

(1836) (over

May 1, 1836

NASHVILLE
MAY

Lewis Randolph Esqr–
~~Nashville~~
~~[illegible]~~
Little Rock
Arkansas.

Naming a
son A. J.

~~[illegible]~~ for naming their
boy for Jackson

We the undersigned Mechanics in the Coach Manufactory of Mess L. Knowles & Co do certify that the timber for the undermentioned Carriage was procured by Mess Knowles & Co from the Navy Yard at Charlestown Mass. and Manufactured by us into a vehicle of the following description viz. a light two horse Phaeton with a Patent Leather Top. A square open front body. Seat and body painted with live oak. full hammer cloth driving Seat trimmed with Silver drab Tabarette, Not Painted, hangs on four lobster tail Eliptic Springs and brass Mounted.

Amherst June 1 18[illegible]6

Erastus Rowley Body Maker
J. McGregor Carriage Maker
A. W. Knapp Wheelwright

576

Papers relating to the
Phaeton, Constitution
Carriage

To
Andrew Jackson Jr Esqr
etc etc etc

Washington

Copy

Elbert Herring Esq.
Commr. Ind. Affairs,

Choctaw Agency
23 June 1836.

Sir,

The situation and feeling of the Indians on this frontier under existing circumstances with a war progressing amongst the eastern Creeks and Seminoles, together with the fact that great inducements have been held out to the Indians to engage in the contest between Texas and Mexico - these things combined with a general restlessness amongst the Indians, makes it my duty as I conceive to state to the Department that altho' to all appearances every thing indicates peace and friendship with the different tribes here - Yet still when the present exposed situation of the frontier on Arkansas is so obvious, and at this particular crisis, it might be the means of inducing some of the Indians to enter into the views of those who have been endeavoring to entice the Indians into their schemes and finally to bring about a War. I have no hesitation in stating that the Osages have for some time past been restrained, by the presence of the troops at Gibson from committing depredations upon the other tribes - The same to some extent may be said of the Creeks - and should a difficulty between the tribes, or a part of them, the great fear would be of involving the Indians in a general War, such an event would be deeply lamented and attended with many serious difficulties - The Department however is fully aware of the number of Indians, they are generally well armed and well provided to engage in a War. There are now three incomplete companies at Gibson of the 7th Regiment and one at Fort Coffee - with such a force surrounded as they are by Indians should a War break out they could scarcely defend themselves, without giving any protection to the Citizens on the line. The remainder of the 7th Regiment and the Dragoons, formerly stationed at Gibson have been ordered by Gen. Gaines to the South.

An additional reason for a strong force arises from the fact that hereafter the Creeks and Seminoles that will emigrate, will come over with bad feelings, and even the War party should any emigrate they will be still more hostile. They will soon understand their situation here, and the fear is that as far as they can they will communicate their feelings to others around - they are not here surrounded by Georgia and Alabama, they have the open prairie on one side and a thin population on the other - all these advantages over their late location will be explained no doubt by those who will be anxious to engage in War. and when taken in connection with the number of troops now on the Arkansas it will be a strong inducement for the discontented to commence hostilities.

The fact alone that there has been no war with the emigrant tribes here is alone attributable to the presence of the Military force upon the Arkansas.

With some of the tribes I think the utmost reliance can be had in their friendship, the Choctaws I have no fear of - and I have endeavoured to possess myself of the state of feeling with the Indians by confidential persons attached to each tribe. The remnant of tribes now in Texas - I have feared would depredations upon the settlements there - they are ~~not~~ however not in my Agency, and near to a force competent to check them. I would respectfully ask that this communication be submitted to the Hon: Secretary of War hoping that further aid will be extended to this frontier for the preservation of peace. I can only add that so far as I can every exertion to keep ~~the Indians~~ peace amongst the Indians, and to apprize the Department of any change of feeling will be used by me.

Respectfully
Your obt Sv
Wm Armstrong
Act. Supt. Ind: Affs.

For the President

Copy Letter from
Capt. Armstrong.

The President intends
submitting to the Cabinet
the subject of the propriety of receiving no-
:thing but specie at the
Land offices on such
the President would
like to hear your views
the only doubt of the
policy of the measure
it is the only means
as I believe to preserve
the deposit banks, but
doubts are entertained
as to its effects - will
you send the P. office
bill to State Dept
July 5th 1836.

The President

Mr. Kendall presents his respects to the President and hopes he will excuse him from attendance upon the Cabinet Council today unleſs it shall be his purpose to present some special matter for consideration as he is most anxious to complete the reorganization of the P. O. Department.

The bearer will wait for an indication of the President's wishes.

July 5th

The Postmaster
General
Andrew. Jackson
July 5th 1836

July 5. 1836

Ac. 1852

Washington
July 6th 1836.

My dear Sir,

Congress having at last adjourned it gives me a moment to acknowledge your letter of the 8th of May last. This I would have done sooner but I was waiting information from home, of what had been done, if any thing, with my ~~the~~ stud, before I could reply to this part of your letter. I am still without any information on this subject, but as I leave here by the 10th instant for home if I can arrange my official business by that day, I will write you from home and give all necessary directions about them.

I had the pleasure of seeing your mother a few evenings past. She is in improved health, and all your connections here are well.

Major Donelson has written you

on the subject of appointments in Arkansas – I had great perplexity & difficulty on that subject, was constrained to appoint Mr Johnston being the senior & well recommended Judge &c – and in deep affliction, gave to Mr Lacy the appointment of atto for the District which was intended to be given you – should Mr. Lacy refuse it – it will be given you you may rest assured it will always afford me pleasure to promote your welfare

I trust that Mr Fulton will come to the Senate – rest assured he is a good, & honest man –

In great haste I remain
your friend
Andrew Jackson

Lewis Randolph Esqr

FREE

CITY OF WASHINGTON
JUL
6

July 6, 1836

Lewis Randolph Esqr
Little Rock
Arkansa—

C. A Harris
20th. July 1836

the letter to which he refers being approved by the President were forwarded on the 7th. day of August from the Hermitage.

War Department
C. A. Harris

Maj. J Donelson
Knoxville or
Nashville,
Tennessee

584

Ac. 1852

Nashville July 27th 1836.

Sir:

I have received the Warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 113 (Treasury) dated 8 July in my favor for Fifty Dollars

with your Order thereon, directed to the Union Bank of Tennessee. Nashville for payment of the amount.

4/ 113

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

James P Grundy
by his agent
Felix Grundy

John Campbell, Esq.
Treasurer of the United States.

James P Grundy Esq is absent in the campaign agst the Creek Indians — His father the Hon F Grundy has signed the rect to the warrant upon the Union Bank & the amt has been placed to the credit of J P Grundy — which it is hoped will be satisfactory

Jno M Bass Prest
of Union Bank

Nashville July 29th 1836.

Sir:

I have received the Warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 113 (Treasury) dated 8 July in my favor for Fifty Dollars

with your Order thereon, directed to the Union Bank of Tennessee Nashville for payment of the amount.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

James P Grundy
by his agent
John Grundy

John Campbell, Esq.
Treasurer of the United States.

James P Grundy Esq is absent on the campaign agst the Creek Indians — his father (John Grundy) has signed the receipt to this warrant as agent [illegible] & the amount has been placed to the credit of J P Grundy which it is hoped will be satisfactory
[illegible] Prest
of Union Bank

Washington, 30th July, 1836.

Dear Sir,

Herewith you will receive nominations for Postmasters at Louisville, Ky., and Richmond, [V]a., in consequence of vacancies, which the papers will explain.

I do not perceive that it is necessary for me to add anything beyond what is contained in my official letters.

We have nothing new here of a private character, and the public news you will perceive in the papers. It was my purpose to consult you more fully about my office arrangements before you left, but the subject did not occur to me when I had a suitable opportunity.

It was my purpose to make Mr. Loughborough my second Assistant and a Mr. Coleman, late of North Carolina, my third, and Robert Johnston late Accountant, my Chief Clerk. Mr. Loughborough however has made up his mind to leave me, and I purpose making Mr. Johnston my second Assistant, have sent out an appointment of the third to Mr. Coleman, and offered the Chief Clerkship to Mr. Hand, late Solicitor. I hope the arrangements will meet your approbation.

The New Orleans papers received today inform us, that General Gaines has crossed the Sabine and marched to Nacogdoches, in advance [accordance?] with the purpose announced by him in his late despatches. I cannot but regret this movement, unless there are more conclusive reasons, than I have heard of. I have looked upon it as almost certain for some time past, that we should come in conflict with Mexico, before this affair with Texas should be closed, nor can I say that I should very seriously regret such a result. But I would wish our government in the meantime to maintain such an attitude as not only to be right but to appear so before the world. I am not quite sure that it is right for the United States to cross the Sabine under existing circumstances and I am quite sure that a large portion of our people and the people of other nations generally will pronounce it wrong. Our people are already considered responsible for the war-fare carried on against Mexico in Texas, and this sentiment will give [gain?] strength day by day throughout the world. Is not this view of the subject measurably just? Who but adventurers fresh from the United States fought the Battle of San Jacinto? Who but our enterprising and restless young men fill the ranks of the present Texian Army? Where come their regiments but from the United States? And what would have been our sensations towards Mexico, if we had seen her young men pouring into South Carolina by hundreds and thousands to give success to nulification, and sever our Union? These are the acts of our people which our government has not the legal authority to restrain, but the march of our troops upon the soil claimed by Mexico and supposed by most of the world to belong to her, is an act of the Government. For the acts of our people, the nation is responsible, for the acts of the Government, that responsibility is increased in the eye of the world ten fold.

Unless there be stronger grounds for General Gains['s] movement than any known to me, I hope, and earnestly hope, that anorder may be given him to countermarch to his old position. I believe that by such a step, we shall gain more than we may [have] lost by the forward movement and place ourselves on vantage ground in the controversy with Mexico, which is sure to come, if her people remain united, and her government profess the least vigor or spirit.

I feel as if I should not be satisfied with myself if I did not thus freely express my opinion on a subject so moment[o]us. The time will come and I do not think at a distant day, when Mexico will be overrun by our Anglo-Saxon race, nor do I look upon it as a result at all to be deplored. I believe it would lead to the amelioration and improvement of Mexico herself, but as guardians of the peace and interests of the United States, we are not permitted to go towar through philanthropy, or a design to conquer other nations for their own good. However to your better judgement I shall most cheerfully submit, holding myself in readiness to stand by my country and its government whether "right or wrong" when the final issue with any foreign nation shall be made up.

With the highest regard,
Your friend and
obedient servant,
Amos Kendall

General Andrew Jackson
President etc.

Ac. 1852.

[illegible] [illegible] to William A. Elison, the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of the
[illegible] [illegible] hand [illegible]:—
[illegible] [illegible] of said [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the twelfth
[illegible] [illegible] in the year eighteen hundred
and thirty [illegible]

Andrew Jackson

[illegible]

[illegible]

589

to be [illegible] administrators,
[illegible] their executors and [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] jointly of these presents:
[illegible] sealed and dated the
[illegible] [illegible] September [illegible] in the
[illegible] [illegible] eight hundred and thirty six —
year one thousand [illegible]
[illegible] Condition of the aforegoing obligation is such
[illegible] the aforesaid Michael Donaldson and
[illegible] of the aforesaid [illegible] or either of them, their or
[illegible] [illegible] executors or administrators shall
either of them their executors or administrators shall
well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the
said William A. Gleason, his certain attorney, executors
administrators and assigns, the just and full
sum of four thousand dollars, with lawful
interest thereon, at the rate of ten per centum per
annum, the said interest to be paid semi annually, and
the principal and the interest then unpaid to be paid
on or before the twentieth day of September

Sept. 23, 1836.

~~[illegible]~~ Mr Stenrods near Wheeling
Septr 23rd 9 oclock at night-

My dear Major,

My mind is sorely oppressed by not hearing from you at Louisville or other place - my fears of the situation of our dear Emily has been much heightened from not hearing from you or Andrew - you both promised to write me, and you have both failed, or at least they have not come to hand. I would have remained at Louisville until monday morning in hopes to hear from you, but the crowd was so large that a room to write comfortable not be got any where.

I leave here early tomorrow, have directed the postmaster if any letter arrives for me to forward it to Brown=ville where I expect to reach on Sunday morning & attend church & proceed on ten miles in the evening so as to reach Washington on friday evening next. Should this reach you at home I pray you to write me & let me hear how Emily & the dear little children are - I shall not rest until I hear from you - I left my dear little

590

Andrew sick & am very anxious
to hear from him and Andrews fa:
=mily. I reached wheeling about sun
set & there was an immense croud
such a one as I have never seen
there before - At Cincinnati & every where
I landed, there were immense crouds so that I was nearly worn down
with fatigue - I am rejoiced to see the
spirit of the people every where they
appear wide awake & ohio I think
perfectly safe - Indiana & Illinoise
certainly so.

pray write me soon how
our dear Emily is and when you
will be at the city - present my ardent
prayers to her for her speedy recovery
kiss the children for me and pre
=sent me affectionately to Andrew
Sarah & they children and believe me
yours very affectionately, and say to
Col Earle formerly he is in fine health
& Dr Gwinn. farewell

Andrew Jackson

Major A. J. Donelson

Free Andrew Jackson

FREE

WHEELING
SEP
24

Major A. J. Donelson
near Nashville
via Cincinnati
to Nashville
Tennessee

Department of War
October 4th 1836

Sir,

I beg leave to tender to you my resignation of the Office of Secretary of the Department of War.

I cannot withdraw from this station, to which I was called by your unexpected confidence and kindness, without offering you my sincere acknowledgements for the honor conferred upon me, and for the support you have given me, during my continuance here. I thank you for the multiplied proofs of personal and Official kindness which I have received.

In the hope that the decline of your life may be as happy, as the meridian of it has been glorious,

I am, Sir
With sincere esteem & respect
Your Obliged & ob Serv
Lew Cass

To the President of the
United States.

592

L. Cass resignation
and
Gen Jackson's
acceptance of same
1836

Washington, October 4. 1836.

Sir,

In accepting the resignation this day tendered by you, of the Office of Secretary of the Department of war, I take great pleasure in expressing the confidence, inspired by our past relations, that the post which you are about to assume will be filled with the same fidelity and ability that have been displayed in that which you leave.

Accept, also, Sir, with the assurance of a full reciprocation of the kind feelings and good wishes expressed by you, that of the sincere esteem and respect of

Andrew Jackson

Y. Ob. Servt.

Dear Sir,

your letter of the 26th October is recd containing the unpleasant news of the retrograde movement of Genl Call for the want of supplies - It is true that the whole Florida war from the first to the present time has been a succession of blunders & misfortune - as the movement had been made ahead of the supplies (when there had been so much ordered) and the withlacoochie reached, Powells camp & supplies discovered, he ought to have been reached, defeated and his supply of corn &c obtained to have foraged & sustained our troops until their own supplies could have been had. Why this was not done must be for who had the immediate command to explain - every thing at present is wrong but I hope the energy of Major Jesup will soon put the troops in motion. I sincerely regret the fate of Lane - he had acted loosely & without orders - left the post where Genl Jesup expected to find him - disappointed in not finding & defeating Powell he had got into a false position & could not get back as I suppose to his post, was mortified and destroyed himself in a moment of despair as I suppose.

You remark "had you received an answer to your letter at Greenville a force of required could have been had ready organised &c &c - of what force - I had given orders for the volunteers to be raised under the act of Congress in Georgia Alabama & Florida & Tennessee - this being done and apportioned, my power ceased, until a report of them was made when I was to organise them &c - Genl Call was requested when charged with

To James Ga

the command, to call you to his aid as quartermaster General, that as you had a knowledge of the country had been with Clinch and Scott your services would be important – by the act of Congress I had no power over the officering the militia – I have tried all the Generals & as Genl Jesup is now there & in command, he should well & crush this unfortunate business – The reason your Greenville letter was not answered, it had reached here, was sent on to Tennessee by Col Earle received in the hurry of business & confusion of company and not answered – but as you remark there cannot be need more men that there are as many in Florida as might eat Powell & his band.

Andrew Jackson
President
Washington
D Columbia

CHARLESTON S.C. OCT 23

Confidential & for your own eye

Washington Novbr 5th 1836—

My dear Sir,

I am sorely mortified at the proceedings in Florida against the Indians from first to the last accounts from that quarter— the late retrograde by Genl Call from the Withlacoochee, unexpected as it was, has filled me with the deepest mortification, when I reflect that he had three month to make preparation in, with ample powers over all supplies that he might make requisition for, and fortunately as he had met the enemy & was in the vicinity of his strong hold, and where the enemy had abundance of cattle & large supplies of corn— how Genl Armstrong has brooked this retrograde & his volunteers I cannot say, but unless they have lost their former energy & bravery, I should suppose not well.

An express was sent to him & you last night— having recd to day intelligence that you are at St marks I have directed another to be sent this evening to you at St marks

St marks with duplicates, and with
instructions for you forthwith
to assume the command # con=
=centrate your forces, and forth=
=with dislodge Powell from his
strong hold on the Withlacoochee
and occupy it establishing a depo one
on that river, & another at Volucia, and Ft-
King, which will enable you to
capture, destroy, or drive the enemy
into the peninsula & in due time
by an advance of posts to Tampa
& across to the atlantic to drive them
into the sea — The object of this note
is to inspire you to action so that
we may have it in our power
to meet our slanderers at an
early day with the intelligence that
you have met & defeated & dislodged
Powell from his strong hold be=
=fore congress meets — by being in
possession of a post, & depo, on the
Withlacoochee, Ft. King & Volucia.
you secure your rear & all its in=
=habitants & most speedily close the
war — you know I have confidence
in your zeal you have it now in your power

in doing so save the Genls feelings as
much as possible — we have had no report from him

by a prompt movement, in a few days, to strike Powell, and the Steam Boats will be able to supply you up the withlecooche with supplies — The Tennessee troops at Black creek can move up to Ft Drane in three days easy march, bringing ten days to them upon ~~their~~ packs # with this or more ~~each pack horse~~ amount, and each horseman with fifteen or twenty days, ~~and~~ Powells position being now well known, may be reached in four days from Ft. Drane — 400 — good swimmers can occupy the south bank of the river in 20 minutes, and I have no doubt with the Indian force, 600 can be got to volunteer — by reaching with foot=men & spies the river in the night the river may be crossed without your interruption & a lodge made in a few hours on the other side by the ~~[illegible]~~ you will pardon these hasty hints, you will receive them as mere hints for whilst at ~~this~~ distance) you may conceive them worth — they proceed from the great anxiety I have for your success, & that this Indian war may be, as it ought long since ~~to~~ to have been, put down by one prompt & energetic blow — I have been much mortified by the late retrograde. In haste

yr friend Andrew Jackson

Genl Jesup —

have no waggons leave Them to follow with supplies in your rear —

Ac. 5288

President Jackson
Washington
Nov. 6th / 36.

Private

Genl Jesup
Florida

President Jackson
Washington
Nov. 6th / 36.

---

private

Genl Jesup
Florida —

[illegible] وانا العبد ان [illegible] محمد الذي [illegible] [illegible] هنا [illegible] باقي [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] احمدي [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] وانه [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ١٢٤٠

[illegible]

Certificates of Grey Mare
and Horse.

فنوي مصمان يدوجلان وطنه باشني قسمه اللته مستو كنساكن حنساه هوستي اشنه لغدى ونوزه كسمان نهوهر

دوم كتاي اميمات [illegible] منيه مستيلك والتدي صاحبكا [illegible] ويه محمد ايغنا واهوهي انتاها [illegible] بيته

بكم ونيه تنانه [illegible] عشرة سعادم والله اله هنيل محرم ببتيه تحرير بعد ما واقف

أحمد العبد

أحمد الهادي

597

[illegible] شعبان و[illegible] اشتراسی [illegible] محمد آغا [illegible] البته شعبان باشی دکانه اوزرندن [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] شعبان [illegible]
[illegible] تحریرا فی ١٥ [illegible] سنه ١٢٥٢

Certificates of grey
mare and horse.

بهوص اشتهرها دنا حفظا افه السوص والحما بخنفسر الذى نسا ونكه ارتبر اجعز واكلامه با فه سها ... دوكو حوودور
وتحسن السه يا تنا ... سفل زقسعد لى اسعرى ا ١٦ ال بتبرحض هدى وانفشا الحسان لفو شله منه العذو ...
مرالسرن مبيتان قومورونا حصا اسر شها دنب زبين محرر احمد ٢ ج ١٢٥٢

599

Washington

November 26th 1830

My dear Sir,

I have to express my regret that the state of my health has been such until now as to prevent an immediate compliance with your request for letters to some of my friends abroad. The enclosed I hope will be acceptable to you. Desiring to be remembered cordially to Mrs Dudley and tendering to you both my best wishes for your happiness and safe return home, I am, my dear Sir, with sentiments of great respect

Y. obt servt

Andrew Jackson

Honble. C. E. Dudley

Washington City Jany 1st 1837

Dear Sir,

In a speech which was made by Judge White at Jonesboro, Tenn; and which has been published in the papers of that state and elsewhere, He stated in substance (I have not the speech before me) that you was asked how I stood in relation to the Administration and the coming election for President, and that your reply was, I do not know how he stands, I believe he is on the fence, and it is uncertain which side he will drop.

The first time I saw Judge White after the publication of his speech, I requested to know who was his Author in regard to the expression you was said to have made He gave me the name of Mr. Obrian, of Washington County, Tenn- as the person who heard you make the expression. It seems that one of my colleagues, and an honourable member from Virginia, has thought proper to introduce this charge upon the floor of Congreſs in the discussion of a Question now pending and undetermined in the House of Representatives. Not having any acquaintance with Mr. OBrien, and having some doubts in regard to the accuracy of his statement, I hope you will not deem it disrespectful in me to ask from you a refutation or confirmation of it. I know see that the weighty affairs of Government which draw so largely upon your time and attention leaves you but little time to attend to small matters like this. Yet it has become one of considerable importance to me, as it has been made so through the agency of others.

As I do not consider that I occupied the doubtful position assigned me, and having no reason to believe you would knowingly do me the least injury or injustice, I ask with the more confidence your answer, as early as it may be convenient

With sentiments of respect
I have the honour to be your most
Obt. Servt. &c

Signed — Adam Huntsman

Genl. Andrew Jackson

A true copy from the original —
Test A. Jackson junr

Washington Jany 2nd 1837

Sir

Your letter of the first instant is before me I have not the slightest recollection of having made the remark in reference to you which it seems from your note of yesterdays date was imputed by Judge White to me, in a speech at Jonesboro Tennessee. I do not know nor have I any recollection of the witness to whom Judge White refers you, I have no acquaintance with any of the O'Brien family, and it is scarcely possible I should have entered into the familiar discourse described by Judge White with a perfect stranger without retaining some trace on my memory of the man, or of the extraordinary questioning to which it would seem he subjected me,

If I had been interrogated about you, by one whom I thought entitled to take such liberty, I should have said to him, that I esteemed you from your votes and course in Congress, as a friend to the administration—that in regard to the *then* pending election for President. you were the avowed friend to White, but willing to give effect to the wishes of your constituents, if they preferred Mr. Van Buren, in case the election devolved on the house of Representatives

It is however superfluous labour to contradict the fabrications put forth by Judge White, and his speech makers, who it seems from your note, are repeating the stories made up for their electioneering harangues in the House of Representatives, the public know how to estimate their assertions. If it were worth the trouble, there is not one of their narratives, with which they have connected my name, so far as I have heard, that could not be proved as mere fiction by all the persons whom they represent as bearing a part in what they pretend to describe

But I do not blame these subalterns Judge White himself in his Knoxville speech did not hesitate to lead the way in this sort of traduction To distinguish his own purity and claim credit for disinterested moderation in declining the Vice Presidency (and at the same moment when he was seeking the Presidency itself and electioneering for it by boasting of this incomparable modesty) he gave the people of Tennessee to understand that I had attempted to purchase his support of Mr Van Buren, by an offer of the Vice Presidency as the first consideration, with the Presidency itself in reversion. There never was a grosser libel than this. There is about as much truth in it, as there was sincerity in that lame apology given in the Judge's letter to Mr Pryor Lea, wherein Judge White pretends he was desirous to prevent my election to the Senate of the United States, and send my bitterest enemy to that body giving him a high station whence to scatter calumnies against me, merely for my good, namely, to advance my pretensions to the Chief Magistracy by saving me from the suspicion of accepting the Senatorial office, as a means of electioneering for myself, an office which he lately accepted precisely under the circumstances which subjected him to the identical imputation from which he was so anxious to screen me, — This, and many recent developments of character shew, that Judge White under strong temptation has a lax code of morals for himself, and his remarkable readiness to invent pretexts to cover the naked and palpable selfishness of his late tergiversations ~~and~~ and multiplied inconsintances, shews, that he need not tax the invention of his subordinate instruments for falsehoods to suit his exigencies— whether then, he has fabricated himself the improbable story to which you refer in addition to the other shameful impu-tations with which he has associated my name, or is indebted for them to some of his nu-merous family of O'Briens. is matter of but little importance to me, They all now stand in equal credit with the country.

I am sir your most ob^{t}

Signed — Andrew Jackson

The Hon^{ble} Adam Huntsman

PS As Judge White has been the subject of your letter and my reply to it you will please shew him this ~~my~~ answer A J

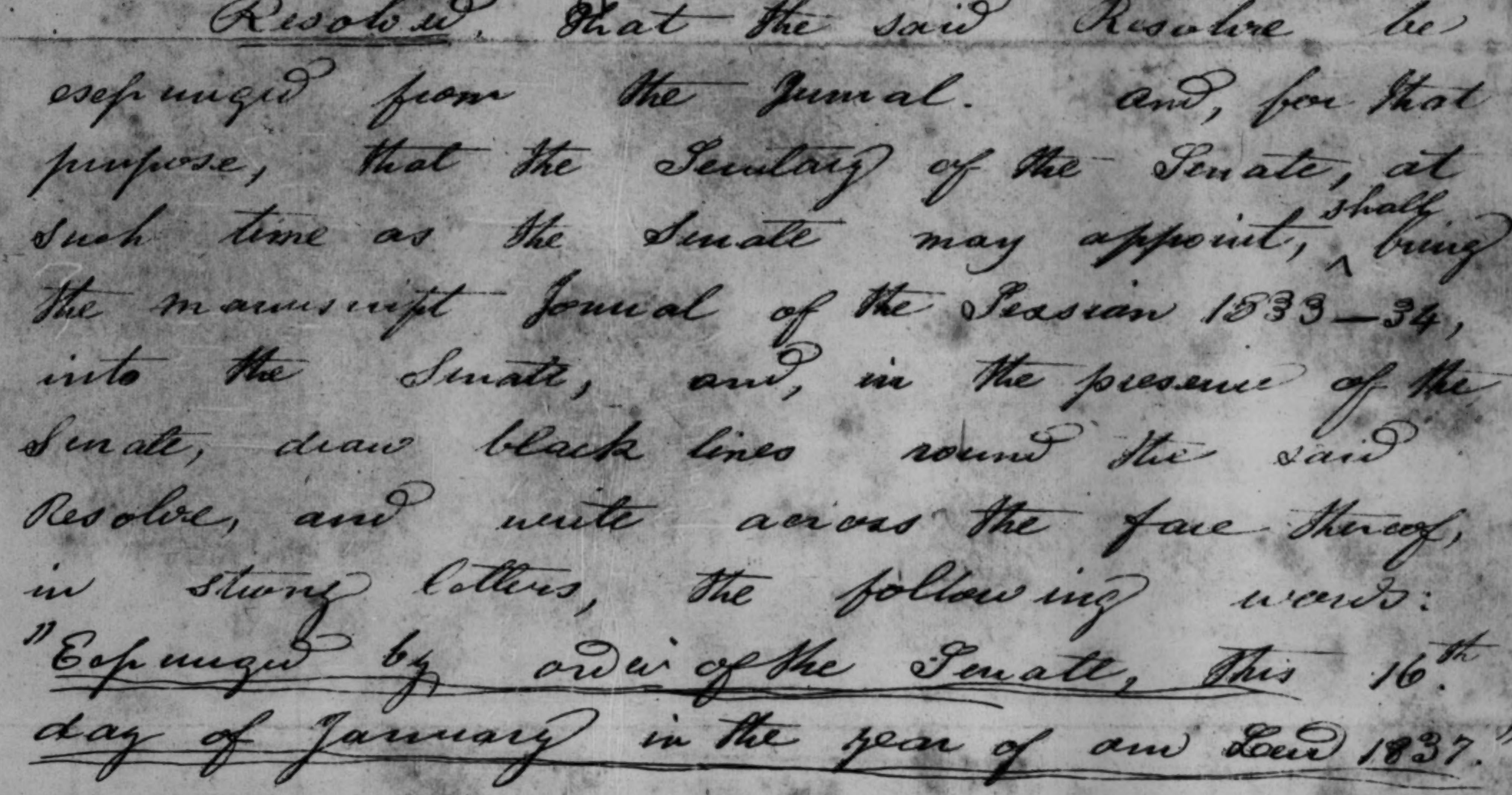
true copy from the original
Test— A Jackson Jun^{r}

Said Resolution was passed by the following Vote.

Ayes. *Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster*

Nays. *Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Alª, King, of Geo., Linn, Mc Kean, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright.*

FAC SIMILE *of Mr. Benton's original Expunging Resolution (without the preamble) passed by the Senate of the United States, Jany 16th 1837)*



Resolved, That the said Resolve be
expunged from the Journal. and, for that
purpose, that the Secretary of the Senate, at
such time as the Senate may appoint, shall bring
the manuscript Journal of the Session 1833–34,
into the Senate, and, in the presence of the
Senate, draw black lines round the said
Resolve, and write across the face thereof,
in strong letters, the following words:
"Expunged by order of the Senate, this 16th
day of January in the year of our Lord 1837."

Said Resolution was passed by the following Vote.

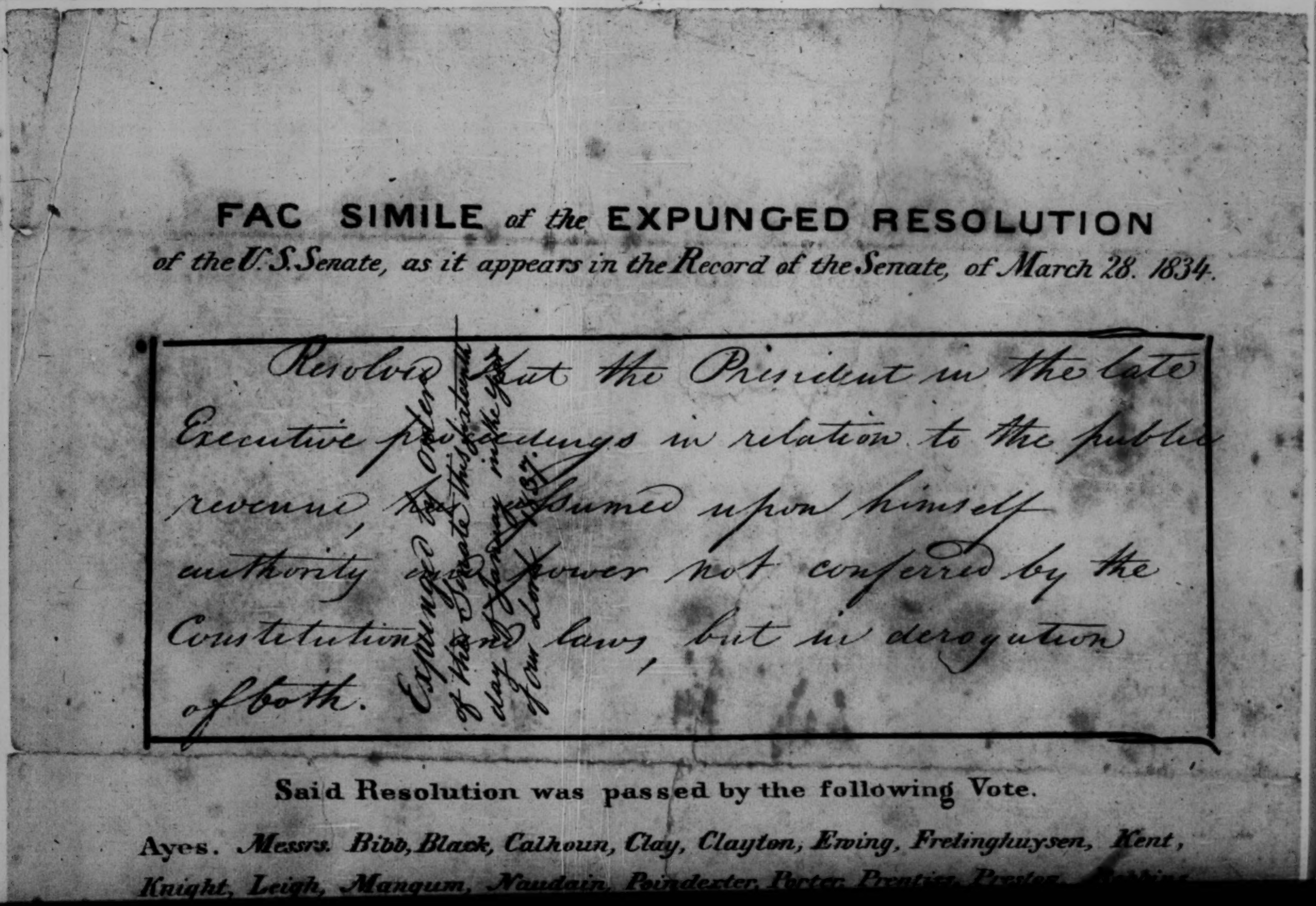
Ayes. *Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing, of Ills., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.*

Nays. *Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Kent, Hendricks, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White.*

Lithog. & Published by Haas. Washington.

604

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1837 by Philip Haas, in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Distr of Columbia.



FAC SIMILE of the EXPUNGED RESOLUTION

of the U. S. Senate, as it appears in the Record of the Senate, of March 28. 1834.

Resolved that the President in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.

Expunged by order of the Senate this sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord 1837.

Said Resolution was passed by the following Vote.

Ayes. *Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston,*

Expunging
fac simile

---

to be preserved
By
A. J

Gadsby's Wednesday P.M.
Feby 22d. 1837.

My Dr Sir;

Accompanying this, I hand you the Certificate relating to the Constitution Phaeton, presented this day to the President.

If you will excuse me, I will vary my suggestion in regard to the address of the President's reply, and beg permission to propose the following —

"To Daniel Jackson, Prosper M. Wetmore —
Gideon Lee, W. Horace Brown, Frederick A. Gay —
Committee —
C. W. Lawrence, Enos T. Throop, Charles Graham,
Wm. M. Price — & others — Citizens of New York."

My object as you will perceive, is to unite with those of the Committee, the names of a few subscribers at home.

I remain with high respect
Yrs most truly
Prosper M. Wetmore

To Andw. Jackson Jr Esqr
&c &c &c

P.S.
Pray do not give the President any trouble to expedite the copy of his reply — our stay will continue for some days.

Genl Andrew Jackson P. of the U.S. Dr.

TO WASHINGTON CITY POST OFFICE.

To postage on letters, &c. by Express mail

From Jany 1st 18[illegible] to March 3rd 1837 $ 10" 68
5 75

Received payment, for Wm Jones P.M.

617

The within account is an
error — I have returned three
letters applying for office &
others from the Auditors brought
by express mail — this is a tax
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] considered as charg-
-ed with [illegible] [illegible] paying —
A. J.

Tallahassee April 5th 1837.

My Dear Sir,

I received with great pleasure your kind letter and the accompanying parchment, executed as one of your last Official acts. This parchment gives, it is true a perpetuity to the injury which I have received through the ignorance of those who knew not how to appreciate a soldiers rights, but surrounds it with the shield of Truth and Honor, throwing in the shade the degrading influence of that Brevet, that travelled backwards, with Crab crawling stupidity. I can bear the injury like a man and a Christian, and feel only that I could have wished a notice officially published at Washington, which might yet be done (if entirely proper) by a simple suggestion and request by you to the President or Secretary of War. I suggest this from the fact, that remarks have been made on the subject of that Brevet calculated to wound my feelings from a source however, unworthy of my notice. I am now done with this subject and perhaps forever.

I had fondly anticipated that I could have sold out the past winter and retired among my friends in the West but in this I have been disappointed unless I submitted to a great sacrifice which duty to my dear Wife and Children forbid, but I think the ensuing Winter will enable me to realize the value of my property or something near it: in the mean time I fear that I shall have to make a short visit to the West during the hot season to bring Mrs. Butler down. My planting affairs are in good trim shall finish planting early next week. I have much anxiety on the subject of my family not having heard from them for some time.

Amidst the innumerable gratulations pouring in upon you from all quarters, will you accept from the heart of your old friend the expression of his ardent hopes, that you are at home, in health, and enjoying domestic comforts grateful to your heart, and free'd from the herculean cares, which you have so long borne with honor and profit to your Country, and secured for yourself a name that will ever live in the hearts of your Countrymen. May you long live in comfort and finally submit to the call of your God with cheerfulness and Christian Resignation.

Our friend General Searcy desires a place in your Remembrance.

Yours truly
Robert Butler

Andrew Jackson Expresident U States

509

Col. Robert Butler —
1837 — Shews a different
feeling that his former
letters of complaint
of injustice by me — his
not preserving
meritory receipts — the
truth is, he never had
a better friend or one
who laboured more
with the departments
to secure them justice
A J —

Andrew Jackson
Ex. President U. States
Hermitage
Tennessee

Robert Butler

1837

Jonesborough Apl. 21st

Dear Genl,

Since I enclosed you the other papers requested, I have obtained that of J. V. Anderson which I enclose you. wishing you health & happiness I remain your friend

John Blair

JONESBOROUGH
APR
22
Te

FREE

Gl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Davidson County
W. Tenn

Judge White introduces, Mr. O. Brodly as a witness and supports his credit with a high eulogy in praise of his integrity & honor. The judge was well aware that the credit of his witness required support, as his general character is that he is a good caterer for calumny & unworthy of belief – but all will admit, & I have no doubt, that he is a willing witness when they are told, that there is not any truth in his statement, and it is left for a high minded moral people to judge of his honor when they are informed that I had no conversation on the subject of the presidency election but in my own carriage where I had invited him to take a seat from the exposure of the hot sun in the company of Mr Louis Randolph & A. J. Donelson on my return to the city in the month of Septbr 1834 – we had there a free & friendly conversation on the subject of the attempt made by Mr Bell & others members of the con= to get up a caucus of the pre at Nashville election, which attempt it was put down by that real friend of Judge White & good man, Gov. Willie Blount, because the Governor believed it would not meet with the approbation of Judge White to be brought out in the way proposed as the candidate in opposition to the convention proposed to be held at Baltimore by delegates fresh from the people, and thrown upon the opposition for support, and if so brought out he could not support, but would oppose his election. Mr. O. Brodly fully concurred with the Governor & myself in these views, & stated that he was a member of the Legislature who was in session just before the meeting of the convention

612

that it had been proposed to have a caucus of the members of the Legislature & nominate the judge as a candedate for the presidency - that he opposed it on the same grounds as Governor Blount believing that judge White would be opposed to being brought out by any caucus, or in any other way but by the people, or a convention of delegates fresh from the people, and wrote the judge upon the subject - that the judge replied to Mr O. Bradly approving the course that he had pursued, and objecting to be brought out in any other ~~way~~ than by the free will of the people expressed by themselves, or through their delegates chosen for that purpose, and on the receipt of the judges answer, he put down the proposed caucus by the legislature. To all which I replied, this was realising my opinion of the judges republican principles - that I was sure that a more direct insult, than the proposition to bring him out, under the imputation of abandoning all his professed republican principles & upon which he had obtained the confidence of the republican party, would be insulting him, by an attempt to throw him upon the combined opposition for support and no friend of judge Whites could be a mover in such a measure - as every one must know it would destroy him politically forever - that if the people of Tennessee would pursue the course they had adopted in 1832 - elect delegates to the proposed Baltimore convention, and that convention should present him as president or vice President he would be sustained by the united voice of Tennessee & be a strong candidate but if placed before the people as was proposed by those who endeavoured to get up a caucus by the convention at Nashville would politically destroy him, and

-by-

by illustration brought to his mind the
fate of Aaron Burr. That I ever intimated, that
the running of judge White for vice Presid^t
with Mr Van Buren is a positive falshood
from what I have learned from Major A. J.
Donelson & others, Mr O. Bradly made that propo
=sition himself, and has become the
willing witness of the judge to cast the
imputation on me— this after the judge
had permitted himself to be duped into
the odious attitude of a decoy stool pigeon
to the opposition, to devide the republican
party, that the combined opposition of whigs
nullifiers, and no party, party, and his realised fate as
~~which~~ I predicted to Mr O. Bradly, that he
would be politically destroyed, and after
he has been thus politically destroyed, because I
would not abandon my principles and
support the judge, when he had abandoned
his, for the sake of office, display not only
a want of justice, but a want of principle
in both, which ~~a~~ an upright public must ~~[illegible]~~
forever condemn. and particularly when it is
remember that the judge after all his hypocri=
=cy as set forth by his witness Mr O. Bradly, of
his attachment to his republican principles
and opposition to caucus nominations, he
yielded to the little caucus of Bell Peyton &c,
in all clever, & bound himself hand & foot
to Mr Bells controle & continued to the end
of the one of the the whig candidates, to the great jeopar
of the success of the republican candidate, when
every one knew he had no hope of success, riding
over the country, and with his associates, Bell
& Peyton, eating dinners & making speeches, in
which he charged the Executive Department with
& corruption & when sworn to testify declared
upon oath that they knew of none of their
own knowledge; what calumniators—

613

[illegible]) He also states his testimony be-
fore [illegible] committee [illegible]

The use made of the unfounded
calumnies circulated by Wise and
his associates in their electioneering
speeches & on the floor of Congress,
would pass unheeded by me, was
it not for the use made of
the testimony of one of them
judge White to injure my future
fame, the ~~[illegible]~~ attitude of the judge
being a member of the Senate &
one of the whig candidates for
the presidency has placed him before
the american people in a conspic-
uous situation, and his late prominent
standing and the use made of his
testimony by the subsidised presses
of the opposition is the only in-
ducement that leads me to review
it and to point out its falsehoods
[illegible] be done me — was it
& [illegible] upon the judge
not for the [illegible] I should
testimony by the opposition [illegible] calumnies of Wise
leave the [illegible] to that condem-
Bell & their associates [illegible] virtuous
-nation that awaits them [illegible] the late inves-
public, from the result of [illegible] -tigation

614

and report of the majority of Mr Wise's
committee before which they
have been all sworn, and who
have acquitted all the Executive
Departments, whom the aspersed
& left Mr Wise & his associates
standing before the people as vile
calumniators - I have a stronger
motive than my own vindication
from the false insinuations by
judge White of the base motive as=
cribed to me - it is a debt I owe to
the moral world, to strip hypocrisy
of its covering & display to the world
what judge White under the so=
lemn obligations of an oath to
tell the truth, the whole truth, and
nothing but the truth, under the
feelings of vindictive passion, occa
=sioned by disappointed ambition
in failing to reach the presiden=
tial chair, can deviate from the
solemn obligations of that oath he
had just taken, & substitute
for truth the vagaries of his own
distempered mind, goaded as it was
by his disappointed ambition and
his own degradation which he had

placed himself in [illegible] his elec-
-tioneering [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] country
in [illegible] [illegible] his associates for
their [illegible] is [illegible] freely
put forth in their [illegible]
speeches against the Executive
officers of the U. S. and [illegible]
upon [illegible] [illegible] designate
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] charge
[illegible] [illegible] or [illegible]
of corruption, or [illegible] branch of the
law against any [illegible] to the [illegible]
government — [illegible] — The judge
of the judges [illegible] before the
presents himself [illegible] a protest against
committee with [illegible] committee to
the [illegible] of the committee
[illegible] before a committee
call [illegible] where the
[illegible] by the House in the constitution
judge [illegible] [illegible] the committee
[illegible] privilege [illegible] to call upon [illegible]
have a right to the Executive
[illegible] of the Government to discover
Departments [illegible] the judge as
but I have no doubt [illegible] to create
a [illegible] would like [illegible] the
[illegible] order, and so [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] with the house of Lords
on a footing [illegible] in England or

but the [illegible] in or out of Congress
when called on by a legal constitu-
tional tribunal, with legal power to call
persons before it, is bound to obey.
and the judge ought to have been
[illegible] that this committee was
raised at the instance of his accu-
sers Bell Peyton & — and [illegible]
the judge would not submit to
the [illegible] of the law,
that there [illegible] for political pur-
poses would raise a committee
[illegible] with the constitution
and before whom citizens could
be legally called, fined & imprison-
ed for refusing & the members of
the Senate were privileged
from [illegible] of the Senate
They members of the Senate were
might be the only ones the judge thought
acquainted with the [illegible] had made the
record of them, and [illegible]
charge of corruption viewed as profligate
indeed they were [illegible] having made
& vile communications, to presume
the charge [illegible] for substantial
[illegible] purposes [illegible] vile
[illegible] therefore the judge [illegible] to go on
[illegible] we [illegible] the
[illegible] of the [illegible] freely [illegible]

([illegible] 2) — members of the
The Senate & House of Representatives are the constitutional guardians
of the life, the liberty, & character of
the citizen, & when any one of them
make a criminal charge against
any individual, it is at once behoved
the ~~[illegible]~~ member thus ready to
verify the truth of the charge, &
of the facts, he is rightfully charged
as a violator of the constitutional
rights of the citizen, & a vile calumniated & it was a bad plea for you
as one of the associates of the house
to put in to shield yourself from
[illegible] see page of journal, &c — But
notwithstanding the judges privileges, or
pleaded he consents to testify & vote so—
[illegible]) and presents the following
reasons, see journal page 27 bottom, and
that all may see the degraded state in
which this Senator & vote candidate
for the presidency has placed himself
(here insert the whole from the journal)
"for many years, he says, I have been
on the most intimate & confidential terms with the chief magistrate
we have conversed with, & written to
each other, with as much freedom
as if we had been brothers. I
should

should have myself disgraced by designedly
bringing any matter of this kind before
the public. If this was not a sham declara-
tion of hypocrisy, why did not the
judge stick to this plea in for his
privileges as a sanction to relieve him from
the voluntary disgrace which he admits. This the
judge did not so intend by ~~[illegible]~~ we
of disappointed ambition was offspring
he threw out this in terrorem, in hopes
he might intimidate the executive
& hold forth to the world some dreadful
corruption — some hideous treason
lurking beneath these confidential
letters & private interviews — but this
piece of hypocrisy did not avail
him, as soon as I had an intimation
of this dishonorable & degrading appeal
to the committees I forthwith gave
him absolution from all confidence
& required that he should be interrogated
upon all points, and regret that he
had not been there to interrogate
him, I should have brought out "if sworn"
the whole truth. He hoped that his dark insinu-
(mark this) if he ~~[illegible]~~ corruption & treason would
=motions of corruption for his ~~[illegible]~~
induce the mover for his imputation upon
to withdraw it, and leave an imputation upon
my character, but he was deceived, he was
was sworn) I must tell what

I know or believe to be true; I would
to god for his [illegible] sake, he
had confessed himself to this; for
in the next breath he declares
from it he continues; and I con=
=sider myself called upon to testi=
=fy at the instance of the pre=
=sent chief magistrate and of
the Doctor [illegible] colleagues who
[illegible] been chosen [illegible] to [illegible] him:
and that of any disclosures I may
make would seem to be of matter
which in a question of honor, I ought
not to make public; I do so in
consequence of the necessity they
have imposed on me; and that
the injunction of secrecy has
been removed by them & that by
me. With this [illegible] the judge
pretending [illegible] to be sworn
& [illegible] he was in what a [illegible]
feeling where shown against this
[illegible] rival; what a regard
[illegible] truth & the sanctity of an
oath - who could [illegible]
this that Mr. Van Buren had any
agency in [illegible] [illegible]
for the judge; what interest would

could Mr. V. B. have in the [illegible]
and before the Judge made the
charge, he ought to have given
the proof upon which it was ma[de]
to have relieved himself from
the degrading suspicion [illegible]
from the [illegible]
of [illegible]
a successful rival, for all im-
=putations of this sort all honour-
a just man would have [illegible]
unless he could have presented
with it positive proof to sustain
the charge - for from this I
believe as it respects the charge
against Mr Van Buren it is to-
=tally untrue - and as regards my-
=self I will give the accused, my
letter to [illegible] the
[illegible] I suppose when [illegible]
all the members of Congress
were called upon by the mem-
=bers [illegible] the
wanted the truth of the charges
made manifest, that it ought
might appear but acting upon the
legal rule, that all men were to be presu-
=med innocent until guilt was established

(2 sheet)

As it appears from the journals that
against Mr Wise & his associates there
was the [illegible] in general terms, to make
charges and complaints against
whom they were made to exonerate
upon receipt of your [illegible] I replied
themselves; to which I refer and will
recorded
be found in the journals of the pro=
=ceedings of said committee page 17—
In which among other things I remar=
=ked "that after all the severe accusations
"contained in the various speeches of
"yourself and associates, you are unwil=
=ling of your own accord to bring specific
charges, then I request your committee
to call upon yourself and your
associates, and every other member
of Congress who has made the general
charge of corruption, to testify, before
[illegible] whether you,
[illegible] our country, [illegible] corruption [illegible]
or they, know of any [illegible] in the Executive
or abuse of trust in the [illegible], what it is, if
Departments, and if so, [illegible] any case
you are able to point [illegible]
where there is the slightest reason to
suspect corruption [illegible] a breach of trust
[illegible] shall
no obstacle [illegible] to prevent the fullest
be interposed [illegible]
scrutiny by all legal means

618

the offices of all the Departments will be thrown open to you and every facility furnished for this purpose – (This is) the only act of the Executive as it related to the witnesses that should be called before the Committee – does this justify of the insinuation in stating that he was brought before the Committee – the moral world must shudder at such loose charges – but I answer – it was not me ~~that~~ brought him before the committee he had become the [illegible] of this [illegible] his public speeches the calumniator of the Executive Departments, ~~or~~ I could have had no agency in his being summoned. – The Committee were the judges in this case, not me, therefore finding the judge among those members who had been charging the Executive Depts with corruption & fraud, they summoning him, and if he had charged it truly he would have ascribed it to the opposition ~~both~~ [illegible] calumniators of the Executive

departments, and had the judge
so done he would have done
more justice to truth & his concience
& how degraded must any one appear
in the eyes of all honorable men, who
would use such vile subterfuges for his
voluntary offer of betraying, as he
says himself the most sacred con=
=fidence of private friendship that
~~then~~ existed between us - and how
degrading to the senatorial character
& the candidate for the presidency to
introduce the name of his successful
rival and charge him falsely with
having an agency in calling his honor
as a witness before the committee

It is to be regretted for the judges for=
=tune & fame, that he had not confi=
=ned himself to that honorable
rule "never to seek, or decline office"
had he done so, he would not have
found himself in that degraded
situation in which he stands before
the american people - He first declined
the public honors because it was unbecoming
his situation as a candidate for the
presidency - he next accepts, but when
honored with a toast, he is too modest
to return his thanks for the compliment
but -

requests the president to do it for
him— but the next thing we see and
hear of him, he is accepting all invi=
=tations in his reach, and those where [illegible]
dinners at Baltimore beyond it,
regretting he cannot attend them— loom=
=ing over the whole country eating
& making speeches commendatory of th
executive & Mr V.B. and after [illegible] before stated
the and the degradency [illegible] making in writing the following
affidavit which is communicated
thro the chairman to the committee
which will be found in page 109
journal of the proceedings of [illegible] co=
=mittee to which I refer and beg
the attention of the public— He sa
"The oath administered to me was to
tell the truth, the whole truth, and
nothing but the truth," after being
sworn the following interrogatory wa
put to me— Question, Do you of your
own knowledge know of any act by
either of the heads of the Executive
departments which is either cor=
=rupt or a violation of official
duties— here is a clear distinct pro=
=position, which a conscientious
and honorable man could answer
[illegible] and would so have answer
=ed at once, without evasion or circumlocu=
=tion— How h
The [illegible]

(4th sheet)

5 How has the judge answered it. he begins,
instead of answering directly upon
the manner ~~of~~ in which the question
is worded, it is somewhat difficult for
me to determine to what extent I ought
to proceed with the answer also and
after presuming that it could not be
the meaning of the committee to con=
=stitute me the judge of what shall be
considered corruption or a violation
of official duty by any of the heads of
departments. What judge White who
had sat on the supreme court bench
of his state, now a member of the
high court of impeachment, before
whom all the executive branches
of the government might be brought
for corruption, or violation of official
duty, profess under oath that he was
incompetent to understand the
plain import of the interrogatory
which had been propounded all
of the charges made by Wise and
his associates of whom he was one
O shame where is thy blush for such
equivocation & evasion of a direct
answer to the plain question proposed — but
the real motives of the judge ~~[illegible]~~ for all this
circumlocution, will be seen in the
sequel but at last he says," of my own
knowledge

620

knowledge [illegible] not heard of any frauds actually practised either as to the sales of public lands, or as the purchase of Indian reservations; yet from information I have received in which he confides (he likewise has sense to keep secret the source from which he has derived his information) that the public may judge of its credit, I do believe great frauds have been practised, and are going on as to both, and in some of these, our own officers or agents have been and are now concerned or interested." Why has this conscientious witness thrown a censure upon all our officers & agents, in thus justifying not name the officers, or agents, that he is informed was practising these frauds that they might be punished, and the faithful officers & agent freed from the judges imputations — Why as the judge was sworn to tell the whole truth, did he not come out with the names — was it because he would have exposed the name of his friend Mr McConnel who the judge under the confidence I reposed in him, had imposed this unfaithful agent upon the Executive, as confidential agent in the Cherokee Country, and who it appears, from Mr R. J. Currys defence against the charges of the judge was at the time appointed interested in the purchase of Indian reserves, and opposed all the exertions of our faithful agent Mr Curry in carrying into effect the views of the Executive, unless some arrangements were adopted to secure him McConnel in his fraudulent speculations in Indian reservations — it appears from Mr Currys expose that before his appointment he was engaged in these

speculations and being notorious the judge
must have been informed of them ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible] before he defended himself~~ and the judge being the agent
entrusted by the Executive, if he approved the
measure & had confidence in Mr McConnel
to hand him the commission and having
appointed him agent by handing him
the commission, was morally responsible
for the fitness & honesty of Mr McConnel &
not the Executive; as he was sworn to
tell the whole truth, and has introduced these
subjects so foreign from the interrogatories and other of the
put, ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] the whole circum-
=stances ~~attending~~ the appointment of this
faithless corrupt agent, ~~and that~~ whom the Executive as soon
as his character & conduct was made known
to ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~time he was~~ removed, to the
extreme mortification of the judge &
~~[illegible]~~ the public will now be able
to judge how far the Executive Departments
were responsible for this appointment &
why the judge does not reveal the names
of his informants to the committee
that it might have called for the proof
see page 110, Journal. wise committee —

The judge next proceeds to give a detected
account of the policy of the Government
in removing the Indians, and the Secretary
of War in the session of 1831 & 1832 coming to
him & urging the passage of a law for the
reasons given to create an Indian bureau
that he had prepared a bill for the purpose
& that if the bill passed the bureau should be
well filled ~~or~~ see page 110 at bottom — that
he referred him to the chairman of the House
(who was Mr Bell) & if his cooperation could be
procured that he would do all in his power to
effect his wishes — the bill says the judge was

and strong representations made of the ne-
=cessity for its passage the opposition in the
senate was withdrawn & the bill passed -
gentle reader keep in mind that the
bill was introduced by the judge on the
application & solicitation of Governor
Cass secretary of war, not by the Executive
the judge proceeds Congress adjourned & no
appointment made of commissioner un-
=til the next session, when the same gentlem[an]
whose incompetency gave rise to the law
to which was attached $3000 pr annum was nom-
=inated who attached the salary of $3000 judge White vote
he proceeds - the nomination was referred to the
committee on Indian affairs, ~~who~~ and they reported
recommending that the nomination be con-
=firmed. at that session (says the judge) I hap-
=pened to be in the chair, and when I
heard the report withdrew from the chair
and spoke to the gentleman who made the
report; told him what had passed between the se-
=cretary & myself and that I felt it due to the
senate & the country that the facts should be
disclosed so that the nomination might be
acted with a full understanding of the facts
he told me he would have the nomination
laid on the table, until he could see the secret[ary]
& communicate my statement, and have
his ~~statement~~ explanation on the subject - he did so, and after-
=wards informed me (the judge) that he had seen &
conversed with the secretary - that he admitted my
statement to be true, but that after the passage
of the law, Mr Herring had devoted himself to ac-
=quiring a knowledge of the duties pertaining to the
office & was then well qualified to discharge them
under this statement I (the judge) said nothing fur-
=ther, and the nomination was confirmed - mark how
gentle reader that the statement of Governor Cass the nomination
satisfied the judge, & he approved [illegible] Cass the conqueror [illegible] - ~~[illegible]~~ why

refer to page 111, journal of [illegible] committee

(5 Sheet)
Why the judge has introduced this subject I will
be able to shew in the sequel, that it was to gratify
his vindictive feelings goaded by his disappointed
ambition [illegible] I have to draw an inference [illegible] on the
that the way in which appointments [illegible] was
executive which the judge
false as it was malicious — the reader will keep
in mind that Governor Cass secretary of war had
the bill passed thro the instrumentality of [illegible]
to tell the truth [illegible] on his oath [illegible] but he [illegible]
the judge as the judge [illegible]
and I now state positively, that the nomination
of judge Herring as head of the Indian bureau
was at the earnest solicitation of the secretary
of war, who was responsible to the Executive for
all the duties pertaining to the war depart=
=ment, and that judge White upon two occa=
=sions was thus informed by me, and every
head of Department, & Mr [illegible] who now
fills at the head of the Indian bureau, & who
the judge so justly eulogises for his fitness
also well knows, and that I had made out the
nomination for another, sent by my private
secretary to the Senate, but before he commu=
=nicated the message he met with the Secre=
=tary (Cass) who prevailed upon him to withhold
until he could have an interview with
me, and in that interview he urged the goodness
& trustworthyness of judge Herring — that he was
a man of science and turned his attention to
the study of the Indian character, habits and
manners and would fill the office more
agreeable to him than any other, and as the
Secretary was responsible for the duties of the
office, well acquainted with Indians, their
habits & interests, with ample capacity to su=
=perintend the Indian bureau, I yield, as I ought
to the Governors solicitation, withdrew the nomina=
=tion made out & nominated judge Herring to the
Senate, all which I had communicated to the
judge on two several occasions — what were the prefer=
=ences of —

622

of judge Herring as it regarded two of the candidates ^Judge White & Mr Van Buren^
~~[illegible]~~ for the Presidency, I know not, but
judging from his associations, if he had any
predilections, it was in favor of Judge White
~~about~~ as two thirds of the officers & clerks in Washington
were, and this judge White, before he deposed,
well knew. Judge Herring was a devoted friend
of the Secretary of War, and I know it was
mutual. Having premised this much I
proceed with the judges deposition, reques-
=ting the reader to keep in mind that the ques-
=tion put to the judge, ^underoath^ by the committee was
"Do you of your own knowledge, know of any
"act by any of the heads of the Executive Depart-
"=ments, which is either corrupt, or a violation
"of official duty." The judge proceeds (page 111, journal
of proceedings of Mr Wise's committee) "and it so did hap-
=pen that altho' I never heard Mr Herrings integrity
called into question, yet his want of capacity ^before he got the office^ was
admitted by all ^with whom I conversed^ (not by Governor Cass, you ought ~~[illegible]~~
to have recollected as you were underoath) that the Secretary
~~as~~ ^that^ you have already deposed, "that the Secretary who waited upon
told the member of Congress ^with^ "that he judge Herring was
& conversed with him, that you ~~must~~ have believed
"then well qualified" your withdrew your opposition
it true ^then^ as you ... the appointment. The judge
& acquiesced in the last session ~~of Congress~~ he
proceeds - During the last session he
was appointed paymaster, and Mr C. A. Harris
appointed commissioner, who so far as I
can judge, is a most faithful competent
and efficient officer. Why ^was^ this introduced
it had no relevancy to the questions the
judge has not given his opinion of the
competency or incompetency of judge
Herring for the duties of paymaster - he
admits his integrity. I therefore leave
the gentle reader to devise why he introduced
this irrelevant matter from the question pro-
=pounded. The judge proceeds. (page 111 journal) I think the public

interest suffered much from the incom=petency of J.B. Herring while he was in office and that it will take some time still to come before his successor, with all his zeal, watchfulness, and industry, will be able to make those reforms which the public interest requires - now as the judge was not sworn to give his thoughts - why has he obtruded them - why did he not point to the injuries and the reforms that judge Herring had from incompetency permitted - The answer is ready because he could not, because the vigilance of the superviseing power, had attend with vigilance and at once corrected all errors when committed - it is true that Mr Harris has introduced a system on the Indian bureau that was ne=cessary, and which gives a regularity to all the business appertaining to his bureau and saves, since introduced, much labour, & preserves regularity -

The judge proceeds "I feel that I should do the "Secretary injustice were I to stop here. I do "not believe he intended to deceive me, or to "injure the public, when he promised me that "if the office was created it should be well filled; "but that after it was ~~filled~~ created," note reader this pure the vindictive feeling that prompted the immaculate judge as was supposed, ~~to burst~~ ~~who~~ his ~~subsequent~~ ~~passion~~ to permit his vindictive passion to govern, and swerve him from the truth he exonerate the secretary, and introduces a falsehood knowing it was such to throw a base a false imputa=tion over me" as it connected itself with all the communications of the Indian Department, and the officers might have a very extensive influence -

influence, it was" (mark the words) "it was" "the positive
affirmative & this under the solemn obligations of an oath,)
"esteemed a matter of importance to have it felt by the
"a decided friend to the gentleman who was then looked
"to by the president and many others as the person
"who ought to succeed the present chief magistrate;
"and that the secretary was constrained to yield
"to an influence which he believed he had not
"power successfully to resist." Can any moral
man who has any regard for the solemnity of an
oath who has attended to the former part of the judge's deposition
~~and statement~~ of the influence used by the Secretary
of war in obtaining the passage of this law,
the agency that the secretary had in getting
judge Herring appointed — the Secretaries
declaration made to the member of congress
who waited upon the secretary, — ~~the [illegible]~~ integrity
~~statement~~ of judge Herring's capacity,
fitness, ~~or the~~ which judge White's withdraws his opposition acquiescence in
the nomination, who must not be horror-
struck upon the perusal that a man of judge White's exalted station disappointed ambition became
should be so poor vindictive regardless of the obligations of an
oath as to make the above statements, well
may every moral & religious man exclaim
"o the times & the depravity of the morals"
but the judge proceeds "I am the more inclined to
"adopt this opinion, because, from a very extensive
"intercourse with the secretary relative to the Indian
"affairs, I was impressed with the belief that
"in all cases where he was left free to pursue
"his own judgment, he was disposed to act with the
"utmost fairness, and with a strict regard
"to the public interest;" I would to god I could say as
much of judge White as he has said of the secretary,
that unworthy agent McConnel never would have
been imposed upon the Executive nor the
false statements made, that have been in his deposition
But to proceed — the judge says" and because I know
~~in a manner~~ most satisfactory to myself, that as co
— as 1831 —

(6 Sheet)

as 1831 - (if not sooner) when the first Cabinet was dissolved, and a new one created, the president had fixed his mind upon the present president elect as the most suitable person to succeed him; and that, with a view to procure harmony among the members of his political family, it was considered important to remove from the old Cabinet those gentlemen, who, it was believed, did not coincide in opinion upon that subject, and form a new Cabinet that would be a unit; that is each member of it concurring with the president as to the person most proper to succeed him when his Eight years of service should expire." There never was a more deliberate base falshood than the foregoing statement. I say deliberate, for the judge knew when he was deposing to it that it was false, and without the least foundation in truth for its support. indeed it would seem from his whole deposition that he was lead on by vindictive passion produced from his disappointed ambition that he has become regardless of truth - that he makes his facts to suit his vindictive spleen then swears to him. The judge was well informed that when I entered on my administration I had adopted a code of written rules for my own government and that of the heads of Departments - he was in my confidence then he read & approved them and ~~from~~ these rules have not been departed from, one of which were, that no head of a department should become a candidate for the office of President or vice president whilst he continued as head of the Department - that judge White well knew the causes which lead to the disturbance of my first Cabinet.

and he well knows that these causes had no
reference to who should be my successor
as he has so falsly set forth. Mr Van Buren
after making every effort to remove the causes
& restore harmony and failing he become
disgusted as major Eaton did, and before I
knew any thing of their determination
handed in their resignation, and before
I would accept, sent for & expostulated with
them on the impropriety of the act-
they were both stedfast in their determination
and I accepted their resignation - and I
state positively that there never had been
a suggestion made before or at that time
of any person to succeed me in the presiden
=cy- I appointed Mr Van Buren minister
to England and as far as I am informed
and believe he accepted of the mission
to get clear away from political strife
& with the expectation to remain
abroad during my administration
and judge ought to have recollected
as he was upon oath & had sworn
to tell the truth & nothing but the
truth that Mr Van Burens name was
never announced for the vice presi
=dency untill he was rejected by
the faction in the senate that in those
days were the majority, and that the
upon the [illegible]
^ people, feeling indignant at the corruption that produced it
with one voice from maine to Louisiana
announced him for the vice Presidency

and elected him without any electionea
or stump speaking
~~ering~~ by him and for that act and
other[illegible] similar ones, the people have
expunged many of them from the
senate but judge White does not stop here
with his false statements the following are
equally false & wicked he proceeds "when
the old Cabinet was broken up, ~~he did not~~
the services of
"~~want~~ it was not wished to have Major Eatons
~~services~~ in the Cabinet; the intention and
wish was, to put me (the judge) in his place,
and with my aid in Tennessee, to have
him elected to succeed me on the senate."
premeditated
There never was a more unblushing &
falshood than this - Major Eaton had
tendered in his resignation the same
morning that Mr. Van Buren, with-
out any intimation to me before
it was done & would not take it back
on my solicitation so to do, and as
far as I know without any expectation
of again entering into public life.
It is true I offered ~~again~~ the war office
to judge White - I say again for in 1828
when I was notified from Washington
city that I was elected I began to reflect
on fit & proper characters to fill my
cabinet - knowing the value of a true
then
& confidential friend and believing judge
knowing truly
White one, and Major Eaton another
and wishing to have one or the other in my
cabinet, I wrote to judge confidentially, that
as he & major Eaton had been instrumental
again
in bringing me, contrary to my wishes, into

public life, and into the responsible office of president of the U States, that he the judge, or Major Eaton must come into the War Department that I must have one friend near me on whom I could implicitly rely that for my confidence was well placed in the judge I leave now for all honorable men to decide and if any circumstances existed which would prevent him from accepting that office to hand the letter over to Major Eaton that he might be informed of my wishes— When I reached the city in 1829 the judge called upon me and informed that the circum-stances of his family & his late bereavement in the loss of his children would prevent him without his incompetency in point of information in military matters would prevent him, that agreable to my request he had handed the letter to Major Eaton and from conversation he had with Major Eaton he expected that the Major would not accept— I sent for Major Eaton and he reluctantly agreed to accept— when my first cabinet was broken up and about to form a new one, and from my confidence then in the judge, I again offered him the appointment he still declined adding ~~necessary~~ his increased bereavements, and the situation to those that remained as his reasons for not accepting, and presented Mr John Bell for that appointment see his letter on file— how far these facts comports with his present statement on oath to tell the whole truth is for a virtuous people to decide— The judge gives no source of his opinions

7th Sheet

~~of his opinions under oath, and his probabilities,~~
~~[illegible]~~ he was ~~[illegible]~~ to tell the
truth the whole truth & nothing but the
truth upon a plain question put by
the committee ~~[illegible]~~ not sworn to re
late probabilities — after getting thro with
his probabilities ~~[illegible]~~ and returns again
major Colonel ~~[illegible]~~ appointing Mr Herring for
to the motives ~~[illegible]~~ as to the motive ~~[illegible]~~
and says, "This opinion is still further fortified
"the pointing of Mr Herring in my mind, from the belief
"and confirmed ~~[illegible]~~ appointed from that time
"that all the officers appointed upon the same
into this, have been selected to the same
"principles and with a view step son by
"object." Say judge, was your appointed ~~[illegible]~~
"marriage, Mr [illegible] was not seen in the [illegible] the con-
"~~carriage~~ for that base object, was Mr
selected to ~~[illegible]~~ the reverend Mr McGee both
your confidante ~~[illegible]~~
Mr Connel or the reverend appointed for this
command by your Sister [illegible] in the city
base object was [illegible] Governor for this
who was ~~[illegible]~~
base object — o Shame, where is thy
blush, o conscience under the solemn
sanction of an oath, why did you not slumber awaken
the judge from this vindictive mood of
depravity and arouse him to the
the truth and save him from the degrad-
ation of false statements under oath to speak
nothing but the truth. But the judge goes
on with his deposition of probabilities, founded
on falshood & fiction all engendered in his distem-
pered mind roused to fury from his desperated
ambition & [illegible] as ~~[illegible]~~ things that have
no foundation in truth [illegible] hear

626

~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible] from the~~
~~[illegible]~~ journal page 812 wise' committee,
The judge proceeds, "connected with this subject, and tending to show
that I am most probably correct in the view which
I ~~have~~ ~~taken~~ of it, there are many circumstances
which I have ~~become~~ acquainted with, ~~that~~
which show that ~~[illegible]~~ the president
watched with care and uniformly endeavoured
to prevent every thing which would have the
effect of enabling any other citizen to compete
~~[illegible]~~ successfully with the gentleman who was
his favourite" to ~~read~~ gentle reader, as the judge was
sworn to ~~the~~ tell the whole truth, why did he
not state the "circumstances with which he
had become acquainted" that lead to the conclusion
that I was in 1831-32 & 1833 ~~[illegible]~~ watching with
care, to ~~prevent~~ every thing that would ~~[illegible]~~ enable any other citizen
to compete successfully against my favourite. It
is a maxim well established in law, that a witness
who conceals the truth is guilty of falshood; why
then did the judge not state the circumstances
within his knowledge which would warrant the
conclusion drew - I answer, that none existed in
truth to warrant the judges conclusion -
but to proceed with the judges testimony - He proceeds,
& says "During this same session of 1832 & 1833
"when Mr Harris was appointed" ~~[illegible]~~ The judge's
Monsieur Tonson is once again the judge "on
not shake from his memory the name of Mr. Harris
I have no doubt he has many qualms of conscience
with regard to his swearing on this point - I know, if
his conscience is not truly hardened he must. It will
"be remembered that the United States seemed to be
on the eve of a civil war with South Carolina
on account of the tariff." the reader will recollect
that my proclamation was issued

the law to enforce the laws.
on the 10th of December 1832, which had prostrated
all dangers of a civil war in South Carolina, ~~and~~
that the duty had been collected on Genl Hamiltons
sugar, the people refusing to give their draft for
the sugar) "and that a bill was sent to the House
from the treasury dept proposing a modification of
of Representatives
its that the provisions of that bill were so changed
in the House that it become very unacceptable ~~table to a large~~
(unacceptable
to a large majority ~~had and was~~ majority themselves
opposing why that large majority
majority? why ~~[illegible]~~ it acceptable the deposing
could not make the bill before the House
judge has not told us; the principle of direct protection
had left out the principle of direct protection
and based it upon the true ground, the inci-
and protection which was opposed to Mr Clay principles
-dental p- which was Mr Calhoun, and as the
and his near ally determined to become the
judge it appears had determined to become the president Mr Clay
Whigg candidate for the president
of the nullifiers [illegible] Mr
for the secured the [illegible] of his
was to be ~~[illegible]~~ the judge his accute jealousy of the president, and hence
Calhoun, hence friend, the president surrendering
old republican theory deposition continues "that on this
this point the judge continues
but to proceed, the what was called
State of things, and after the force bill had been
considerably discussed in the Senate (in the judge
had voted for this bill and now introduces it to
other ~~[illegible]~~ from the nullifiers of the
South for there affect, who repudiated for surely
or the late election for president has no relation to
this part of his deposition as a witness
the question compounded by
" Mr Clay introduced what is commonly called
"the compromise bill, and upon its second reading
"it had been referred to a select committee of
"seven members rather the judge has not given ~~[illegible]~~
"their names will be seen in the sequel "this committee
~~[illegible]~~ it was my duty as presiding officer

offices to appoint. Before the the members
of same named, I received a note from the
president requesting ~~to see~~ me to go to his
house, as he wished to see me" (the judge does
not give the date of the note or for what I was wanted
to see for) I returned for answer" (he does not say
by whom, whether written or verbal) ~~[illegible]~~ "that while the senate was in
~~[illegible]~~ session it was out of my power to go, but
as soon as it adjourned I would call on him
"I felt the high responsebility which rested
"upon me, in appointing this committee;
"the fate of the bill, in a good degree, depended
"on it, and if the bill failed, we would, we would
"probably be involved in a most painful con-
"=flict. (mark the date) ~~[illegible]~~ Mr [illegible] bill, which
was much more favorable to the South, would
have surely passed, if this had not intervened
course. At length from the heavy duty imposed
in Mr Clay's bill which with the consent of
Mr Calhoun was raised from 5 per cent ad valorem
to 50 per cent, coupled with the woollens &c to be
gradually reduced with them, down to 20 per cent, where
is to be the permanent duty, did the South
approve of this part of the bill, and the princip[le] embraced)" "I en-
of protection which the bill ... the best selection I could
"=deavoured to make some tariff men, some anti-tariff
"by taking some [illegible] & Mr Clay himself, hoping
"some neutral men, of the committee, in which
"that if a majority of the committee could agree on any
"all interests were represented the bill would pass. It was
"thought it was likely the bill would succeed, on any
there ever a select committee composed of members before
subject, but what was composed of members, is it not the uni-
=senting all interests concerned, power in all cases
=versal rule of the appointing [illegible] constitution [illegible] impartiality
[illegible] the subject of great importance [illegible]
[illegible] the judge [illegible] for a falsehood [illegible] was
[illegible]
that it was to [illegible]

(8th sheet)

was preparing to introduce — he proceeded
"taking these principles for my guide I wrote
"down the names of seven members, Mr Clayton
"of Delaware being one, (not chairman) Mr Clay
"was put chairman) and immediately before
"we adjourned, handed the names to the secretary
"with directions to place them on the journal
"and in the course of the evening waited upon
"the president. soon after we met, he mentioned
"that he wished to see me on the subject of appointg
"the committee on Mr Clay's bill, to ask that Mr Clayton
"might not be put on it, as he was hostile to the
"administration and was friendly to Mr McLane
"[illegible] posed he would use his endeavours to have Mr
"Clays bill over that of the Secretary of the Treasury,
"or words to that effect. now I hope the reader
will keep in mind that the Judge has sworn that
I asked that Mr Clayton might not be put upon
the committee because he was unfriendly
to the administration & to Mr McLane, but the Judge
does not tell who composed it — ~~but~~ I tell Mr Clay
was chairman, Mr Webster — was there a man in
the Senate more hostile than Clay —
it is too absurd to be believed
that I ever sent for Judge White on such
a subject. I pronounce the
whole assertion a fabrication, the truth is, I
never had but one conversation with the
judge upon the subject of a committee
where the hostility existing between Mr
McLane & Mr Clayton was mentioned, and
that was a day or two before the meeting of
Congress in the year referred to — the Judge
called to see me & in the course of our
conversation I named to him how & unparliamentary and unjust
it was in the majority of the Senate to place members as chairman
-of-

of importance committees who was not
on speaking terms with the head of the
Department, who had to transact business
with the committee, & he well knew it was through the
chairman that all business appertaining
to the Department was transacted with
the committee, by way of illustration
named the hostility between the Secretary
McLane & Mr Clayton who was at the
head of the judiciary committee, with
~~whom~~ ~~the~~ the Secretary of the
Treasury had to transact all business that
related to lands for the security of ~~the~~ collection
of the revenue. Mr McLane's bill that he had
prepared was before the House, and the
Secretary may myself had no business
with ~~[illegible]~~ bill before if we had the proper channel was
thro its chairman Mr Clayton and not with
Mr Clay, ~~of~~ the tale is all a fiction, nor
I never sent for him as he has detailed, nor
never had the conversation with him as he
has reported — but to proceed with his deposition. I observed
as in journal page 113. the judge proceeds
" in answer, that it would always give him plea-
"-sure to conform to the wishes of my political
friends, (not the capursion) "whenever I could do
so with propriety; but that the treasury bill had
been so altered & mangled, and that as I understood
by a good degree by the votes of his own party
that it had but few friends" (not the votes of his
own party not the judges) "that we seemed to be on
the eve of a civil war, (that fear had long passed by
why introduce it now) and that for the sake of
averting such a calamity, I would further all
in my power any measure come from whence
it might, which would give peace to the Country
-and-

read that any bill, having that for its object, was
“esteemed by me a measure above party, what
purity ~~exalted~~ patriotism is here infused, I would
tale justified the conclusion that he
to give his acts [illegible] man who was the author
proposed it, and any [illegible]
“of it was welcome to all the credit he could
“gain by it. But at all events it was too late
“to talk on the subject, as I had handed the name
“of the committee to the Secretary before we
“adjourned, and as I had a very high opinion
“of Mr Clayton's talents and ~~integrity~~ liberal
“feelings, I had put him on the committee
“without knowing he was personally unkind
“to the Secretary.” This is untrue, for in the
conversation I had with him before congress
met I informed him of it, it was generally known
by all I conversed with. He then asked me if I could
“not see the secretary of the senate that evening
“and substitute some other name for Mr Clayton
“before the journal was made up; I told him
“I would not, in my judgment it would be
“wrong.” and then the interview terminated.”
There never was a more unblushing falshood
invented than the foregoing. Between Mr Clayton and
myself there existed no hostile feelings — we
were always in the habit of interchanging civili=
=ties when we met — not so with Mr Clay —
that I should be so solicitous to get Mr Clayton
off the committee and not Mr Clay, is too absurd
to be believed — and I am sure there is no one
that knows me would believe, that I would set
silent under such a lecture without giving
it an answer & proper rebuke — the whole
rigmarole tale is a sheer fabrication — the
judge never has accosted me in the language
he has detail on oath, and I am sure never
will — should he — he will receive such a rebuke
as he would have done had there been any
truth in his tale commented on. The judge
proceeds from one falshood to another page
journal 113 He proceeds as to the nomination of
Mr Stevenson — a message sent him by me
sede

this is positively untrue – I never sent any
one to him to make such enquiry, or
if any did go he was not sent by me, he
might be some one such as was going
between Mr Webster & Mr Stevenson, not
one from me – I had rather chosen to them
those whom to enquire of the feelings
of the Senate upon such a subject
than judge White, if I had wanted
information; but why has the
judge concealed the name of the
messenger – we could then judge and
until he does this concealed messenger
is made known & verify the fact –
must and a virtuous public believe
that the judge has made that he went
for the sake of effect, for after his
tete a tete about judge Harris he
would say or swear to any thing –

The rest is a Bradlys & then the
abzreas tete which I will present
and effectually –

Note - my proclamation was issued the 10th of Decbr 1832 - Hugh L. White Elected Presi=dent of the senate, Monday 3 - of December 1833 the vice president being absent

on the 12th of February 1833 Mr Clay asked & obtained leave to ~~introduce~~ bring in a bill to modify the act of 14th of July 1832 which was read the first time & ordered to pass to a second reading. on the 13th February this bill was read a second time - motion made by Mr Dickerson to refer it to the committee on manufactures - negatived - on which Mr Grundy moved its reference to a select committee of 7 ~~members to~~ consider & report thereon, when it was ordered that "Mr Clay, Mr Calhoun, Mr Grundy, & Mr Webster, Mr Clayton, Mr Rives and Mr Dallas be the committee" ~~[illegible]~~ See journal of the senate page 175. ~~[illegible]~~ the judge ~~[illegible]~~ does not state how the president was informed that this bill was referred to a select com=mittee. the usual routine of business was to refer such bills to one of the standing committees of the senate, and a motion, it appears from the journals, was made to refer it to the committee on manu=factures, which was negatived, and then the motion made for a select committee by Mr Grundy & carried, and ordered that the before named members compose the committee & Mr Clay appointed chairman. does the Judge pretend to say that ~~[illegible]~~ Mr Clayton and Mr Calhoun had more hostile feeling to the administration

630.

than Mr Clay or Mr Colhoun, nor has he shewn why the Secretary of the Treasury could have any feelings or interest in Mr Clays bill, or the committee to whom it was referred— The bill prepared by Mr McLane was a revenue Bill & could not originate constitutionally in the Senate it must ^originate in^ go from the House H. R, to the Senate, and with the committee of the House alone had the Secretary of the Treasury to do with, and the judge ^being^ upon oath, & sworn to tell the whole truth, why has he not told ~~whenever it would~~ shew the absurdity of his statement # this ~~fact~~ in the Senate Clays bill was attacked upon constitutional grounds as it raised the duty upon coarse cottons &c and his friends in the representative branch seeing the constitutional difficulty took up Mr Clays bill, ^before the House^ ~~as an amendment~~ to Mr McLanes, carried it, ~~passed the House~~ & sent it to the Senate see journal page 212, & 224— can any one read the journals, and not see the the positive absurdity of the judges statement that I was so anxious to prevent Mr Clayton against whom I had no hostile feelings, and make no objection against Mr Clay & Mr Colhoun— impossible— there is not one word of truth in this tale of the judges, I never had but one conversation on the subject of committees where Mr Clayton & Mr McLanes names were introduced, & is as before set forth, and this was before the meeting of Congress & before he was appointed in the absence of the vice president, president of the Senate pro tempore— this whole statement is a fiction engendered in his own disturbed brain, deranged from mortification of being

about my sending for Mr Clayton: by shewing that this bill must originate in the H. of R—

judge so falsly alledges

disappointed in his ambitious views, and to
~~throw~~ the imputation that I was attempting
to influence the judge, in his appointing
committees, and he had the patriotism and
independence to resist it. the judge had
just been cloathed with his honors, of P. protem
just ten days

#judge so falsly alledges

(B) Note. The law to provide for the appointment
of a commissioner of Indian affairs &c &c
was approved 9th of July 1832 - just, 7 days,
before the adjournment of Congress - was
it strange that I had not a fit person to
fill this office, as it was very doubtfull
whether the Bill would pass or not, untill
it came to me for approval, and this
proof positive that judge Herring was for the purpose
not a ~~subterfuge~~ chosen of time to fill it, or
I would ~~have~~ forthwith have made
the nomination to the Senate -
Judge Herring was one of the admirers
of Govr Clinton was recommended by the Secy of War
when first appointed not by Mr V. Buren
friends of Govr Clinton, notwithstanding appointed
or his - he was friendly, with those in New York who
with those Gentlemen had been Claytonians & good
were the friends of judge White, and sus=
=tained the judges election for president
of the U. States, and was nominated by me
after I had made out a nomination for
another on the personal solicitation
of Governor Cass judge Whites oath to the
contrary notwithstanding

Judge Whites Deposition—

First— The reasons why it is received— to wit— his present late attitude, being a whig candidate for the presidency & still [illegible] his tools & associates, Bell, Wise, Peyton & Co; often repeated calumnies, thro their subsidised presses and public speeches but being well understood by the public— there slanders ~~[illegible]~~ falls harmless at my feet.

The manner in which the judge appeared before the committee, voluntarily, proposing to betray all confidential conversations, and the falsehood to excuse himself from that dishonorable proposition, to wit, his being called before the committee by me & my [illegible]— with a short comment on this falsehood, & statement that the resolution being moved by Wise & his associates, so vague & indefinite, that the movers did not expect that congress would ever pass it, and the combination would continue their vile calumnies, and say, that the Executive Depts, by their influence, had closed the door to en=quiry— in this they were mistaken, having made ~~general charges~~ charges of corruption, the ~~[illegible]~~ and offering no distinct charge, they were called on by the committee, on oath, to give their knowledge of the facts charged by them— having made them they were bound to verify them or stand before the public as vile calumniators &c &c—

The judge claiming his privilege as senator & he was not bound to appear & give testimony, his offer to betray confidence, shews his dishonor & baseness of [illegible]

4th— Upon the deposition and comments upon it as stated in notes furnished—

5 — The O'Bradly's letter— the judges ~~[illegible]~~ statements on Mr O. Bradly as a his character— the public know him & Bell and Co tattler, & caterer of lies for the judge for presidency, dansing over the whole throughout the late canvass state in that capacity—

6th— the O'Brian certificate— the presence of the judges before I saw Mr O Brian and made his speech 3 days & proved by O Brian states my declaration of Huntsman, & [illegible]— Conclude by reference to the fact see the certificate— #

to the evidence of Bell Wise & Payton— knowing no act of corruption or violation of duty in any of the Executive Departments, but have opposed evidence of a willingness to screen the ~~[illegible]~~ & had [illegible] the judge not so & their successors might disclose, with the resolution of the committee which gives the contradiction to all their surmises

Mr Dayton to write to the –
many members of
congress informed me
that Dayton had made the
[illegible] speech against
the [illegible]
bill & [illegible] the executive
[illegible] as corrupt [illegible]
& had voted against the bill
[illegible] one of the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] that Mr Dayton
had pledged himself to oppose
the appropriation that he had
done so – Col [illegible] said
to the President that the reason
why his vote did not appear
on the journals was that after
Mr Dayton had made his
speech he & Mr Dayton went
to get some thing to eat & before
they got back the vote was taken
[illegible] all which the President
did believe that Dayton
as he had made such a violent
[illegible] speech against the ap-
propriation to carry the treaty

to the effect that he had quitted

[illegible]

as soon as he ascertained the

[illegible] he

[illegible]

as to have it stated that

[illegible] he made an [illegible]

[illegible]

Draft of Jackson's reply to Hugh Lawson

1

Shortly after ~~my arrival at~~ reaching home my attention having been called to the testimony given by Judge White before the committee to enquire into the Executive Departments of which Mr. Wise was chairman, I felt it to be due to myself to correct, at once, one of the most prominent of his ~~allegations~~ accusations against ~~the~~ my own character, and to inform the public that as soon as the state of my health ~~permitted~~ after receiving the journal of the proceedings of that committee, I would review the testimony of Judge so far as it was calculated ~~to produce harm~~ by a perversion of facts ~~or by the use of authority to harm injure the character of my administration~~ produce impressions on the public mind unfavorable to my official conduct.

It was perhaps unnecessary for me to trouble the public with any observations intended to sustain the justice of the general declaration respecting the ability and integrity with which the various executive departments had discharged their duties, which was contained in my

last annual
message, and which was the subject of investigation by the committee of which Mr Wise was chairman and before which Judge White was examined as a witness. A majority of that committee after the fullest consideration of all the complaints which had been made by those individuals who had ~~alledged that~~ charged fraud and corruption upon the Executive Departments were unable to find a single cause to justify the such a charge and have reported that ~~there was not the slightest ground for the many vague and unfounded~~ aspersions the testimony which I bore to the vigilant and faithful services of those who had cooperated with me in the execution of the laws might have been stronger without transcending the bounds of truth or justice. Under ordinary circumstances I should be content to leave the accusations which Judge & his partizans throughout the union, still reiterate against me, to the condemnation

they have received from a majority of that committee. But these are not ordinary times, and I am unwilling that there should be a single ~~t~~ circumstance in my life, private or public, ~~which an impartial mind may suppose has~~ ~~about which~~ deemed of any consequence to the country, which an impartial mind may suppose has not its true ~~development~~ explanation either from the partiality of political friends or ~~from those~~ from the enmity of political foes. I feel too considering the relation in which I have stood to Judge White as an old friend — the conspicuous station he has occupied as ~~a~~ member of the Senate and as one of the late candidates for the Presidency — the use which is still made of the ~~proceedings~~ his testimony by the great body of those the newspapers that opposed my administration — that there is some strong obligation upon me, than what could be raised by the ordinary ~~by the~~ claims of justly ~~[illegible]~~ difference to notice ~~what he has said~~ the ~~gross~~ allegations which he has made under the solemnity of an oath ~~not only to justify~~ his intended not only to justify his own conduct, but to place mine in the most odious light before the American people.

I have moreover throughout life acted upon the general principle ~~that~~ in ~~[illegible]~~ the performance of my duties to the country, in whatever station called to serve it, one of the highest was ~~never to allow hypocrisy~~ ~~[illegible] hypocrisy with the means of using a false~~ ~~dupe and~~ never to ~~fail~~ to ~~stop~~ allow hypocrisy of ~~to~~ use my ~~public~~ conduct as a mask for its assaults ~~its mask~~ ~~when it was manifest that it was~~ upon the public virtue and intelligence ~~manifest aiming to [illegible] the public virtue~~ ~~virtue~~.

With these general observations I proceed to notice the material charges disclosed under oath by Judge White, and shall beg the patient attention of the public to such comments as I may make

2

~~with the~~ view of concealing his facts and ing they inferences ~~to~~

~~he attempted~~ to draw from them ~~for the purpose of~~

~~embarrassing inquiry upon to force the accusations of his~~

~~friends in and out of Congress against the character of~~

~~the administration~~ the true weight and importance.

wonder

~~One of the worst features in the testimony of Judge~~

remarked

~~White manifests itself.~~

It is not a little remarkable that Judge

make

White before his [illegible] by the committee should

make a statement of ~~his reasons~~ for consenting to

testify ~~the~~ contradictory declarations ~~which at once~~

~~evades are marked~~ which are not sustained

by facts, ~~merely~~ and display a temper of feeling

highly discreditable to the high character which he

professes to be anxious to preserve to himself.

He appeared before the committee with the following

comments

indecorous ~~statements~~ (he ~~called his political friends~~

~~[illegible]~~

635

2

He here denies to the committee raised by the House of Representatives the power to call before them a Senator of the U. States; and says that he would hold himself disgraced by designedly laying any of the confidential matter that had passed between him ~~& myself~~ before the public. ~~He alleges also the [illegible] of his disgrace~~ His idea however to the power of the committee, is annulled and acquittal of disgrace from the disclosure he was is about to make, ~~he conceives~~ is obtained he alleges from the fact that he testifies at the instance of the present chief Magistrate and of the distinguished citizen who has been chosen to succeed him.

I have nothing to do with any opinion which Judge White may hold respecting his privileges as a member of the Senate, ~~but cannot feel~~ extraordinary as it may be, and should not have noticed it here but for the connection he has given it with his reasons for testifying ~~which are not equally extraordinary~~. If his idea of privilege however,

absence had been secret, it was clearly his duty to adhere
to it, and especially not to [illegible] for the purpose of
making a disclosure which he admits he could not make
voluntarily without disgrace. But the plea in this case
is not more unfortunate than was the excuse which
the Judge imagined he had obtained for unveiling it.
Was it true ~~as alleged~~ that [illegible] had desired
[illegible] If so I have never heard of it before,
nor is it probable that any one else ever did — Was it
[illegible] that he testified at my instance: not unless
he felt himself individually ~~appealed~~ alluded to in the letter
which I addressed to the chairman of the committee on the
subject of these [illegible] charges, in which letter therein I
attach to the [illegible] (~~[illegible] from page 18 [illegible]~~)
~~[illegible]~~ So in order to avail himself
of the an authority from me to ~~disclose what he~~
~~would have been incorrect to do without [illegible]~~
~~disk to the committee of a confidential nature~~

~~he must admit that he~~ If the Judge had become

~~possessed~~ confidentially ~~of~~ in his intercourse with me

of information to justify the charge of corruption against

me as President of the United States, and if he

had made the charge, then had he intentionally

incurred the disgrace which he incurs on accusing

to ~~[illegible]~~ while there was no occasion for the

malice which he manifested before the committee.

— This [illegible] of senate

~~But the truth is not the pursuit~~ of privilege as a

Member of the Senate and of professed regard for

the sanctity of private confidence ~~[illegible]~~

with any ~~the use which the Judge~~ of the principles

~~which the course which the Judge~~ has pursued.

any

~~[illegible] to admit of [illegible] collusion~~

~~[illegible]~~ to be utterly unmeaning unless we suppose

~~[illegible] that it was founded upon~~ it was uttered as a

[illegible]

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

Safety might be dangerous. It might be that

the evidences against the ~~Executive~~ officers of high

crimes & misdemeanors) would be thrown only to

Senators of Congress ~~the public~~ [illegible] and

should this claim of ~~senatorial privilege~~ be

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] equal to

[illegible] on persons [illegible] subject this

the country. If in this [illegible]

it is not

[illegible] of the Judge seems ~~extraordinary~~ in

[illegible] ~~that it should~~ be aimed at

the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] particular at a

[illegible] [illegible] ~~particular~~ [illegible] [illegible] in

[illegible] seems adequate

Congress, [illegible] discover.

motive for his resort to [illegible] [illegible]. Whether

the motives I have [illegible] [illegible] by the true one

[illegible] the country [illegible] [illegible] I have

only to remark [illegible] the disclosures

[illegible] [illegible] oath, that as

[illegible] had been any [illegible] letter and private [illegible]

[illegible] his first declaration [illegible] [illegible] and

~~[illegible]~~ with each other with the [illegible] of Brother,

[illegible] of errors (much the [illegible] the whole

truth must be brought out; I [illegible] you his

~~obligation~~ ~~[illegible]~~ all confidence and expand the

the [illegible] his interrogated fully upon all the

points ~~which~~ he might [illegible] prefer to declare the contrary.

His ~~declaration~~ were [illegible] of the Judge

~~[illegible]~~ the truth, the whole truth, and

nothing but the truth. The following interrogatory was put

to Judge (Article [illegible] Counsellor [illegible] know of any

[illegible] of the Heads of

knowledge know of any [illegible] court or a

the several departments." There was a clear and

violation of [illegible] and

distinct [illegible] which a conscientious and honest

man would have answered without [illegible]

How did the Judge [illegible] is [illegible] it is

from the [illegible] to that extent

consistent [illegible]

[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ with the many 998 and goes on to [illegible] could not be the meaning of the committee [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ of that shall be considered to ~~[illegible]~~ the judge, [illegible] duty. What, Judge [illegible] of offence [illegible] of his [illegible] who had sat on the ~~[illegible]~~ high court of impeachment [illegible] member of the Government [illegible] the executive officers of the [illegible] for corruption [illegible] of official [illegible] oath that he was incompetent duty [illegible] the plain import of the interrogatory [illegible] understand. [illegible] intended to ascertain the [illegible] which had been propounded. This ascertains [illegible] truth of the very charge [illegible] had been from terms ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] as bad as his plea [illegible] [illegible] be accounted for by [illegible] of punishment and [illegible] which however [illegible] of a ~~[illegible]~~ motive [illegible] to be considered [illegible] in the [illegible] candid and impartial men.

But the hasty test [illegible] from this [illegible] of
what is corrupt or illegal
its incapacity to determine ~~[illegible] constitutes a valid~~
~~[illegible], and [illegible] with a [illegible]~~ and loose
offences
to the [illegible] of the public lands with [illegible] a
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] which would
almost induce the reader to think that he had forgotten
the interrogatory — he declares that he [illegible] knew of
any names [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ Why has
this [illegible] [illegible] between [illegible] upon
[illegible] have been more
are or offices Agents . would [illegible] he had taken to
just and consistent with the oath he [illegible]
tell the truth, the whole truth [illegible] that he knew
[illegible] had been
to name those officers & agents [illegible]
[illegible] and not those by
informed [illegible] friends, [illegible] and faithful;
a vague ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] upon the honest [illegible]
[illegible] his [illegible] the name
he must ~~have~~ had in [illegible] with whose
and [illegible] of his friend [illegible] . His
history the country has [illegible] man way

9

[illegible] [illegible] well known [illegible]

the committee [illegible] [illegible] to be

[illegible] [illegible] if he

thought the public [illegible] what [illegible] be promoted by his

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] efforts of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] checks [illegible]

her character [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Judge White [illegible] the cause

of his letter [illegible]

On the [illegible]

Judge White [illegible]

attaching [illegible]

of this case to the committee, he should

[illegible] made of [illegible]

Did not the Judge know that it was contrary to the rules & custom for a witness to state his belief without [illegible] facts & [illegible]

~~that would [illegible]~~

~~due [illegible]~~ Mc Connell

~~[illegible]~~ connected with the

public lands.

The ~~[illegible]~~ a detailed account of the policy of the Government in managing the Indians, and that the ~~[illegible]~~ came to him in the session of 1831–32 urging the passage of a law to create an Indian Bureau ~~[illegible]~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ the law passed the bureau should be filled ~~[illegible]~~ page 148 that he referred the [illegible] to the ~~[illegible]~~ committee in the house ~~[illegible]~~ with whose cooperation he would do all in his power to effect his wishes. The ~~[illegible]~~ have ~~meant~~ from page 111 ~~[illegible]~~ the Judge in the details which he has given of the passage of this bill, of the appointment of Mr Herring to the office of commissioner,

He should have recollected at least that it was contrary to the rules of evidence for a witness to state his belief instead of the facts on which they were founded.

~~I and after he received this~~ office, his appointment to the office of Paymaster, is to fix upon the President the ~~charge of~~ corrupt motives of bringing into office ~~a gentleman~~ whom ~~which he knew to be incompetent~~ for unworthy political purposes a gentleman whom he knew to be incompetent. ~~That such be the inference from the facts.~~ ~~Taking the~~ If the circumstances of the case as given by Judge White could have been true ~~it would not be difficult to shew that~~ his inference ~~drawn from them by him~~ is not only as a mind directed by vindictive passions could ~~draw~~ make. But the circumstances are ~~wilfully mistated~~ misrepresented by the Judge for the purpose of giving a color to his accusations. I say ~~wilfully~~ misrepresented because he was informed by me at the time as were many others of ~~the Senate~~ my friends in & out of the Senate of the reasons which induced me to make the nomination of Judge Herring to the ~~head~~ office of commissioner of Indian affairs. As soon as the law creating the office ~~[illegible]~~ passed.

Judge White knew that I had determined to appoint
Col. Genl Wilson of Nashville to this office — It will
be seen from the statement of my Private Secretary
that I had signed the nomination of Col. Wilson
and had directed him to present it to the Senate
but that he was induced to withhold it by the
Secretary of War until he could have an
interview with me — In this interview Governor
Cass urged so strongly the qualities and [illegible]
of Judge Herring, and vouched so unequivocally
for his general capacity and learning, and stating
that he had lately turned his attention to the
state of the Indian character & habits, that
I determined to withdraw the nomination of
Col. Wilson. Considering that Govr. Cass was
immediately responsible for the ~~duties of the office~~ discharge of the duties
that he was well acquainted himself with its
duties, and would devote much of his time to those

I felt it to be due to him when he informed that Judge [illegible] appointment would be more acceptable to him than that of any other individual to gratify him. Now his explanation of the facts in this case was honorably given by myself to Judge White, he admits that it was substantially given to him by Mr. Cass, and he professes to mingle it with other matters with which it has no connection under the hope that he would get credit for the vile insinuation that it was my desire to promote the interests of Mr. Van Buren which led me to make that nomination. How pitiful must the Judge appear in the eyes of all impartial and candid men when they are informed that Judge [illegible] had any political partiality and correspondence with the friends of Mr. Van Buren.

He was known not appointed to any office at the time or prior to that time by the recommendation of

× Mr. Van Buren or of his political friends, and it was notorious to any one at all acquainted with his mild & amiable character that he was the least averse to all political strife and took no part in the contest which was going on for the Presidency. In making his appointment I never thought of its political effect. I knew that he was an intimate personal friend of the Secretary of War at whose solicitation he was appointed in the manner stated.

I proceed with the Judges ~~deposition~~ testimony, requesting the reader to keep in mind that he was under the oath before the committee and answering the following question [Document A 1]. The Judge continues his narrative as follows "and it so did happen that altho

Do you of your own knowledge know of any act by either of the heads of the Executive Departments which is either corrupt or a violation of their official duties.

~~of Iowa Terit. Judge~~ Incompetency called in question yet his
~~incap~~ want of capacity was admitted by all with whom I
conversed before he quit the office. not by Governor
Cass whom the ~~Judge~~ had just seen had declared to
a member of Congress ~~who has~~ that ~~Judge Henry~~
was then well qualified, and ~~the same~~ might well
infer not by Judge White himself; for it seems
from his own admission that the testimony bore
by Gov. Cass to the competency ~~of Judge Henry~~ not
only silenced all opposition but obtained
the acquiescence of Judge White to the confirmation
of his appointment. ~~But it is~~ ~~that~~ the Judge
says he made ~~the~~ explanation ~~of the subject to~~ in the Senate
Chairman of the Judiciary Committee
the ~~Senate~~ ~~after~~ before the vote ~~was~~ taken, and
we are to infer that as there ~~was then~~ no
opposition and that as he did not vote against
him that that explanation was highly favorable
to Mr. Henry. What then becomes of all this

attempt of the Judge to ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] of the

history of this case and of your accusation against

me. The bill in this case was introduced and passed by

~~himself~~ the $3000 salary attached to it which he

names as though it was ~~[illegible]~~ something extraordinary, was put there

by ~~himself~~ the Gentleman ~~selected to fill it~~ who

was appointed to fill the office was put there with

~~his concurrence~~ and it will be seen per the letter

from Mr. Harris the present incumbent of the

office, that that Gentleman if he had any

~~[illegible]~~ was never suspected of being

any for Mr. Van Buren. But the Judge proceeds

~~[illegible]~~ the late officer of Mr. King" was appointed

~~Paymaster~~, and Mr. C. A. Harris was appointed

~~Commissioner~~ who so far as I can judge is a

~~[illegible]~~ competent, faithful and efficient officer:

~~the [illegible] of the introduction~~ of this [illegible] matter

✠ the reason will, [illegible] in the following ~~[illegible]~~ "I think

the public interest suffered much ~~from the incompetency~~ of Mr. Berry while he was in office and that it will take some time still to come before his successor with all his zeal, watchfulness and industry will be able to make ~~those~~ reforms which the public interest requires. ~~It would~~ The manifest aim of the Judge here was to get a pretext for an accusation against me, but knowing that if he stated facts the consequences would be more fatal to his reputation than the declaration of his incompetency ~~to decide upon~~ ~~what would be called by the committee corrupt or~~ illegal, he takes shelter under generalities. He thinks that the public ~~interest~~ has suffered but ~~in what particular instances~~ how or ~~from what particular~~ ~~cause~~ he does not state. The reason is obvious he could point to no instances in that particular ~~department~~ except the one of Mr. Caswell which was one of the points of the ~~too great~~ confidence reposed in the Judge by the Secretary of War and myself. Whatever errors ~~were occasionally com~~ may have been occasionally committed by Mr. Henry were immediately corrected by the supervising power. It is doubtless true, however, that Mr. Harris has introduced a system in the Indian Bureau which will be valuable as producing an economy of both time and labor in that branch of the public service.

The Judge winds up this disclosure which was ~~to strike~~ to be dreadful when out told, which as long as he could ~~[illegible]~~ ~~in his bosom~~, I shall have to tell it all ✗, in the following language "I feel that I should do the Secretary injustice (here quotes it) ~~[illegible]~~. Here is a method of doing justice to the Secretary of War by dishonoring ~~[illegible]~~ his own declarations, by the substitution of a fiction ~~deliberate falsehood~~ for a well known fact, and making out of that fiction ~~falsehood~~ a charge against myself and all the Executive ~~officers~~.

✗ was supposed to contain a license for whatever the tongue of malice and detraction could utter against my administration

Can any moral man who has any regard for the solemnity of oath, who has observed what the Judge has last declared respecting the agency of the Secretary of War in urging the passage of this act, his solicitations in favor of Mr. Berry, his application to Judge White himself and to [illegible] the ~~merit of~~ [illegible] he refers to of his capacity honesty and integrity, and finally the Judge's acquiescence in his nomination, fail to be struck at the statement just quoted. But the Judge was in a dilemma; and the outset perhaps not to be too severely condemned for the ~~unpatriotic~~ means which he has taken to get out of it. In the vagaries of his imagination, highly ~~distempered~~ created by the failure of ~~the~~ promises which tempted him from the Ranks of his old Republican friends, he was weak enough to suppose ~~that~~ [illegible] I was the cause of the disappointment which so suddenly befel him. The ~~appointment~~ case of Mr. Berry ~~became~~ was as

~~suitable as any other~~ was perhaps better calculated
than any other if not to deceive him, at least to furnish
him with a pretext for the change in his relations
as a politician ~~and~~ for the ~~[illegible]~~ great
abuses which he charged - upon ~~the~~ my administration.

Mr. Henry was from New York - was first appointed
a clerk afterwards was ~~made~~ a Commissioner of the
Indian affairs and finally having resigned the latter
appointment - was commissioned as a pay
master and sent to Tennessee to pay the volunteers.

Appearing that he was a political friend of Mr. Van Buren
the Judge could not ~~account~~ brook the idea
of his being employed to pay ~~the Tennessee~~ troops -
~~he [illegible]~~ It was a ~~marked~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of my
interference with the freedom of elections - a case
known personally to Judge White etc. if he were
permitted ~~to~~ disclose ~~all that~~ he knows about

8 Copy [illegible] 17

~~would at once bring~~ [illegible] the President

and his administration. Accordingly the Judge

traces ~~[illegible]~~ these incidents ~~[illegible]~~

all [illegible]

~~is ready~~ with the ~~[illegible]~~ for ~~[illegible]~~ which he

could master vainly imagining that they would

prove overwhelming at ~~[illegible]~~ ~~an interlocution~~

story current

~~[illegible]~~ for the ~~[illegible]~~

~~he was to give of my~~ story, he was to tell

~~[illegible]~~ of my ~~closing~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~efforts to~~

of my successor.

efforts to procure the election of my successor.

"~~Thursday~~ I ~~[illegible]~~ the more inclined to adopt a—

~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ about the cabinet [illegible] Pages 111. 112

~~[illegible]~~ Emmanuel.

to the paragraph having with the word when the reader is made

~~[illegible]~~ I feel confident

fully ~~acquainted~~ with the circumstances out of

~~which the Judge~~ has manufactured the

above statement, that he will ~~be at~~ a loss for

645

a slip with this idea

Emperor to stamp it with the approbation of his
deliverer. The Judge will scarcely deny, now as he
has sworn to it that he enjoyed my confidence
at the commencement of my administration and was
frequently ~~consulted~~ in regard to the measures it
pursued ~~down~~ down to the period of the offer made to him
of the appointment of Secretary of War which he
refused, and even much later. ~~Soon~~ after my
arrival at Washington in 1829-30, the Judge
cannot have forgotten, or if he should, I
have fortunately the evidences wherewith to refresh
his memory, I say he ~~cannot have~~ forgotten
that one of my first acts ~~as~~ President was
to reduce to writing the ~~general~~ principles which
would guide my public conduct among which
~~in reference to the~~ my cabinet was the
following "that no head of a department should

can become a candidate for the office of President or
Vice President of the U. States whilst ~~[illegible]~~ entrenched
in the Departments" the whole of this letter, and
~~[illegible] of this feature since~~ it was cordially approved
by ~~the Judge~~ who had been himself shortly before
that period, admitted by me, to take a situation in
my cabinet. If ~~an administration~~ that set out with
the calculation of influencing the choice which the people
at its close, would make of some one to succeed
it ~~is~~ would not probable that ~~this feature~~ this rule
excluding all members of the cabinet from the field
of competition would ~~have been~~ adopted, so
that at least up to the time of the difficulties
which led to the dissolution of that cabinet, there
is no ground for the ~~allegation~~ which he has
been at so much pains to ~~[illegible]~~ with the
[illegible] cabal. But the Judge's [illegible] oath

my [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] unsuspicious, that

[illegible] difficulties which [illegible] the formation of a new

cabinet, [illegible]" a [illegible] of means to promote

the political [illegible] [illegible] are too

the Judge is equally [illegible] for it is notorious

to all the country that at this [illegible] Mr Van Buren

had never been announced, and as far

as I have been informed had not been thought

of as a candidate for the office of Vice President

~~as a~~ Vice President. It was not until he was rejected

by the Senate as minister to England

that the [illegible] of the people becoming

indignant at the [illegible] which produced it, with

the [illegible] from Maine to Louisiana declared

him their candidate and elected him. Mr Van-

Buren [illegible] the choice as it has always

been understood of the Judge himself for that

office itself, the Judge ~~was~~ in his retirement from
~~so~~ ~~strongly~~ attached ~~& devoted to~~ that spirit of Executive
dictation and usurpation, for the discovery of which
he is now so much lauded by the whigs and
~~federalist~~ nullifiers, his duty as a patriot
~~and~~ honest man should have prevented his keeping
it so long in his own bosom. ~~But the~~
~~truth is~~ such a supposition is ~~one~~ not ~~more~~ only
disgraceful to the Judges character ~~as [illegible] becomes~~
is discredited by all the circumstances which attended
the dissolution of my first cabinet. It is ~~well known~~
true as the Judge asserts that there was a want
of harmony in that cabinet and that for this reason
I felt that the public interest required the organization
of a new one, but ~~here the circumstance~~ no one
who has any regard for facts has the slightest pretext

for the allegation that this step was taken by me with the view of promoting ~~the political~~ interests or views of Mr. Van Buren. It is well known to the whole that I accepted with reluctance the resignation of both Mr. Van Buren and Maj. Eaton, and not until I found that no expostulation from myself or other friends could change their determination to leave the cabinet. I am not aware that either of them had any expectation of filling any situation within my gift afterwards. In tendering offering them the situations they afterwards accepted I entertaind ~~no other views~~ I was guided by the same public views which induced me to tender similar appointments to the other three Gentlemen, Mr. Ingham, Branch & Berrien. Mr. Van Buren I am satisfied ~~took~~ the mission

~~I ambitious~~, ~~mainly~~ fully calculating that he would there at least escape political strife, and be ~~in no manner connected with the difficulties~~ allowed to stand aloof from any ~~contest~~ difficulty which might arise amongst his republican friends in electing a candidate for either the Presidency or Vice Presidency.

[illegible] But the Judge ~~now affects to~~ believes that ~~all~~ the difficulties which occurred in that Cabinet grew out of my desire to appoint Mr. Van Buren my successor, and ascribes ~~to this~~ [illegible] offer invitation to him to accept the ~~War Department~~ after Major Eaton left it. This is a melancholy illustration of the ~~extreme~~ to which ~~the~~ disappointments of ambition will carry a ~~mind~~ man supposed to be capable of ~~withstanding~~ feeling the obligations ~~of~~ truth and honor.

In order that the world may ~~[illegible]~~ appreciate fully the moral turpitude which the Judge has committed by his declaration, I must here state ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ go back to the ~~[illegible]~~ 1828 when I was first informed of my election to the Presidency: At that time, as was natural, my thoughts were principally turned upon the composition of the new cabinet: Knowing the value of a true and ~~confidential~~ friend, and believing Judge White to be one as well as Majr. Eaton, I wrote to the Judge ~~confidentially~~ that as he and Majr. Eaton had ~~[illegible]~~ in bringing me into office, contrary to my wishes I ~~[illegible]~~ desired the aid of one or the other in a cabinet office in the War Department. I stated in that letter particularly that I wanted a friend ~~[illegible]~~ whom I ~~[illegible]~~ implicitly only, and that if there were any circumstances which would prev to his acceptance of the station [illegible] the [illegible] Maj. Eaton that he might be [illegible] of my wishes on my arrival at Washington [illegible] called upon [illegible] and informed me the situation of his family and his want of experience in military matters had prevented him from accepting the invitation [illegible] that by my request he had [illegible] a letter on the subject to Maj. Eaton, whom he also feared [illegible] after a conversation with him could not be induced to accept it. Maj. Eaton [illegible] after several interviews and at length agreed [illegible] my solicitude to take charge of the Department. Now let the reader recollect that from [illegible] to the period when that cabinet was [illegible] the same confidential intercourse continued between Judge White & myself I leave it to him to decide whether the Judge would not have come nearer the truth if [illegible] the offer which [illegible] made to try him into the War Department is the natural effect of ~~[illegible]~~ friendship ~~and respect for him~~, than to the base motive he has now assumed. ~~[illegible]~~ was it not at least to have been expected from him that he would have had the magnanimity to have undeceived the confidence which I reposed in him, and not made the bereavement of his family in which I sympathised with the reason for his not accepting a situation in my cabinet, ~~when~~ as it now appears from his oath, there was a far different one — one that friendship, honor, & patriotism all united that he ought to have declared to me.

I must recur to the part of the later history in which the dissolution of the cabinet is interview with the Berry case for the eighth circuit

understand that it is his case on which the

Globe builds plenty all his batteries against me

cabinet, and the formation of Cabinets, the election

of a President, and the measures of administration

[illegible] generally intended by him [illegible] to give

an air of probability to the story about the [illegible] &

[illegible] unblemished man who was so unfortunate

as to be a public officer and not [illegible] political

friend of Mr. Van Buren. The fact I assert is

as follows "This opinion [illegible] for

the appointment of Judge [illegible] &c by the

fact that all [illegible] the Judge that

came [illegible] McConnell — and the

his step son Mr. [illegible]

In fact — Rev. Mr. W[illegible] appointed at his solicitation

and the [illegible] — let me also remind

[illegible] as he is at

Washington that the public officers under my
dishonorable interests of his [illegible] stand to the
power of the people. Were these officers appointed
[illegible] to the [illegible] for the corrupt objects
he has designated. One of those officers were
[illegible] from this charge who can name those
who are guilty for the high [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] for the judge all his probabilities
[illegible] round the case of Mr. [illegible] are like
the opinion that this gentleman was a friend
of Mr. Van Buren are only the [illegible]
of his [illegible] [illegible] no foundation
in fact. [illegible] the judge could have known
[illegible] with you in confidential intercourse
[illegible] confidence [illegible] were present
and always [illegible] of any acts [illegible]
his allegations, not a doubt can be entertained.

10 15

~~[illegible]~~ not to [illegible]

I must beg the pardon of ~~[illegible]~~ for repeating another part of the Judge's testimony for the purpose of paying due attention to the [illegible] of facts it contains. It is [illegible] that [illegible]

[illegible] after ~~1832 or 1833~~ Mr. King was appointed (Mr. King is aware [illegible] contends went to the Judge's [illegible] and will doubtless convince [illegible] heard his testimony as he lives) it will be admitted that [illegible] 3 [illegible] Carolina [illegible]

[illegible] ~~The [illegible]~~ that by Proclamation [illegible] was issued on the 10th of December 1832, and that [illegible] Revenue Bill the law to [illegible] all [illegible] duty a civil war [illegible] the duty had been collected or [illegible], the [illegible]

651

Mr King did not [illegible] Proclamation [illegible]

10

not to Judge White ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ nor to Mr. Calhoun. ~~Instead~~ of saying

that after the House had so changed the bill that

it ~~became~~ acceptable to them, it would have been

~~that~~ truth of the Judge had declared in

~~[illegible]~~ that being then a candidate for the ~~[illegible]~~

Presidency it was necessary for his friends in the House

of Representatives to shape their course on this measure

bill so as not to offend either the Whig or nullification

influence, and hence it was found to be impolitic

for him to act then as he did some short time

before with his old Republican friends. But the

Judge contends" that in this state of things and after

what was ~~[illegible]~~ the force bill had been considerably

~~disconfited in the Senate~~". He had voted let it

be recollected for ~~his~~ force bill as he calls it. Not

~~[illegible]~~ it as it would now seem

~~[illegible] and duty~~ but from

a conviction of its rights and justice, but because he had

would be as it upon a view of the [illegible]

10

not to Judge White ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ nor to Mr. Calhoun. Instead of saying

~~[illegible]~~ that the House had so changed the bill that

it ~~[illegible]~~ was palatable to them, it would have been

~~[illegible]~~ that both of the Judge had declared in

~~[illegible]~~ that being then a candidate for the people's

Presidency it was necessary for his friends in the House

of Representatives to shape their course on this measure

bill so as not to offend either the Whig or nullification

influences, and hence it was found to be impolitic

for him to act then as he did some short time

before with his old ~~Republican~~ friends. But the

Judge contends "that in this state of things and after

that was ~~[illegible]~~ the force bill had been considerably

~~dissected in the Senate~~". He had voted let it

be recollected for the force bill as he calls it. He

~~[illegible]~~ not it as it would now seem

~~[illegible] administration and duty~~ but for pure

a conviction of its necessity and justice, but because he had "and that a bill was sent to the House of Representatives from the Treasury Dept proposing a modification of it; that the provisions of that bill were so changed in the House that it became very unacceptable to a large majority" (unacceptable to a large majority. This is certainly remarkable. If it were true it would seem that this large majority might have been relieved of all difficulty on the subject by changing the bill until it became acceptable to them.

The bill before the House did not contain the principle of direct protection. It embraced only the incidental protection which the collection of the necessary revenue made unavoidable. It was for

652 this reason not acceptable to Mr. Clay and it would seem

10

not then the [illegible] to separate from the Republican
party. He had not then secured the [illegible] which were
afterwards manifested ~~and~~ the betrayal of his old friends
might give him new ones [illegible] sufficient to raise
him to the Presidency. Hence the [illegible] which the
~~[illegible]~~ has obtained for that vote ~~[illegible]~~.
unfortunately has not produced the promised ~~[illegible]~~ effect
We are to infer ~~[illegible]~~ the subject is ~~[illegible]~~ understood
in answer to an ~~interrogatory~~ with which it had no
~~[illegible]~~ connection that the Judge not [illegible] a
~~[illegible]~~ hope that the ~~[illegible]~~ which [illegible]
us ~~that~~ ~~[illegible]~~ treachery ~~[illegible]~~. [illegible] it
cannot ~~[illegible]~~ the Traitor, with ~~[illegible]~~ to him
~~[illegible]~~ that he had
at least after he had ~~[illegible]~~ sworn in the [illegible],
violated ~~by~~ ~~[illegible]~~ duty. ~~The~~ ~~[illegible]~~ his
~~[illegible]~~ as follows "Mr. Clay introduced what is
~~[illegible]~~ called the compromise bill, and for its
second reading ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to a select Committee

653

16

of [illegible] [illegible]" (stating the names are all given will be seen in the [illegible]). This committee it was my duty as presiding [illegible] to appoint. Before the members of it were named I received a note from the President requesting me to go to the White House as he wished to see me" (he does not give the date of the note nor the reason for my waiting on him)

I returned for answer (he does not say by whom or whether verbal or written) that while the Senate was in session it was out of my power to go, but as soon as it adjourned I would call on him. I felt the high responsibility which rested upon me in appointing the Committee, the fate of the bill in a good degree depended upon it, and if the bill failed we would probably be involved in a most painful conflict" (much [illegible]'s bill would have [illegible] if they had not [illegible] the date. [illegible] the heavy duty imposed in

It reduced coarse woollens from the [illegible] Mr. Clay's which with the consent of Mr. Calhoun was raised to 50 per cent - to be elapsed from 5 per cent [illegible] with the woollens and gradually reduced with them to 20 per cent which is to be a permanent duty. Mr. [illegible]'s bill was in this respect by far the most favorable to the South, and was generally more free from objection

~~[illegible]~~ to all those ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to our trade and navigation; and to support the measure as far as possible without giving direct protection to any interest. But the Judge continues "I endeavored to make the best ~~selection~~ I could by taking some Tariff men, some ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Nullifiers Mr. Clay himself hoping that of a majority of the committee [illegible] all interests and views were represented ~~[illegible]~~ agree on any thing it was likely the bill "would pass". was there ever a select committee raised on any subject but that it was composed of members representing ~~the various interests~~ relating to it. Such is ~~the universal~~ rule of the ~~[illegible]~~ appointing ~~power~~ was there any ~~[illegible]~~ such profession of impartiality which the Judge ~~[illegible]~~ here in to ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ - None of but the ~~[illegible]~~ it would conceal ~~the [illegible]~~ deception which the ~~[illegible]~~ soon [illegible] it [illegible] object of the ~~[illegible]~~ of my foreign [illegible] to palm upon the ~~public~~. The [illegible] continues [illegible] taking [illegible] possible for my ~~[illegible]~~ I write down the ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Clayton [illegible] [illegible] immediately
[illegible] handed the names to the Secretary with
directions to place them on the journals and in the course of
the evening waited upon the President. Soon after we met
he mentioned that he wished to see me on the subject of
appointing a committee on Mr. Clay's [illegible] to ask that
Mr. Clayton might not be [illegible] as he was unfriendly
to Mr. [illegible] he was afraid he would use his endeavors
to turn Mr. Clay's [illegible] that of the Secretary of the
Treasury or words to that effect".

Now I beg the reader to bear in mind that Judge
White here swears that I asked him not to appoint
Mr. Clayton a member of his committee because he
& to Mr. [illegible]. The
was unfriendly to the administration [illegible] of the committee. My
Judge [illegible] to give the names [illegible] was there
[illegible] Mr. Clay Webster & — [illegible]
[illegible] to me than Mr.
a man in the Senate more [illegible]
Calhoun [illegible]
Clay. It is notorious [illegible] of these Gentlemen
[illegible] these speeches to my [illegible] for mere personal
[illegible] Mr. Clayton [illegible]. This [illegible] story is too absurd
to be believed by any one. The [illegible] is I never had

12 but one ~~[illegible]~~ with Judge White in which the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of Mr. Clayton had any connection with his ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to a committee, and ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ a different time and upon a different ~~[illegible]~~ before the ~~[illegible]~~ of ~~[illegible]~~ in the ~~[illegible]~~ to ~~[illegible]~~ the one referred to ~~[illegible]~~ called to see me, as he ~~[illegible]~~ habit ~~[illegible]~~ ~~of [illegible] and in my [illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ I assured to him ~~[illegible]~~ and urged it seemed to him ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ was to place ~~[illegible]~~ on important subjects ~~[illegible]~~ and the Executive ~~[illegible]~~ terms with the ~~[illegible]~~ of the ~~[illegible]~~ and by way of discussion ~~[illegible]~~ my hon. named ~~[illegible]~~ illustration ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ with Mr. Clayton ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Kane ~~[illegible]~~ committee which had ~~[illegible]~~ of all laws relating to the revenue ~~[illegible]~~ known and collection of the revenue. It is obvious ~~[illegible]~~ while there was no ~~[illegible]~~ which he alleges to ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ from whom

655

Mr. McLane was before the House — not before the Senate; and of course there was no necessity for any [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. McLane & Mr. Clayton. But had it been otherwise that Mr. McLane['s] ~~[illegible]~~ before the Senate and not the House, it would ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Clay as chairman and not Mr. Clayton ~~[illegible]~~ the committee with whom ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] business. So that the tale is not only a fiction but without even probability ~~[illegible]~~. The [illegible] [illegible]

"I observed in ~~[illegible]~~ always give me pleasure to conform ~~[illegible]~~ the wishes of my political friends ~~[illegible]~~ but that the [illegible] of [illegible] with [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ that as the Treaty ~~[illegible]~~ altered and ~~[illegible]~~. But it had but [illegible] the vote of ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] of a civil [illegible] friends ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] for the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ any measure come ~~[illegible]~~ all ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ from whom it might country [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] is destitute of truth.

There never was any hostile feeling between Mr. Clayton &

myself, in any sense that interrupted the exchange of

civilities. It was ~~otherwise~~ with Mr. Clay who was

chairman of the committee. [illegible]

There is no one ~~acquainted~~ [illegible] [illegible] can

suppose that the feelings [illegible] [illegible] the language

he here [illegible] [illegible] and a

reply as it merited. [illegible] held [illegible]

[illegible], however he

[illegible] in [illegible] of others. The

[illegible] is due from me to the history

he has given of the [illegible] of Mr. Stevenson

which he represents me as sending a [illegible]

to him to [illegible] the [illegible] of the Senate in

[illegible] to Mr. Stevenson before I would place

his name before them. The public has

Lead something before of a Messenger between [illegible]

[illegible] before P.M. Decatur, and the [illegible] allow

to his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of that

[illegible] foundation for it is stated [illegible]

[illegible] with the name of the Messenger and

the [illegible] of [illegible] Place to enable the

[illegible] [illegible] Honorable fee

The [illegible] [illegible] a Messenger.

And How the [illegible] [illegible] that I looked

to them [illegible] [illegible] to know

the feelings of [illegible] is not [illegible]

than the appearance and [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] his whole testimony [illegible] to the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

I proceed now to that part of the Judges testimony wherein he introduced Mr. [illegible] Brady as a witness for ~~[illegible]~~ the purpose of sustaining the ~~[illegible]~~ imputation he had in so ~~[illegible]~~ many forms endeavoured to cast upon my character

It would seem from the eulogy which the Judge bestows on this witness that he was aware his credibility would require support, and I think the reader after weighing ~~the facts~~ his statement [illegible] will say that the Judge was not mistaken. The public has already been informed that Mr. Brady met me on the road near his Father in East Tennessee as I was returning to the city of Washington from my farm in the fall of 1834. His object appeared to be to [illegible] secure ~~me~~ to his Father ~~who was an~~ old acquaintance and friend ~~and~~ with whom I had always stopped a short time when I travelled ~~[illegible]~~ the road. It being unusually warm and unpleasant ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Brady [illegible] seat in my ~~[illegible]~~ conversation

18

passed between us whispers
which then ~~occurred~~ which he now retails as a ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~, and out of which the Judge White

flatters himself with the hope that he is furnished with

an excuse for the base insinuation that I had

urged his being a candidate for
~~offered him~~ the vice Presidency in order to obtain his

support of Mr. Van Buren's claims to the Presidency.

~~Let the public perceive~~ How far Mr. Brady is worthy of the

praise bestowed upon him on this occasion I leave the

reader to determine after he contrasts his statement

with my recollection of what occurred between us and that

of my private Secretary and Mr. Lewis who accompanied

me on that journey and who were familiar with

views
the ~~sentiments~~ I ~~entertained~~ of topics of the political

subjects brought to my notice by Mr. Brady. Judge

White's name was ~~introduced~~ as connected with a

movement which had been made at Nashville ~~with the~~

~~view of~~ intended to obtain his nomination to the

Presidency by the members of the convention then sitting there

This movement had been communicated to me by Gov.
Blount whom I regarded as a real friend of Judge
White and one of the soundest Republicans in the State
of Tennessee. He informed me particularly of the
~~individuals~~ who took an active part in this movement
and of all the circumstances which satisfied his mind
~~[illegible]~~ ~~designed~~ to gotten up [illegible] the view of
producing a schism in the Rep[illegible] ranks,
and as such deserved the opposition of any
real friend of Judge White, who at that period
was not supposed to be capable of promoting directly
or indirectly any measure calculated to strengthen
a party with which he had never acted and
in opposition to which he had acquired all the
popularity he possessed. Mr. Brady seemed to
be highly pleased with the sentiments expressed by

Governor and observed that he was a member of the
Legislature which was in session before the meeting of the
convention and that at that period a similar movement was
commenced similar to the one spoken of had been proposed
and that he had opposed it on the same grounds, and
had so informed Judge White of it by letter — that the
Judge had written to him in reply approving his course
and [illegible] to any change brought about in a constitutional way
and [illegible] by Representatives in [illegible] by delegates
invested by the free will of the people
duly chosen for this purpose — that with the aid of
this letter he defeated the consent of the Legislature.
To all this I remarked was but a confirmation
of my opinion that the Judge was true to the
Republican principles and could not but regard
with disapprobation any scheme to separate him
from his old friends and connect with a party
whose success would make him the instrument of

~~establishing~~ [illegible]
doctrines & measures that were inconsistent with all
his ~~opinions~~ and views as a politician. I also expressed
my conviction that no friend of Judge White had ever
seriously designed to run him in the manner proposed –
that if the people of Tennessee would pursue the course
would
they adopted in 1832 and by delegates to a general
convention in which the friends of Republican principles
[illegible]
would be represented ~~[illegible] their voice in his favor~~,
the expression of a majority of the members of the convention
for the office of Vice President or President
in favor of his claims, that he would be a strong
~~candidate~~. But that if placed before the people
as proposed by the [illegible] referred to, &
regardless of the feelings and wishes of the great body
the
of the people ~~[illegible]~~ ~~in~~ the states of the Union, he
would be ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] him. By way
of illustrating [illegible] of the effect that would have

the nomination of the caucus at Nashville, brought to Mr Bradley's recollection the case of Aaron Burr whose downfall I alluded to his attempt to reach the Presidency against the consent of the Republican party with which he had always been doubtful. It is possible that Mr Bradley may have ~~[illegible]~~ misinterpreted the ~~[illegible]~~ observation ~~made by me~~ as so far as they anticipated a choice selection of candidates by a general convention of delegates appointed by the Republican party as amounts to the ~~nomination of a preference~~ or any test for ~~[illegible] in favor~~ of Mr Van Buren. If so and in this manner he has felt warranted in saying that I withed has grossly deceived himself and done me greatest ~~injustice~~ [illegible] by the declaration that I am prepared to [illegible] Mr Van Buren for President and Judge White for Vice President. No remark of the kind was ever made by me [illegible] to him, or to any one [illegible]

Such I know was one of the devices by which certain demagogues endeavour to prevent by all ~~secret~~ means having any concert of action among the friends of the administration, and use the spoils of isolation & indifference were thought not too strong ~~to apply to my friends~~ to excite the indignation with which the sentiments to be imputed by me filled the minds of those who are anxious to build upon the [illegible] election else, but it appears from the Statement of Messrs

N Tomlinson & others that such a proposition was

was made by Mr Brady himself both on that

and another prior occasion; and it appears also

that from the account which he gives in the letter which

forms a part of the testimony of Judge White that

this proposition ~~not only~~ ~~[illegible] his~~ met his

approbation. ~~[illegible] little [illegible] that~~

~~Mr Brady~~ It should not be thought surprising that

a character like ~~that of~~ Mr Brady capable of devising ~~[illegible]~~

readily a ~~[illegible]~~ like ~~it~~ one with ~~one~~, should

not perceive that the ~~[illegible]~~ he sought to fix

upon me was by ~~his own [illegible]~~ thrown

upon himself; what are we to think of

the delusion which should have led Judge

White to ~~give publicity~~ ~~to [illegible]~~ even the authority of such a man for a serious charge against me.

in the [illegible] I have been aware that [illegible] of Mr. Brady

[illegible] they [illegible] is that his late position as a

candidate for the Presidency is unaccountable to

the grounds on which his refusal to accept the

nomination [illegible] by the Legislature was placed.

~~If the [illegible] of Mr. Bradys election~~ was in truth

a desertion of ~~[illegible]~~ friends for the sake of an

office tendered to him by the Whigs & Nullifiers his

old enemies. ~~[illegible]~~ there had been

insincerity in this proposal to Mr. Brady there was nothing

in Gov. Blount's ~~[illegible]~~ or in my phrase

of ~~[illegible]~~ to offend or injure him. If

[illegible] and it is difficult to comprehend how

[illegible] my [illegible] by a general convention of Republican

[illegible] Delegates [illegible] as the true means of procuring the ascendancy of his principles in the administration of the general Government would have filled him with the most apprehension. ~~The common mind~~ the ordinary understanding would have deemed it more wise for him to have reserved a part of his wrath for the proceedings of the caucus of Eleven members through whose agency he became a candidate for the Presidency, but which by some singular delusion was not only sanctioned by the Judge but the ~~most the approbation~~ ~~generally of those who had heretofore~~ but had the peculiar merit of absolving the Judge from all political responsibility for the votes & measures ~~he had~~ and principles ~~he had advocated~~ as the supposed friend of the administration and of the Republican party. If unfortunately ~~my [illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ estimate which I ~~bore to his political character~~ in common with Gov^r. Blount and ~~all~~ nearly all those who had taken an active part in the early politics of the State, such ~~not such the~~ was founded on a mistake of his real character, it was such a one as certainly deserves a softer name than that which has been given to it. ~~The Judge~~ ~~But~~ If we were mistaken the Judge should recollect that so far as he or his influence had any bearing on the political events of the day that it was rather our duty to increase our ~~zeal~~ efforts to repair the consequences of his separation from the Republican ranks, than to follow his example ~~in seeking~~ especially under circumstances such as those which attended his separation from old friends. If ~~compliance without~~ he could not allow me to adhere to my old principles, the maxims under ~~which~~ I had been raised from the days of the revolution to the present time without attributing my obstinacy to a corrupt motive, he should at least have placed himself first above suspicion. I leave ~~it to the world to decide~~ ~~between us~~ ~~say whether it~~ to the ~~judgment~~ reflection of all candid & impartial men to ~~say~~ decide whether the Judge himself in changing his political relations at a time when he was seeking votes for the ~~highest office~~ high and elevated trust of President of the U. States, did not lay himself ~~open to the imputation~~ ~~he~~ now seeks to fix upon me merely for being what I have always professed to be a republican of the old fashioned Jeffersonian school. Mr. Bradleys testimony

when stripped of its verbiage and false coloring
clearly shews that ~~in most confidential~~ the very
confidential intercourse out which my enemies
have laid hold of with so much violence to
all the obligations of honor and justice proves
nothing more than my solicitude for the success
of those great and cardinal principles to which
we are indebted for the blessings of our republican
system. ~~Regardless of them, [illegible]~~ only by
~~a desire that the people should not be de[illegible]~~
~~I had the same desire that the~~

~~Then~~

~~Then~~ The statement of Wm. Obrien which the Judge also introduces in his testimony for the purpose of ~~having~~ strengthening his insinuations that I had interfered improperly with the election, has been noticed by me in the public my [illegible] answered in a letter addressed to the Honble Andrew Anderson ~~Harry~~ now Lower annexed to the letters which are herewith appended, from all the Gentlemen in Jonesborough who were present when the ~~[illegible]~~ language ascribed to me by the Judges correspondent was uttered.

I ~~felt~~ feel it my duty to solicit the attention of the reader again to the subject. This case itself is a striking illustration of the misconceptions pervading the whole of Judge

15 White's testimony, and shews how easily a mind made highly excited by personal interests can be imposed on by those who are interested in the same cause with him, and partake of the same excitement. But making any allowance for the aura under which the Judge has undertaken the task of proving me ~~laboured for the last two years~~ corrupt, it is surprising that he should make so great a blunder as the one he commits in the use of Obion letter. It is notorious that in the speech he delivered at Jonesborough 3 days before my arrival there, this version of ~~my recommendation~~ concurrence of the Resolution at [illegible] occupied a conspicuous [place] in his catalogue of charges against me. Unless his new position as a candidate for Presidency has given him, among other advantages over ordinary men, that of prescience, how of what

avail to him was ~~the evidence~~ of Mr. Obrien.

Mr. Obrien if he told the truth could not have authorised him to use his story in his speech, for the reader will see ~~that Obrien~~ ~~testifies that it was not until 3 days after~~ ~~the [illegible]~~ from the certificate below that Mr. Obrien ~~only declares that he never~~ professes ~~not to have heard~~ does not profess to have heard ~~him~~ make the remarks about the ~~Honble~~ ~~Mr. Henderson~~ until 3 days after Judge ~~Mr. White~~ had ~~been~~ ~~as~~ made his speech containing the charges. & the Judge makes the charge 3 days before I saw Obrien, and then proves the charge by Obrien.

It is of much stuff ~~that~~ ~~when~~ the other parts of this testimony is made up, ~~and for~~ where the various ~~statements~~ of Mr. Payton & others are set down

as truth ~~and deception~~ and vain declarations are
founded on circumstances immaterial in themselves
and perfectly ridiculous when [illegible] with the
consequence which has been given them. I
shall notice only the one respecting Mr. Peyton
which the [illegible] then particularly specified
as follows. He says that I charged Mr. Peyton
with giving a vote on ~~[illegible]~~ proposition to
the Cherokee treaty directly contrary to the
journal. Now the truth is I never charged
Mr. Peyton ~~with any~~ such thing & in reference
to his conduct on that subject as well as
nearly all others relating to any measures
of the administration at that session of
Congress, I have no doubt observed on
all proper occasions that his votes afforded
alone
no evidence of his feelings and wishes.

However he may have voted on that appropriation any one in Congress is aware that he took a much more effectual plan than his vote to defeat it and that was by annoying all the agents of the Government except who had [illegible] whatever else [illegible] concerned in [illegible] [illegible] of the Government [illegible] by [illegible] that that appropriation was so long postponed that many of the great public interests depending upon it were in great danger of being neglected. Every one knew that Mr. Rybus instrumentality in defeating the objects of that body was far more effective as long as he could kill time, than it could ~~[illegible]~~ be voting.

I have now gone over all the facts relied upon by the Judge to prove the grave charges he has exhibited against me. The reader will perceive that nearly all that he now [illegible] as illegal or corrupt, occurred whilst he cordially maintained ~~the most confidential~~ relations with me, and coincided with the country [illegible] my spirit both personally and politically. He did not discover the vices of my Presidential term until he was announced as a candidate himself, sustained by those who were notorious in their opposition to the principles which brought me into power, and united only in a determination to unsettle those principles.

It has been shewn that all the difficulties of which he [illegible] and the [illegible] of the first cabinet and the organization of a new one — that the [illegible] he has quoted of my selecting public officers to promote the views of Mr. Van Buren, ~~[illegible]~~ prove directly the reverse — that every other circumstance to which he has drawn the public attention with an [illegible] improper [illegible] of [illegible], or a [illegible] of attention to the public interest, is either falsely stated, or [illegible] misrepresented, cannot be tortured to [illegible] the [illegible] he has placed upon them: [illegible] it would be easy [illegible] of the [illegible] offered by Judge White with that offered by

his respected friends Messrs. Bibb, Wise, Peyton & others

[illegible] in which

there is not so wide a disagreement among themselves

offered by any one of them which is not more

authoritative as a charge of inconsistency &

folly of one against the other, than as

matter of accusation against me or the

executive officer who acted then in the

administration. For example the four

Deposite bills [illegible] and the [illegible] bill respecting

[illegible] tend to ensure the collection of the

Revenue, and [illegible] of the Deposits,

were denounced by some of these Gentlemen

as [illegible] of power and undoubted

evidence of corruption. Judge White voted

~~for the force bill, was the friend~~ stood by me as a friend when the Proclamation was issued — he voted for the force bill — and his only objection to the removal of the Deposites ~~was~~ that it was not done soon enough. If there was corruption in these acts would he not have been better employed in freeing himself from the charge than in stimulating his new political confederates to make it against myself & others. Mr. Wise ~~after~~ when questioned to state his authority for the charge that the executive departments corruptly violated their duty replied "I do positively refuse to give up the names of those who informed me &c." and Mr. Peyton who like Mr. Wise had made ~~similar charges~~ ~~and~~ Mr. Bell when called upon to prove his allegations publicly except

C5

the course of the committee "as a direct attack upon the public liberty in as much as the freedom of debate in congress is essential to its preservation *, but waving the privilege specifies the case of Henry & Curry and ~~confesses~~ expresses the opinion that there has been abuses & corruption in other respects but does not think it prudent to specify them. ~~Then the public~~ ~~Whether~~ ~~there~~ was doubtless a better reason than the not knowing any cases of corruption for the absence of specification which characterizes all their statements. ~~Then~~ From the importance given to the cases of Mr. Henry & Mr. Currys and about which the reader is now so well informed, no one can suppose that the failure to give other instances of any mischief proceeded from any ~~[illegible]~~ feelings of good nature. The truth is that nearly all the clamorous ~~partisans~~ of Judge White had in some ~~[illegible]~~ or other condemned themselves by the charges they trumped up for political effect against my administration, and it was dangerous for them to give the ~~public the cases in detail which they~~ leave out of the generalities which they studiously ~~[illegible]~~ abroad in his speeches. ~~[illegible] all of them~~ not one of them

~~From Judge~~ White down to his friend McConnel ~~had in some degree for a [illegible] had exposed [illegible] the [illegible] to whatever [illegible] had in some form or other [illegible]~~

~~the [illegible]~~ was free from the charge of ~~[illegible]~~ corruption ~~[illegible]~~ any act could be laid against the Executive ~~[illegible]~~. Although all may not have ~~[illegible]~~ an agency in the passage of ~~all~~ the laws, or the adoption of ~~all~~ any the measures which ~~you oppose~~ ~~he~~ has been laid hold of to defame the administration, yet each in his has [illegible]

~~the~~tion of Tennesseans acting with the administration

and some have been its champions both in and

out of Congress until the Whigs & nullifiers

took up Judge White for the Presidency. Hence

it was politic for all the such instruments

to avoid ~~speculation~~, and we see that they

have acted the parts of not with credit at

as [illegible]

least with consistency ~~in this~~ respect.

I now take leave of the Judge with

an assurance to the country that nothing but

an imperious sense of duty ~~has~~ ~~[illegible]~~ induced me to

ask the pursuit of the ~~[illegible]~~ enumeration I

~~have made on his talents, or~~ ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible] to justify~~ his accusation may have

has given the evidence to

~~induced to the~~ innocent persons ~~[illegible]~~

If in ~~exposing his~~ the observations I have

made I have ~~manifested any feeling~~ other feeling

~~than that~~ endeavoured to conserve

~~In the observations I have made it has been my purpose to have allowed his statements to have been uncontradicted to the country~~

The statements he ~~has made~~, though discredited by ~~the~~ respectable committee of the House of Representatives who had the fullest opportunity to test their accuracy, were yet calculated in my judgment to mislead some of those my fellow citizens who may not have ~~had~~ had that opportunity, and ~~who like myself~~ may not have confidence as I once had in ~~the~~ his character for truth and veracity. I trust that I have performed this duty without manifesting any other feeling than that of an honest indignation at the ~~various~~ charges which made it necessary. Being withdrawn now from political ~~life~~ affairs, as I shall soon be from ~~either~~ the cares of this life, I can have no motive to ~~invent~~ any of the discussions which have passed ~~or may yet~~ respecting the measures pursued by me as President of the United States. Of these the country will judge impartially, and time will test their true character. Whilst I live however ~~it is to be conceded~~ it I shall the right of ~~any freeman~~ to repel the assaults made upon ~~my~~ his pure ~~reputation~~, ~~and to contrast~~ and integrity ~~to contrast~~ with his public conduct the influence of motives and designs unworthy of his station, and dishonorable to his memory.

669-70

Hugh White was an old acquaintance and friend. His own letter ~~contents~~ ~~enclosed~~ as it is with conclusiveness and ~~dissipation~~ paper clearly shews the ~~whole of my~~ that my intercourse with him was marked with the most unsuspecting confidence: and he now attempts to gain from this circumstance credit before the country for the statements with which he has endeavoured to tarnish my public as well as private life. This his instrumentality ~~a party now composed chiefly~~ of ~~the party now formed in Tennessee~~ I have been denounced as a dictator and tyrant, and it was doubtless supposed that the ~~unlocking of~~ ~~our~~ disclosures which he could make of matters arising in our confidential intercourse, would not only prove the justice of these epithets but of all the others which were made to follow in the train of political causes which were to close my career in infamy and disgrace.

How painful it has been to me to witness such an instance of treachery, I am yet thankful that it has occurred while I had the power of ~~examining~~ and exposing the causes followed for it. Having ~~done~~ this I ~~leave~~ to the country to decide how far I have ~~been worthy~~ ~~detected~~ ~~with it~~, and what ought to be the standing ~~of the individual~~ assigned to such ~~an~~ ~~character~~.

A Jackson

Portion of final draft of Jackson's reply to Judge White.

To the public

Shortly after reaching the Hermitage in March last, my attention having been called to the testimony given by Judge White before the committee, to enquire into the Executive Departments, of which the Honble Mr. Wise was chairman, ~~to~~ ~~[illegible]~~ I felt it to be my duty to correct at once the leading accusation which it was the design of that testimony to establish, and to promise to the public as soon as I received the journal of the proceedings of that committee, and ~~as soon as~~ the state of my health permitted, a further exposition of the statements made by Judge White so far as they were calculated to leave impressions on the public mind unfavorable to my character. I now proceed to fulfil this promise.

It was perhaps unnecessary for me to trouble the public with any observations intended to sustain the justice of the general declaration, respecting the ability and integrity with which the various Executive Departments had discharged their duties, contained in my last annual message to congress, and which was the subject of investigation by the committee before whom Judge White appeared and answered as a witness. A majority of that committee after the fullest consideration of all the statements made by the various individuals who had alledged fraud and corruption against the Executive officers were unable to find a solitary case to justify the charge and reported that the testimony borne by me to the faithful and honest services of those who had cooperated with me in the execution of the laws might have been much stronger without transcending the bounds of truth or justice. Under ordinary circumstances I should be content to leave the accusations which Judge White and his partizans throughout the union still reiterate against me to the refutation they received from that committee. But these are not ordinary times, and I am unwilling that there should be a single circumstance in my life, private or public, deemed of any consequence to the country, which an impartial mind may suppose has not received a true explanation either; on the one hand from the partiality of political friends, or, on the other, from the severity of political foes. I feel too, considering the relation in which I so long stood to Judge White as a friend – the conspicuous station he lately occupied as a candidate for the Presidency, and still maintains as a member of the Senate of the U States – the use which which is to be made hereafter of his testimony by those who have opposed the principles of my administration – that there is some stronger obligation upon me, than what could be raised by the ordinary claims of party difference, to notice what he has said under the solemnity of an oath not so much to justify his own conduct as to place mine in the most odious light before the American people. I have moreover throughout life acted upon the general principle that in the performance of my duties to the country, in whatever station called to serve it, one of the highest was never to allow my own acts to be made a mask for the advancement of designs which I believed to be prejudicial to the public welfare, without affording my fellow citizens the means reckless leader in the investigation messed at the same table and lodged at the same house with the Judge. He was on all occasions the busy advocate of his pretensions to the Presidency, and being comparatively young and inexperienced, must be supposed not to have taken any important political step without the counsel and advice of the aged friend whose interests he espoused with so much warmth. If this be not an unreasonable inference it cannot be doubted that the application of his committee to the House of Representatives for the appointment had the sanction of Judge White, and it is impossible to suppose that an accuser so conspicuous as he was should be unapprised of the steps that would be taken to bring before the country the evidence on which his charges rested. The protest therefore to the power of the committee comes with a bad grace from the Judge, and looks still more questionable when so evidently introduced to enable him to declare that he testifies at my instance and that of Mr. Van Buren. It would have been much more manly and more worthy of the sanctity which covered the solemn charges he was to disclose, had he have said that whatever may be the parliamentary construction of the privilege of a senator in respect to a call from a committee of the House of Representatives, he cheerfully waived it in the present case, in order to satisfy the world that he was willing to verify whatever charges he had ever made against the Chief Magistrate and the executive Departments of the Government — that he invited the Senate & House of Representatives as the constitutional guardians of the life, liberty, and character of the citizen and that whenever the declarations of a member of either House had assailed either of these rights of the citizen that he felt himself bound by the great obligation in such cases to respond to the interrogatories propounded to him by a tribunal instituted with the view of ascertaining the justice of those declarations. This view of his duty would have been consistent with his ~~known~~ agency in the investigation set on foot by the House of Representatives, and would at least ~~[illegible] him~~ have not exposed ~~[illegible]~~ him to the absurdity of giving reasons for his testimony which are obviously at war with facts and only serve to ~~bring upon himself~~ fix upon that the odium he was anxious to detach from his attitude as a witness becomes necessarily fixed upon him, not because he obeyed the summons of the committee, and really did testify, but because there is in the manner of his doing so the clearest proof of his yielding to a necessity stronger than his respect for truth or his sense of justice and honor. This necessity rose out of the following communication which I made to the committee (here insert the letter in page 61). But for this communication ~~[illegible] him from all confidence~~ and made as soon as I was informed ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ matter of his declarations to the committee that I had written to him with the freedom of a brother and held many confidential interviews with him, and [illegible] he would doubtless have been content with saying that "if sworn I must the if I shall tell ~~[illegible]~~ what I know or believe to be true". The magic power of that word if was now however destroyed and having parted with the plea to the ~~power~~ jurisdiction of the committee there was no escape from the dilemma but to proceed as a witness.

When sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth the following interrogatory was put to him by the Committee "Do you of your own knowledge know of any act by either of the heads of the Executive, Departments which is either corrupt or a violation of official duty". Here was a clear and distinct proposition which a conscientious and honorable man would have answered without evasion or circumlocution. How did the Judge answer it. He began by saying "from the manner in which this question is worded it is somewhat difficult for me to determine to what extent he says "of my own knowledge I do not know of any frauds actually practised either as to the sale of the public lands or in the purchase of Indian reservations; yet from information I have received in which I confide I do believe great frauds have been practised, and are yet going on as to both; and that in some of these our own officers or agents have been, and now are concerned or interested; and that if the committee will call upon persons who were and yet are in the vicinity of the places where those transactions have taken place, to disclose what they know, these frauds and those concerned in them can be ascertained." Why has this conscientious witness thrown a censure upon all our officers and agents? Would it not have been more just and consistent with the oath he had taken to tell the whole truth to name the officers and agents whom he had been informed were practising frauds and not by a vague generality throw suspicion upon the innocent and faithful. He must have had in his mind's eye the name and conduct of his friend McConnell with whose history the country has been long acquainted

This man was appointed as the Judge well knows upon his responsibility — the commission having been placed at his disposal to be forwarded or not to him as he thought the public interest would be promoted by his services. He was removed as soon as I found out that he was speculating in Indian reservations and thwarting the efforts of our emigrating agent and the commissioners appointed by the Executive to treat with the Cherokees, unless they recognised his claims. His removal was understood to give great mortification to the Judge and was undoubtedly the cause of his bitter and unworthy attack on the floor of the Senate of Mr B F Curry, whose faithful and valuable services to the country are acknowledged by any one acquainted with the difficulties growing out of the situation of the Cherokee Indians. If Judge White was deterred by the responsibility attaching to himself from giving the particulars of this case to the committee he should have devised some mode of discharging the obligation of his oath that would have made the particular censure dear to his friend and correspondent McConnell not fall upon all the officers employed in the management of the public lands or in the service of our Indian affairs. He ought at least to have recollected that it was contrary to the rules of evidence for a witness to state his beliefs without any of the facts on which they were founded.

The Judge next proceeds to give a detailed account of the policy of the Government in removing the Indians and states that the Secretary of War came to him in the session of 1831-32 urging the passage of a law to create an Indian bureau for reasons assigned and pledging himself that if the law passed the bureau "*should be well filled*" - that he referred the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Indian Committee in the House with whose cooperation he would do all in his power to give effect to his wishes. He then adds "The bill was introduced &c

here quote the paragraph marked on page 111) the object of the Judge in the details he has given of the passage of the bill, of the appointment of Mr. Herring to the office of Commissioner and after he resigned this office his appointment to the office of Paymaster, is to fix upon the President the corrupt motive of bringing into office for unworthy political purposes a gentleman whom he knew to be incompetent. If the circumstances of the case as given by Judge White were true his inference from them is such only as a mind diseased by vindictive passions could draw. But the circumstances are misrepresented by the Judge. I say misrepresented because he was informed by me at the time as were many others of my friends in and out of the Senate of the reasons which induced me to make the nomination of Mr. Herring. As soon as the law creating the office passed Judge White knew that I had determined to appoint Col. George Wilson of Nashville to the office. It will be seen from the statement of my private Secretary Col. D

The object of the Judge in the details he has given of the passage of the bill, of the appointment of Mr. Henry to the office of Commissioner and after he resigned this office his appointment to the office of Paymaster, is to fix upon the President the corrupt motive of bringing into office for unworthy political purposes a gentleman whom he knew to be incompetent. If the circumstances of the case as given by Judge White were true his inference from them is such only as a mind diseased by vindictive passions could draw. But the circumstances are misrepresented by the Judge. I say misrepresented because he was informed by me at the time as were many others of my friends in and out of the Senate of the reasons which induced me to make the nomination of Mr. Henry. As soon as the Law creating the office passed Judge White knew that I had determined to appoint Col. George Wilson of Nashville to the office. It will be seen from the statement of my private Secretary that I signed the nomination of Col. Wilson and had directed it to be carried to the Senate, but that it was withheld by my Secretary at the solicitation of the Secretary of War until he could have an interview with me. In this interview Gov. Cass urged so strongly the goodness and trustworthiness of Mr. Herring, and vouched so unqualifiedly for his general capacity and learning, stating that he had latterly turned his attention to the study of the Indian character & habits, that I gave up the determination to nominate Col. Wilson. Considering that Gov. Cass was responsible for the discharge of the duties of the office, that he was intimately acquainted himself with our Indian relations and would devote much of his time to them ——

1352

The present crisis being brought on the country
by the combination of the Banks, to increase the
means of the aristocracy who are coalesced with the
[illegible] & the Brokers to drain us of our specie
to bankrupt the country [illegible] for the benefit of
England & our specie [illegible] our Government and destroy
our credit abroad, and [illegible] or seen of money,
deserve no Credit, except [illegible] for as it might
effect the great interest of [illegible] the Currency [illegible]
of our country - the Banks of England & America [illegible] encouraged
over trading & speculations & gambling with a view
to destroy our system of deposit here & thereby coerce
the recharter of the U. S. Bank in which foreigners
the Brokers & others held such a vast interest - The
bad faith of the deposit Banks, to the Government
pledged & [illegible] they were for the faithful
performance of the trust reposed, shews that no
further confidence can be reposed in them, and
the Government must seperate & have no further
connection with any Banks, and never ought
from the commencement. Plain Governments
Ours are one of the most [illegible] System the easiest &
[illegible] with a proper [illegible] terms [illegible] at the follow
most simple in its execution [illegible] never having the
[illegible]ing authorities, and the Government [illegible] or its
[illegible] about its revenue [illegible] Government

most simple in its execution [illegible] Government never requi-
-ring auxiliaries, and the Government
can have any difficulty about its revenue, or its
disbursements. First. It is the Duty of the Government
to exact no more taxes from the people than what the
wants of the Government requires, [illegible] superfluous
Duty to apply it solely to the specific objects required
by the Constitution [illegible] to pay its debts & provide for
its defence &c - it is a just requisite that the taxes
laid must be received in the currency that [illegible]
and pay its debts - that is gold & silver coin - having
premised thus - The system I recommend the revenue to
the wants of the Government, Duties all cash, no credit
all payments in gold & silver coin agreeable to the constitu-
tion and fundamental laws of 1789 & 1800 - This will
prevent excessive trading, and protect our home
industry & home [illegible] more than any Tariff
because it will give us a metallic currency & bring
labour to that standard [illegible] - Appoint your own
Agents and proper regulations & limitations to re-
-ceive the revenue & disburse it agreeable to the
orders of the Secretary of the Treasury & the present
system, placing the Agents in the room of the hitherto
Deposit banks as to their duty of keeping & disbursing
& [illegible] the agent of [illegible] pay to transport the [illegible]
at the disposal of the Government [illegible] - all disbursements
to be in gold & silver, no paper of any description, except
the drafts of the Government - the Agents & revenue will -

681

be sufficient to meet all the wants of the Government
the disbursements to the army & Navy, to the labourers
of our arsenals, Navy yards & fortifications, and
all public works will soon give a general circula-
-tion to our metallic currency, & the procurement
of all public supplies [illegible] from [illegible] than
if the legislation of the [illegible] should not, all bills
that come in competition with our issues from the
mints there is now such want of confidence by
the people in all paper which has been greatly
increased by the recent suspension of the Union
[illegible], that the people will sustain the Govt.
in this system proposed, now is the time to
adopt it - the merchants & Banks & gamblers
combined, [illegible] all the [illegible] that
the Government & people may [illegible] - what
injury have the merchants & Banks by suspen-
-ding specie payments not have thrown upon
the Government & the people - by this act the
bank paper has depreciated over the whole union
average, 25 percent - and have their agents buying
from the people who [illegible] at a percent a loss of
twenty five percent - the whole [illegible] of those
interested in banks, in our trading & speculating
in lands, & gambling in stocks are [illegible] the Banks
dont [illegible] is [illegible] specie payments
are solvent but nothing [illegible] about indemnity
to the labour of country on whom the dishonest
suspension of the Banks at least a loss of one
hundred millions - and the [illegible] with
full wants of the Government money, the Banks
dishonour [illegible] [illegible] their pay out
the Government bank [illegible] [illegible]
that the revenue should be collected as early as possi-
-ble on the merchants bonds - they were the in-
-dividuals who brought the suspension on by the
overtrading, & they are the Gentlemen who are
[illegible] this [illegible] & Bonuses [illegible]

[illegible] is in a [illegible]
are solvent, but nothing said about indemnity
to the labour of country, on whom the dishonest
suspension of the Banks at least a loss of one
hundred millions — and the suspending with
full vaults of the Government money; the Banks
dishonour the notes, not at par & then buy out
[illegible] Government to bankrupt — [illegible] conclude
that the revenue should be collected as early as possi-
-ble on the merchants bonds — they were the in-
-dividuals who brought the suspension on by the
[illegible] — they are the gentlemen who are
overtrading [illegible] & bringing the ruin [illegible]
speculators there they [illegible] to be favored [illegible]
they are trying [illegible] our Government &
[illegible] to [illegible] has done so much
injury to our labour by the depreciation of
the paper currency & to add to the evil has drain-
-ed our whole [illegible] with their [illegible]
has made our change disappear, whilst they are
brokers buying up the specie at large premiums.
the bounden duty of the Government to the people
are to free them from these evils as soon as
[illegible] of every bank & which merchants should
be broken by the process — it will be only throwing the
burden where they should [illegible] that produced the evil —

[c. July 15 1837]

Notes on Judge Whites response — The Treasury order — mark he says the treasury order less justifiable than any act of our federal Executive — It is strange as the judge was sworn to tell the truth the whole truth & nothing but the truth on the following interrogatory "do you know of your own knowledge of any act by either of the Executive departments which is either corrupt or a violation of office"? If really the judge "for ever believed that the circular less justifiable than any act of the Executive" when swearing before the committee, he has committed a great crime by the omission, being sworn as he was to tell the whole truth & what he then believed to be true — but this is an after thought to chime in with the slang of the new born whigs of which he has become one here — the judge says the ~~president~~ circular undertakes to legislate for the people of the united States"; and is the judge ignorant of the existence of the act of Congress of 1800 — which says that the public land shall be sold for nothing but cash (gold or silver) or evidence of public debt or does the judge want to delude the people — The attorney general was of quite a different opinion, whose advice was taken on the subject, and I have no doubt but those that ~~have~~ are acquainted with the talents of both, will give the attorney genl the decided preference—now he was is of the opinion that the Executive in performing his constitutional duties had the right to issue that circular & every individual now in the west & elsewhere unconnected with with speculation & speculators agree in the wisdom of the order, as being the only thing that prevented the deposit banks from breaking, and the west drained of its specie for the benefit of the Biddles, Barings and bank of England—but Mr Biddle gives the clue—the Treasury order has done all the mischief, and the judge having become a true whig chimes into Mr Biddles & the whigs tune—

The judge ~~must~~ admits that the Banks made extravagant loans to speculators—was not the Treasury order the very thing that put an end to these ~~combined~~ borrowers for speculation in Lands, & it is this that ruffled the feelings of the judge as it prevented many of his Whig friends from obtaining the public Lands for worthless rags and disappointed Mr Biddle & his son in law Mr Jaudon from draining the west of her specie for the benefit of the Barings and the Bank of England who had been aiding them in their eight million Loan

2 Sheet

The Judge says he will be asked why he believes the administration wish to compel the Banks to suspend specie payments - and I cannot help remarking on the unblushing falsehood of his reply which the Judge when he made it knew to be false, he did know that Genl Jackson was opposed to all national Banks of paper issues but the hypocrisy of the answer is consonant with all his sanctimonious hypocrisy lately unveiled - he says "I will answer the question in all sincerity because I believe Genl Jackson now wishes a Bank of the United States founded upon the monies of the United States and attached to the Treasury Department Now the Judge knew this to be false when he penned it - he did know that the general believed that the Govt. ought to have no connection with any Banks of paper issues ~~[illegible]~~ But he had a right to know if he was disposed to tell the truth that the general did believe, that as the Govt. collected the revenue by their own agents it could keep it safe by its own agents, and disburse it by its own agents, without the agency of any Bank and that the Government ought always

keep its revenue under its own care
& power, having no connection with
any corporation whatever in money
matters or any thing else— But this & the Whig
would not suit Mr Biddles friends & the Whig par-
-ty would not suit the policy of the
judge— Genl Jacksons views would
be reduce the revenue to the wants
of the government, cash duties no credits
all paid agreeable to the fundamental
laws of Congress of 1789. & 1800— to be deposited
with an agent of the government under
strict regulations, and all disbursements
by the Government to be in gold & silver
coin then our country will be prosperous
& happy & not until then leaving the
Bankers & the commercial communi-
ty to manage their business in their
own way— The judge marches forth with
one falshood after another with as
much calmness as an honest man
tells the truth goaded by the
detection of the falshoods in his
depositions with regard to judge Berry
he sticks at nothing— the following we
are well advised is a positive falshood
of his own coining, unless indeed he has
got some of the [illegible] family to vouch
for it, he says "the president has repeatedly
said that unless the successor designated

by—

by himself, was elected the great measures
of his administration would not be
carried out, and if they were not car=
=ried out the great value of all he had done
would ~~be~~ lost. This we are authorised
to say is a positive & bare faced falsehood
as ever was coined ~~he~~. The President, it
is true, is now felicitating himself, that the time is
near at hand when the democracy of
the many will put down the aristo=
=cracy of the few & the paper credit
system, and give to the labour of
our country ~~the~~ in return for their
their product the constitutional metalic
currency of our own mint, for which
the people are & have been told since
the commencement of the government
~~which~~ the sages who formed the consti=
=tution guaranteed to them — The jesuitical
conduct of the judge about the removal
of the deposits — note it & the words about the re=
=moval it was a question upon which the
best friends might differ — ~~but~~ the
judge says, that if he had thought the State Banks
must be used for the currency purposes [illegible] note
this, and ask, by whom are the States Banks
directed are they not all by a majority of
Whigs, and the judge must speak from
experience, that they have sustained him
in his effort to reach the presidential chair
as one of the Whig candidates. The judges charge of corruption

coming from him after he become a whig & joined the no party party, is what might be expected from such a source The administration was well administred & approved of by the judge — but had not proposed him for the presidency — he becomes a member of the no party party who have no principle, nor guided by any views but self — they are up in the markett to join any party who will bid highest for them, — the no party party offerd the presidency to the judge — if he would become the decoy pigeon for the whigs to divide the republican party that by dividing things might come for- and having abandoned all his republican principles become corrupt, and faithless & disappointed in his ambitions views sees nothing but corruption around him & he charges every one else with [illegible] [illegible] whatever was said to the judge in washington it is positively untrue that I ever was informed by any one of the committee what judge White had deposed to before the com- =mittee, it was said that it amounted to nothing [illegible] judge for the manner & [illegible] of it had fallen low in the estimation of every one who had seen it & spoken of it — and it is positively false that any member of the com- =mittee ever furnished me with a copy of the judge's evidence or of any ones else. It

— was —

3rd Sheet

~~it was~~ left to the opposition presses of charleston Newyork & Boston, for the only detail of their proceedings — but twice did I see any members of that committee whilst it was in existence ~~[illegible]~~ I was told casually of the manner ~~in~~ which the judge had approached the committee with his apology for violating confidence, but when I addressed my note giving him absolution ~~from~~ all confidence, I had not seen a copy nor for some time after — Brodys letter & OBriens had both appeared in the opposition prints of charleston & Newyork & returned to the city — I had tried to get a copy of the journals of proceedings before I left washington & the first one I saw was on Board the Steam Boat below Louisville, and I wrote twice from the Hermitage to washington before I obtained one therefore the illiberal surmises & opinion of the judge is false ~~& so proved~~ — Mr ~~Blair~~ can verify this fact — The judges ~~[illegible]~~ with no ~~specific charges~~ before the committee ~~[illegible]~~ who was the best source of information ~~[illegible]~~ but those members of congress who had charged the Executive departments with frauds &c in their speeches — hence the judge was called as a witness — The judge says I knew he had no right to obey the summons of the committee

The presumption was that the Chairman who the judge had eulogised in his toasts so much for his talents & patriotism would not permit an illegal summons to be issued and surely the judge would not say that a committee raised ~~[illegible]~~ with evidence by the House to found an impeachment upon, & summoned legally to attend could because a senator refuse—how the summons was issued the President it is presumed never knew but ~~[illegible]~~ supposed it was issued from the House as the only legal power as the talented patriot Mr Wise was at its head if the summons was issued by an improper source, from the intimacy between the judge & Mr Wise would the presumption fairly arise that this illegality arose by collusion between the judge & Mr Wise as the chairman's duty was to have the summons issued & to make application when necessary to the House ~~to the House~~ for them—but really the reply of the judge is so childish ~~[illegible]~~ that he is not worth an answer in this particular # ~~[illegible]~~ —with regard to Mr Van Buren being spoken of or thought of for President it is a positive lie— Mr Stephenson's reply as to the names I asked— I again state it to be false—

The remark about Major Eaton is unworthy of notice except the remark that he will [illegible] for himself when he comes home

The statement of the judge is too false as it respects my declaration with respects to him & Bell—

I have ran over by candle light the judges peace— it makes him a baser man than I even thought him— the attempt to change the Speech from Jonesborough to Knoxville, after his having Huntsman letter & my answer, & his letter to Huntsman returning them, and having appended them to, & having made them thereby a part of his affidavit ought to be viewed severely, but calmly— When proven to be false, it is an after thought to change the place— & why was the error, if error not pointed out in his reply to Huntsman on returning our letters, & why if error did not Mr. Huntsman recollect it— advert to Huntsman letter— the Jonesborough Speech— no doubt on [illegible] the only question that— the only doubt as to the language

I shall be over after breakfast when I can give you any explanation necessary— yrs A. J.

Major A. J. D.

Major A. J. Donelson

A. Jackson's comments
on the course of Judge
White

Ac. 1852.

We omitted to point out in our Saturday remarks upon Judge Whites answer of the 10th. ~~[illegible]~~ the fallacy ~~of the~~ assumption with which he endeavours to impeach the accuracy of the ~~expression in the~~ declaration ~~cotemporaneous review of testimony before the committee~~. that Mr. Van Buren was not at the time of his retirement from the Cabinet a candidate for the Presidency. In his testimony before the Committee the Judge swore ~~that~~ in effect that ~~of President Jackson~~ the first Cabinet was ~~broken up~~ and the new one organized with the ~~express design~~ of ~~favouring Genl Jacksons~~ ~~bringing~~ making the patronage of the Govt Government instrumental in advancing the ~~claim~~ previously organized plan of running Mr Van Buren for the Presidency and to his making ~~he~~ assisted the ~~offer~~ himself ~~of~~ the appointment of Secretary of war

in 1831, and to the same motive he attributed generally
the appointments made by the Executive, and among the
number he specified that of ~~Luke~~ Henry as one
of the most corrupt and productive of the most serious
injury to the public interest. When it is since
conclusively shewn that the appointment of ~~President~~
Henry proves directly the reverse of the Judge's position —
that the President in that as he did in all other
~~exercising~~ the nominating ~~power~~ without
instances ~~exercising the nominating power~~ actuated
~~looking at the party~~ enquiring what were the party
~~upon considerations entirely foreign to the views~~
relations of the individual — and when it is notorious
that the ~~Judge~~ himself had at that very period
a ~~larger~~ share of influence with Genl Jackson
than any other political friend ~~and was constantly~~
~~obtaining the appointment of~~ which the country has
~~many~~ evidences ~~of it~~ in the public offices, he

Ac. 1852.

now has the boldness and effrontery to refer to Mr. Van Buren's letter of resignation in 1831 for proof that that Gentleman was then by his own admissions connected with the question of the succession.—

It will take but few observations from us to shew that the Judge here not only makes his case worse, but places himself in a dilemma from which he can never be extricated. It will be vain for him hereafter to appeal to the whigs and Nullifiers, or to the Bradlys and Obriens. No swearing can save a politician who is dishonored by his own ~~admissions~~ confessions, and condemned by his own acts. He may asseverate that what he has said "is true before God, as I religiously believe" and that his only ambition is to die conscious that he deserves the reputation of an honest man, but he will ~~find~~ soon find, if he does not already that the profession of mere politician is all that is now left to him of his once character as the friend of Andrew Jackson, and the advocate of the great Republican measures he has so warmly and ~~upheld and~~ maintained by his administration of the Genl Government.

The Judge acknowledges in the answer we are examining that it was not until 1834 that Genl Jackson was convinced he could not be induced to intend to change his political creed). His expression is "the man was convinced to the contrary until his attempt upon me thro W. Brady which was in the autumn of 1834. The whole amount of this declaration is that Genl Jackson continued his confidential and friendly intercourse with Judge White up to the period when the latter yielded to the embraces of the Federalists, and become their instrument in the personal ~~war~~ which they determined ~~then~~ to wage upon him, for the purpose of more effectual opposition than to extend fair offers to the principles of his administration. When Genl Jackson saw that the Judge was thus unhinged he naturally withdrew his confidence, and we think the world will say he did right. What principle we ask had he abandoned. Was it his opposition to the recharter of the U.S. Bank — to the doctrines of Nullification on the one hand, or to those of consolidation on the other? Had he not denouncing them — resisting them — which a patriot would ~~or~~ in checking the abuses which had been incorporated in our system by the influence of the spirit of monopoly. Had

689

he not laboured honestly and zealously to extinguish
the national debt and to [illegible] deprive the
advocates which the friends of a high tariff and
the credit system [illegible] of the advantages they
derived from this cause? was there a feature
in our foreign and domestic relations which
had a bearing on the public policy or interest
that did not claim his attention, and as
far as his official or personal influence constitutionally
extended has not been made to strengthen
the great principles of republicanism. Appealing
constantly to the people for support against
the many sectional and disorganizing interests
that have been arrayed against his administra-
-tion, does not any candid man admit
that in all the essential elements of national

prosperity and character, his country has triumphed by his services, and whether abroad or at home ~~[illegible]~~ it has acquired an elevation of confidence respect, and honor, ~~which~~ of which all must be proud who subscribe to the doctrine that the people are capable of self government, ~~and can dispense with the form of~~

But in all his career of usefulness and honor _ in all the ~~stresses~~ vicissitudes to which ~~he passed~~ it exposed him, of personal danger and political ~~disgrace~~ ruin, where was Judge White? He ~~says that~~ up to the autumn of 1834 he was in the ranks of those who partook of the power and the honors due to the great party which sustained Genl Jackson; that then there was a separation because he could not be induced to acquiesce in the determination which the great body of his republican associates had avowed of electing Mr. V. Buren Genl Jackson's successor. & alleges to the world that there is corruption in this determination of the Republicans, and founds this charge upon the assumption that Genl Jackson had done all the good accorded to him by the country at large from a design to benefit Mr. Van Buren and make him his successor. And he makes this allegation at the very moment that he ? permits his own name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency ~~thus not only~~ ~~thus~~ thus placing himself in a situation which not only deprives his allegations of all claims to public respect, but covering with confusion and shame all the character which he had acquired as the friend of the administration and pi[illegible] –

The results of the foregoing as to the

1st. "No further indulgence than what has been given would I recommend no credit, but all cash duties – the government can have no confidence in Banks, & as little in gambling & overtrading merchants – no indulgence ought to be given on time [illegible] to any G. debtors – as to the 2nd. – It ought to be repealed and if any be surplus over the wants of the government it ought to be made a special fund for complete national defence

3rd. – No issue of Treasury notes – this is a paper issue for currency that would be injurious to our country – recollect the deposits in the States – it will hereafter prevent the like corrupt legislation – & borrow rather than issue Treasury notes – beware of them.

4th Agents of the Treasury – you collect by agents – you can as safely keep & disburse by agents under proper regulations – 5th. no paper but the Treasury drafts – 6th. none – they have been so treacherously & dishonestly conducted done so much injury to the [illegible] &

people that no indulgence ought to
be given to any that have dishonored
the govt. drafts, all ought to be sued,
that do not resume specie payments
before congress meets, judgt. rendered
& no indulgence, & if any given afterwards
&c I would cause all to resume or
forfeit their charters in the
District and all deposit Banks
that did not resume prior to the
next settlement I would order to be
sued whether they had dishonored
the Treasury drafts or not &c &c.

The great object of the Government
ought to be to preserve its own
credit & coerce all debts due to it,
forthwith collected to do so. regardless
of any injury that may accrue
to merchants who have brought
on the present crisis. collect all
dues to the Government in gold &
silver coin - any indulgence given
either to Banks or Merchants
now by the Government must be
viewed by the people as injurious
to labourers & oppressive to them, as
an act of favoratism to Banks, &
an encouragement to them to
expect the injury we see this at that
the government ought not to [illegible]

Ac. 1852

Hermitage August 27th 1837

The Honble
J. R. Poinsett
Secy. of war

Dear Sir,

I have this moment recd your letter of the 19th instant and hasten to reply to it.

I thank you kindly for the interest you take in my health, & fame—the first is slowly improving—much checkered with returns of violent head ache, pain in my side, & want of digestion, but my old remedy—the Lancet, and Harrodsburgh salts, continue to relieve me, And I am very thankful for the improvement that from retirement I enjoy. The notice taken of the judge—from his slanders, and the station he occupied, I conceived to be necessary, that his falshoods, and that upon oath, might not go down to ~~society~~ posterity to the injury of my fame—it was a debt I owed, to society to expose his hypocracy & vindictiveness—having done this, I let the calumnies of the combined opposition pass unheeded by me, not doubting but posterity will do justice to my memory.

On the subject of the government of ~~The In~~dians I have only time to remark—you must govern them either by feeding their avarice, or thro fear—the latter is the only safe mode for the peace & safety of our-

2d

our extended frontier and this cannot
be effected except by increasing your
military force – the Regiments ought
to be increased to one thousand bayonets,
ten companies, of one hundred each –
this will make your Regiments efficient;
as they are, they are not so – you never
can calculate on more than 3/4 effectives,
therefore I approve your plan of a
strong cordon of posts on our whole
western frontier well garrisoned with
regular troops – it is only then that you
can expect a lasting peace with the
Indians on our western borders.

On the subject of volunteers
from Tennessee to put down the
the present war in Florida – the plan
you propose of enlisting companies
without organising them into Batta-
lions or Regiments, will not succeed –
The volunteers, altho they will serve
under a regular head will not enrole
under any but their own officers,
who they think will watch over them
with care – treat them as children and
stick by them in need or in distress –
my opinion therefore is, that to obtain
an efficient force from Tennessee
you must call for them in Regiments
or Brigades – the great mischief in the
last call was that the militia ~~officers~~ corps
called for were to be organised by the
Governor, and instead of being organised
for the benefit of the service, it was

2 organized with a view ~~of~~ to political effect, & two many officers instead of attending to their Military duty were electioneering. I experienced in the creek war the baneful effects to the service from a few such characters in my army - and untill I got clear of them, there was nothing but mutiny & insubordination, when I got clear of them history has recorded how efficient upon all occasions they were.

A well chosen Brigade well organized with such field officers as I could select, of one thousand bayonets and riffles could crush this present war in thirty days from their reaching the Withlecoochey on tampa bay with the Regulars now there in garrison -

I would then suggest that selections of platoon officers be made - let it be understood that the officers arranged for a company who enlists the largest number of men shall be captain - the next largests 2d the least third - and when the Regt. is enlisted for one year, unless sooner discharged - the Platoon officers to select the Regimental Staff - & the Regimental field & staff select their Brigadeer - letting the Governor have no agency in their organisation & when they find they are going to fight the men will be careful to select brave & prudent men to command them & the officers with an eye single to their honor & success -

4th

would select their field & staff, and the Regimental staff with the same care their Brigadeer. If a call is made upon Tennessee for volunteers thus to be organised, I will pledge myself to have a corps of 1000 men that will speedily put an end to this war that has been so expensive & shamefully prolonged. I do not mean to include censure upon Genl Jessup he may have been too confiding in the Indians -Powel when he came in, for his wanton murders committed, first on his own chief, then upon Thompson his agent, & upon Major Dades command, ought to have been hung or kept in irons untill the all embarked. Except in this, I have no doubt Genl Jessup performed his duty well under all the circumstances with which he was surrounded.

One thousand volunteers, bayonets or riffles, will be all sufficient, enlisted for one year to put an end to the Florida war - but they must be woodsmen, good marksmen & well officered with two companies of Spies conducted by ~~a~~ brave experienced & vigilant officers, and why not take the whole from one State - they will be more harmonious than taken from different States, and I would suggest that if any is taken from Tennessee let it be 1000 who will be able to act alone if need be & put ~~it~~ down the war - 1000 well organised Tennesseans

-con-beat all the hostiles in Florida, and with the regulars now there, under Genl Jesups guidance and command will inforce an unconditional surrender & removal of the Indians in three months from their arrival in Florida — I will with pleasure aid in the selection of the officers as far as chosen by me will vouch for them —

In haste I remain very respectfully yours

Andrew Jackson

Ac. 4892.

Washington 2d Octr. 1837.

D Genl

The accompanying volume has been sent to me by your friend Mrs Gadsby with a request that I would forward it to you. I have no knowledge of the author, or the subject upon which it treats, but I have no doubt you will find it both interesting and useful.

We have nothing new here of a political character. Things are getting on pretty much after the old fashion. Congress has been in session about a month and has passed only one Bill — the Bill postponing the payment of the 4th instalment to the States until the first of Jany 1839. The House has just taken up the Bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue ten millions in Treasury notes. Some of the members object to this Bill because the notes are to bear an interest of 6 per cent. It is believed by them, that they will be immediately bought up by capitalists and withdrawn from circulation. On the other hand there are those who will not vote for it, if the interest be stricken out, as that would put them on a footing with Bank paper and cause them to paſs at a discount. I have no doubt, however, but the Bill will paſs in some shape.

The Sub-Treasury Bill, so called, has been under discuſsion, in the Senate, for a fortnight or more, but it is believed the vote on it will be taken in a day or two. Its paſsage is thought by some to be doubtful, but I think it will paſs by a majority of two or three. It is questionable, however, if any vote will be taken on this measure in the House, as the general impreſsion is that there is no chance of its paſsing that body at this time — Congreſs it is thought will adjourn in about two weeks more.

You have seen, of course, that Mr Calhoun has made another somerset, and thrown himself on the side of the Administration. This movement is as extraordinary as it was unexpected. Some of our friends are disposed to give him a cordial welcome, while others doubt the policy from an apprehension that no good can be expected from such an ally. Whether the Administration will be benefitted by the support of one of its former most vindictive enemies is to be seen. Indeed it is thought doubtful whether he can

Ac. 4892.

bring with him his Lieutenants much all the Rank and File of his party. I am told but two of the So. Carolina Delegation will support his amendment to Mr. Wrights Bill, and one of these — Mr. Rhett — was elected as an administration man. Waddy Thompson, who represents Mr. Calhouns own District, has in a speech, made a few days ago, strongly denounced the whole scheme of a Sub-Treasury. We shall, however, be able to see in a few months, what effect this movement of Mr. Calhoun, will have upon the political Cheſs-board.

I was, I aſsure you, very much afflicted at the news of Col Lowes death. He was in perfect health when I parted with him about the first of last June, and little expected, I dare say, of being so soon summoned to another, but, I sincerely hope, a better world. How true is it that death cometh upon us like a thief at night — when we little expect him! He was a most excellent man, a true and sincere friend, a kind neighbour and an affectionate parent. I hope he has left his young and very interesting little family independent of a cold and heartless world.

My health has been by no means good for the last five or six weeks. Indeed a part of the time I have been confined to my bed. I am however on the mend again and hope it will not be long before I am entirely restored. My spirits are not much better than my health. I have felt very lonesome ever since Mary and Mr. Pageot left for France. I have not heard from them yet but hope I shall by the next Havre Packet. I miss them very much and, if it were not for my son, whom I do not wish to take from Georgetown College until he finishes his education, I would return, without delay, to Fairfield and spend in its quiet halls and shady groves the remnant of my days. It is a beautiful spot and I shall hail the day when I can once more return to it surrounded by my little family.

Please remember me kindly to your son and daughter, Col. Earl and Mr. Donelson, and believe me to be, very sincerely yours

W B Lewis

To,
Genl. A. Jackson
Hermitage

Major W. B. Lewis
answered 19th
octbr 1837 - A. J.

Genl. A. Jackson
Hermitage
Tennessee

Ac. 1852.

Octbr 19th — 37 —

My dear Madam.

I have just received your note of this day, and I regret to inform you that the state of my health & the lateness of the evening prevents me from going over this evening — it would be dark be=fore I could get there, and I have not been out of the house, until this evening, for three days. If my health permits I will ride over tomorrow many yours respectfully &

Andrew Jackson

698

Mrs. Anderson —

Mrs E. Anderson
present

1837

arboy 3

Hermitage Decemb 26th 1837 —

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 29th ult. has been before me some days — and my answer postponed from various causes beyond my control until now — I therefore proceed to reply to your request.

After referring to the case of the old Volunteers of Tennessee raised by me under the act of Congress of February and July 1812 &c you ask "will I state when the troops were discharged at Columbia Tenn were not with an understanding that they were to hold themselves in readiness to await the orders of the Government if called again to enter the service of their country under their engagements &c."

When War was declared by the United States against Great Britain in 1812 — a law was passed by Congress authorising the President of the U States to raise 50.000 men by voluntary enlistment who should be bound for two years and to render one years actual service within the two, for which they were to be engaged — under these laws of February 6th and July 6th 1812 — being then Major Genl in the State of Tennessee, I raised these corps, had them regularly enrolled, and thro the Governor of the State made a tender of their services to the President of the U States. Our tender of service was duly accepted by the President thro the Secy of War in the following language.

War Department July 11th 1812.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of June — The tender of services by Genl Jackson and the Volunteers under his command is received by the President with peculiar satisfaction and in accepting their services he cannot withhold an expression of his admiration of the zeal and order by which they are animated.

Signed W Eustice

On the 11th of November 1812 I was called upon by the order of Governor Blount, in conformity with the orders of the then

Secy

Secretary of War to call out the Volunteers to meet at Nashville to receive their Commissions and to be fully organized by selecting their Regimental Staff preparatory to their March to New Orleans for the defence of the lower Mississippi, to which point we had been ordered – Thus organized we were ordered to rendezvous on the 10th of Decemb. 1812 and to descend to the Lower Mississippi. From the above date our engagement for two years commenced, to serve within which, one year before we could be discharged under our engagement, We descended the Mississippi river, halted at Natchez ~~and~~ at the request, and on the advice of Genl Wilkinson, there to await further orders from the Secretary of War – Contrary to all our expectations on the 14th of March 1813 I received from the Secry of War the order of which the following is a copy

War Department 5th January 1813.

Sir

The causes for embodying and marching to New Orleans the Corps under your command having ceased to exist, you will on receipt of this letter consider it as dismissed from public service and take measures to have delivered over to Major Genl Wilkinson all articles of public property which may have been put into its possession

Sign'd John Armstrong

The flattering manner with which our services had been accepted of, and the prompt manner with which we had obeyed the orders of our Government, and marched to the defence of the lower Mississippi, an inhospitable climate eight hundred miles from ~~our~~ homes – and having to return thro' a Savage Wilderness – our sick deprived of every comfort – and covering – and the men of their arms necessary for their defence – without money and without supplies. The Volunteers under the acts of Congress being when discharged entitled to their arms and equipments, my feelings were aroused to a true sense of the injustice done us, and I at once determined, on my own means and responsibility that I would return these brave and patriotic Volunteers, thus cruelly abandoned by –

by their Government) to their country families and homes and thereby preserve them from destruction which must have awaited them if left thus destitute in that inhospitable clime; I therefore marched these brave and Patriotic men back to Tennessee and restored them to their homes & families.

When we reached Columbia (Tenn) the law under which they were raised gave to the volunteers when regularly discharged their muskets and equipments – and the order of the Secretary at War being a dismissal from public service & not a discharge from our engagements under the law – I gave the volunteers at Columbia (T) the discharge on [illegible] to that in case they were not again ordered into service within the two years for which they were engaged, to secure to them all benefit under the law and their arms and equipments, but under the express pledge and understanding that they should hold themselves in readiness to finish their engagements if called upon again by the Government within the term of the two years for which we were engaged; I had written to President Madison on the 15th of March bringing to his view in a proper manner and feeling the cruelty exercised to us by the dismissal so far from home and without providing for our sick on return march but depriving us by the order of dismissal of all public supplies. I received his answer on the 24th of March at Nashville which gave rise to my order to which you allude – (a copy is enclosed) from which (order) and all other acts it is plain that they were considered as bound under their engagement to hold themselves in readiness to march promptly on the requirement of the Government if made before the expiration of two years from the time of their first being mustered into service; They were raised under a positive law, and there was no power, except in Congress to discharge them from that positive legal obligation until they had served one whole year, or that the two years had expired within which we had bound ourselves to the service of one; these

These are the facts, and when the volunteers were again called for under my order of the 19th of September 1813, the prompt obedience gave full evidence of their understanding of their dismissal from public service and of my discharge, to hold themselves in readiness,— for on the 26th of September agreable to my orders they were again all in the field with but few a Deserter which shows them to have been in a state of readiness from the promptitude with which they marched to fulfill their engagements.

Should there be any other facts you wish to be informed of I will with pleasure furnish them; In equity those brave volunteers are entitled to full pay and rations for the whole time they were held in readiness from their dismissal at Columbia until called in to service again in September 1813.

In conclusion justice to those brave men, I must remark, that after they returned home under some of their officers and were discharged many of them joined that brave and Patriotic Officer Genl Coffee and continued in service until the close of the War, and nobly sustained the Eagles of their Country in the memorable defence at New Orleans, and merited and received as a reward the grateful thanks of their Government.

respectfully yours
Andrew Jackson

Major John P. Hickman—

I served with General Jackson during the campaign of 1812 '13. as his Brigade Inspector; and agree fully in the statements made above by him.

Nashville, January 18. 1839. Wm Carroll

Ac. 4052

Ac. 1852.

ever urged argument of those opposed to popular power, which takes for granted, that instability in the government would be the consequence of the unrestrained action of the public will in the controle of public affairs, proceed on false ground- When these are resorted to, it is by those who have forgotten that the people are the sovereign power, & all republican governments are constituted by the people, for their prosperity & happiness; and not for the aristocratic few- the monied power- It is an argument drawn by those who would be oppressors, from the effects of oppression enforced until it become intolerable and provoked resistance from the too patient and long suffering portion of society- The consequence of these revolutionary struggles on the part of the people are exhibitted in bold relief in peaceful times, to fill with apprehension all who have an interest in repose. The truth is, the great and controlling mass in every enlightened and free country, have the greatest interest in peace, in the undisturbed progress of industry in its pursuits, and perfect security in its acquirements- When the will and intelligence of this great body is left free to act and give the impulse to government, it will always be directed to the attainment of these objects- It is only when government has been seduced from its just ends; where Legislation ~~where~~

-Legislation

Legislation has been prostituted to confer previleges ~~[illegible]~~ on a few; to deny those rights to the many, and to make oppression bitter, that the producing classes are ever induced, in a country, to defy and resist the constituted authorities — Property is always safe, where a proper standard of vallue, (of gold & silver coin) exists, under the laws; if the laws themselves are not made the fraudulent means of its unequal accumulation, by creating monopolies. Leave with every man his own — instruct your agents to make no laws to enable the idle to appropriate the earnings of the industrious to their emolument, and all will be well.

But whatever your efforts may be, these evils and inveterate abuses are too deeply rooted, and have spread too widely to be speedily rooted out. It will require steady and persevering exertions, and great vigilance on the part of the people to, successfully, resist them. The people must keep always in mind that in them rest the sovereign power to select their own agents to Legislate for them. that in these selections, for State Legislation or for Congress, ~~that in these selections~~ they must select men of well known republican principles combined with good moral characters — men of real virtue & moral worth — men of well tried Democratic principles who will carry into execution the expressed will of the people — men —

Ac. 1852.

men who will faithfully enquire into the real state of our Banking system & the causes which have led, in a state of profound peace, with millions of specie belonging to the people in their vaults, why it is they have suspended specie payments, in open violation of their charters, and to the great injury of the labouring classes, throwing upon them depreciated rags, whereby they loose from twenty to thirty per cent of their hard earned labour, for the benefit of the stock holders, the gambler in stocks, the mercantile overtraders, & the land speculators, and all this when our country is filled with specie now locked up in the vaults of the Banks, to be shipped to Europe for the benefit of England & those over traders, ~~that~~ whose course have led to the over paper issues, by the Banks, ~~[illegible]~~ to the present pressure and Bankruptcy that pervades our land — ~~you~~ the people have a constitutional right to a metalic currency — they are taxed for the establishment of the mints — they are entitled to the gold & silver coin that issues from ~~it~~ them — instruct therefore your ~~[illegible]~~ legislative agents by positive enactment to prohibit the Banks from issuing hereafter any bills below the denomination of twenty or fifty dollars (in France it is $500) — this will make room

room for the Eagle, half & quarter Eagles issuing from the mint, freely to circulate and give you an undeviating metallic currency to cover the labour of ~~your~~ the country, which you never can have as long as the depreciated paper, of the denomination of tens & fives &c, are in circulation - until this is done the working classes - the great bone & sinew of our country will continue to be, as they are now - the hewers of wood & drawers of water to the aristocratic, fed - the paper credit system gentry, they fed who are now at war with the democracy of ~~the country~~ numbers. The people have the power - they Banks have forfeighted their charters, and the people ought to elect no agent that ~~would~~ will not pledge himself to carry these views into execution - and non else ought to be trusted - none else can be the friends of the great interests of the labour of the country

Before I conclude I must warn you against the political scribes & pharasees of our country - These are the men who profess to belong to the no party, party - In a representative government there must necessarily exist two great parties in ours since the first existance of our happy republican Government there has been two great parties - the one Federal -

Federal- ~~[illegible]~~ now Whigs, who compose the entire opposition to the other party the Democratic Republicans- The first the aristocratic few, who make war against the democracy of numbers, thro' their Banking paper credit system, whereby they intend, first to ruin, & then to rule our country. Now, this no party, party party, exists in all representative governments- they are men without principles, always seeking office, and always upon the political market and can be always bought by that party who will bid highest for them- you will always find them, profess what they may, in the ranks of this aristocratic party, aiding the paper credit system Gentry to oppress the labour of our country by the paper credit, Banking system, so injurious to the morals, as well as the labour of our country, and telling you, that the gold money is a mere humbug- look at France where there is no paper under one hundred dollars, is it a humbug there- say to these no party, party, that you now find that they are the humbuggers- that you are taxed for the support of them- that the moment the ten dollar notes & all under are put out of circulation the vacuum will be instantly filled-p.16th page 18th

filled by an ~~undervaluing~~ metalic currency from our own mints — the real yellow Jacketts — ~~the~~ or if you please the real Benton gold drops — that the history of all nations shew, that where there are no paper circulation there is plenty of gold & silver — witness France — after she had been bankrupted by ~~the~~ Laws paper system, & as we are like to be now with the [illegible] ~~the~~ South Sea and Mississippi bubbles, & the paper credit system was banished from her land — the metalic currency flowed in upon her like the tide, & she now holds more specie than any nation in Europe — just so here, banish small bills from circulation, & the bullion will flow in upon us as it did in France, & will remain with us, as it does in France — the mercantile community does not want small bills — they want exchange — and ~~the~~ our labour wants specie, ~~and~~ so does ~~the~~ Banks, to enable them to furnish the commercial community with the exchange and always to be in a solvent healthy condition — and instruct your Legislative agents to place ~~them~~ your Banks in this situation, or down with them — that the american people have been too long oppressed by this paper system so beneficial to the idle & speculators, but so oppressive to the labour of our country — I say fellow citizens beware of these no party, party junty they are always in pursuit of self agrandisement - they are the political seducers, & Pharisees of our day - beware - beware of their insult upon your constitutional rights - to an undeviating Metalic currency - the sages who formed the constitution assured you that this was one of the great blessings which would flow from the adoption of the Federal Con=stitution to relieve the people of these united states from a paper currency which had produced such injury to our country in our revolutionary struggle for the glorious union and happy government we now enjoy - that the states were prohibitted from coining money - issuing bills of credit, or making any thing but gold & silver a tender in the payment of debts - that Congress was prohibitted from granting charters for corporations of any kind, and from hence forward the people would be no more cursed with a depreciated paper currency - and say to your agents these constitutional blessings are your rights, and that you now demand ~~these rights be~~ that by legislation, they be permanently secured to you and all will be well. Jefferson

It has been stated by   in   in order to shew, it is pre-
~~sumed~~ that Mr. Bell's induction at ~~reception~~ at Boston – by the Federal, or Whig party alone & to whom he was formerly [illegible] his speech at Fanuel Hall so much applauded by them, – his being feasted at Hartford, by the same party, consisting as to the leaders of the Hartford convention, Federalists &c. afford no sufficient evidence of his having abandoned the Democratic principles, which he formerly avowed, & the Democratic party to which he professed to belong, & by whom he was first elected to congress, & attached himself to the Federal or new born Whig party – that President Monroe visited Boston & was hospitably recd. & entertained; and that President Jackson also was recd. there in a very friendly & hospitable manner – Nothing is more clear than those cases are wholly different, and do not support the conclusions attempted to be drawn from them. Colo. Monroe & Genl. Jackson, visited Boston, as Presidents; and were received, entertained & honored by the citizens generally – particularly by the Democratic citizens, who supported their administration, with whom the Federal party then united out of civility & politeness & as a mark of respect for the office they held, without the slightest impression being made that they were uniting with the Federal opposition party, or approving their principles or doctrines – on the other hand Mr. Bell went there, a simple member of congress only – known as one opposed to the administration accompanied by others of the same cast – was ~~was~~ recd. – by the Federal party alone – presented by Mr. Webster, the great leader of said party, to ~~at~~ a great meeting at Fanuel Hall, composed exclusively of that party, & made a speech there to them, which they highly applauded, and must therefore have accorded with their political principles – The conclusion therefore is irresistable, that he presented himself there & acted as one of their party, that they recd. & considered him as such, and that their conduct cannot be otherwise considered than as giving evidence, that he had fully embraced their principles, & became as completely amalgamated with them as Daniel Webster himself, whom he hoped to rival in devotion to the cause –

His entertainment at Hartford was in like manner, as at Boston given exclusively by the Federal party – There cannot therefore remain the slightest ground to doubt that he avowed himself, & was considered by them as having completely ~~conformed to~~ embraced their principles, & as much one of them as Mr. Dwight the Secretary of the Hartford convention, who acted so distinguished a part in getting up the feast for him – The resemblance between the cases therefore wholly fails – and nothing can more clearly shews how desperate their cause is than the attempt to justify his conduct by such a subterfuge —

But it is said that Genl. Jackson, when President appointed persons who had been Federalists to office — particularly Mr. McLane as Secretary & Mr. Taney, as chief Justice &c and therefore it is asked, how can his Democratic friends allege that the conduct of Bell, as above stated — & his treatment at Boston, Hartford &c. shews him to have joined the Federal party? This ground is if possible more futile than the other. If President Jackson, appointed Mr. Taney, who had been a Federalist, to office, after he had changed his political principles, left the party & join the Democrats; what does it shew? not that Mr. Bell, after uniting with the Federal party ought still to be considered as belonging to, & supported by the Democratic party; but directly the contrary: it shews that the Federal whig party might receive him, & reward him for his apostacy —

[1838?]

Ac. 1852.

It will be necessary to have
the testimony of Revd Laitties ~~testim~~
whose character for truth and
respectability can be will certified
by all of my respectable neigh=
=bours here, amongst whome he
lived for many years-

the testimony of Mr John Rawling
& Mr Bankhead & Judge Barkman
will be important- Mr Jones
now in Nashville statement in
writing will be important, and
it will be well that Mr Fletcher
who I would advise you to employ
as your councillor to draw the
Bill in chancery, should converse
with & take his statement in
writing- It will be well to con=
=sult Mr Fletcher on the subject
of your becoming an administra
=tor on the estate & releasing Mr
Bankhead, to make him a wit=
=ness- on exhibitting the agreement
to Mr Fletcher with all your letters
on this subject Mr F. will be able
to advise you what to do, & be able
to draw the bill-

A. Jackson

Mrs E. Randolph-

709

[1838?]

Memorandum
for
Wm. E. Randolph

Washington City,
January 7th, 1838.

Private

Dear Sir,

I am rejoiced to learn from Nashville, that our democratic friends are at length roused to action. It is what I have been for months labouring to effect. If there had been half a dozen active energetic men in different parts of the State to aid me during the Presidential canvass, the state might at that time have been secured. With energetic exertions during the last summer, if we had not succeeded we would at all events have much reduced the overwhelming majority which was cast against us. And now since Mr. Bell has presumptuously and arrogantly undertaken to transfer us *en masse*, and to make a bill of sale of the whole people of the State, to the Hartford convention Federalists of New-England, all that is wanting to bring the state back to the democratic ground which she has always occupied, is ordinary exertion on the part of our friends, to carry the truth as it is to our people. Before I left Nashville I urged our friends to action, and suggested the propriety and indeed necessity of the public meetings, which I understand has been held. This will put the ball in motion and should be vigorously followed up. County meetings, as I suggested should be held in all the Counties where they can be got up, and extra numbers of the *Union* containing important matter, should be extensively circulated throughout the State. The Editor of the Boston *Post* is now preparing and will shortly publish a circumstantial account of the Federal rejoicings at Boston, Salem &c. at which Mr. Bell gave opinions that the people of Tennessee were identified in feeling and interest with them, and were travelling side by side with them in the same cause. He will give the names of the principal actors, with their former political opinions and course, and will show that these rejoicings were gotten up and conducted exclusively by the Federalists of the worst stamp. As soon as this publication appears, it should be extensively circulated through the Union.

From here we will co-operate with our friends at home. Among other means of disseminating correct information, Blair has agreed to issue an extra Globe for six or nine months, to commence by the 18th March, or earlier if practicable. His prospectus will be out next week accompanied with a sample number, as also with an able review of the existing state of parties, and the principles which divide them. This review has been drawn up with great care and ability. We will forward it to all our leading friends in the State, accompanied by letters, urging them every where to procure subscribers, or raise funds in their respective counties, to have the paper extensively circulated. The central committee at Nashville and the subcommittee in the other counties, can render much aid in giving it circulation.

Now is the time for active exertion in the State. White is dropped and not thought of; Clay is to be the Federal candidate. This is a point well understood by all parties here as being settled. They will go through the forms of a national convention for the purpose of ruling Webster and Harrison off the field, and of settling upon their Candidate for Vice President. Webster it is believed will be placed on Clay's ticket for Vice President, unless they should believe [it should be feared?] that he will be too heavy to carry. If he is not their man, they[will] probably look at Sergeant or Granger, or to some other anti-slave holding, anti Masonic man, so as to conciliate those interests. Surely the democratic people of Tennessee can never support such a ticket, with the proper lights. I know they will not.

You may rely upon my active and constant cooperation. All public documents and speeches, which I may think will be useful, shall be distributed to our leading friends, at least in my part of the State.

The forthcoming extra Globe being issued weekly will be a great auxillary in advancing our cause. Nothing is so important at present, as to press home upon our people Bell's shameless amalgamation with the Federalists. I have written to Major Donelson upon the subject, and hope that he will see that a constant fire upon this point is kept up by the Union. You have probably seen Judge Hopkinson's boast in the Pennsylvania Convention--that the "Federalists were again coming into power." This should have a place at the head of the columns of the Union, and form the subject of an article weekly, for months to come.

Faithfully your friend,
J. K. Polk

General Andrew Jackson.

Washington Feb 8th 1838

My Dear Sir,

I rejoice to learn, that you are rapidly recovering from your recent attack and are likely soon to resume your usual health. Not only your friends but your country would have cause to deplore your loss at this moment, when the force of your precepts is so much needed to dispel the clouds of delusion which now obscure our political atmosphere and lead astray so many of our people.

I have been very feeble all this winter. I have scarcely been well a day since November, and almost half the time have been confined to my house. I have been affected very much as I was in the winter of 1835, with the addition of rheumatism in my right arm, which has made it difficult for me to write, except [illegible] myself, and painful to write very little at a time. From this disability I am not yet entirely recovered, although my health has recently much improved in other respects. Notwithstanding this disability and the engrossment of what strength I possessed in the service of the P. O. Department, I have felt myself deficient in one of my highest duties and that is writing to you. I fear you have thought me deficient in that respect and gratitude which I owe you for the many favors I have received at your hand and especially for your confidence and friendship. Be assured, however, that if I have neglected my duty in not giving expression to my gratitude it is nevertheless a sentiment I shall never cease to cherish in all vicissitudes which may befal me in the remaining portion of my journey through life.

It was my intention ~~purpose~~ to spend some weeks with you last summer for the purpose of obtaining materials for your biography &c. but I was prevented by the difficulties of the times. I trust I shall be able to accomplish that object in the coming summer or fall. I have it much at heart, believing that I can produce a work which will not be unworthy of you and will be useful to the country.

Say to Col. Earle that his letter of the 12th September, fell into the hands of Mail Robbers in Ohio and laid some months with many others secreted in the woods. Having been found, however, by the vigilance and skill of Olitt, it reached me in January last. Tell him I shall do myself the pleasure to write him at no distant day if my health remains firm.

I am happy to inform you, that the P. O. Department has thus far weathered the storm with its credit unimpaired amidst the wreck of banks and individuals. Nor is any apprehension for the future entertained, although I may be obliged to retrench the service before the close of the present year. If I shall be satisfied that such a course will be necessary, I shall not delay it until the mischief shall be upon me.

The Treasury Department was placed under different circumstances and has not been so fortunate. I did not agree with the President and Secretary of the Treasury as to the issue of the Treasury Drafts receivable for public dues before the Extra Session, nor in the issue of Treasury Notes at a low rate of interest afterwards, because I believed that both would become a depreciated paper. In the first instance, my idea was, that the public expenditures should be reduced to the receipts if practicable, and if not that the balance should remain unpaid unless the creditors chose to take warrants on the banks rather than wait for the future action of Congress. In the latter case, I advised that the Treasury should furnish itself with three or four millions of specie by the aid of the Treasury Notes, even if it had to send to England for it,

and then offer the public creditors their option of
specie or Treasury Notes at a nominal interest.
In this manner I believed the credit of the Treasury
would be at once reestablished, and the Treasury
Notes for the balance of the ten millions made avail-
able at specie par. I expressed the strongest ap-
prehension that the two per cent Treasury Notes
would sink below the paper par, if not retained
in some such mode, as the receipts of the Treasury
would be much less than the amount of Notes
issued. Other views prevailed and the result has been
what I apprehended. I think now if they had
been put out at 5 per cent interest from the
beginning, they would have retained their credit.
But we had them first at two per cent, then at
one mill, then in exchange for specie at six, and
finally to public creditors at five, every change im-
pairing the public confidence in the administration.
Near seven of the ten millions are issued and I
fear we shall have to resort to a loan. In all
this the President and Secretary of the Treasury have
done what they and many others supposed to be
best and I cast no blame on them.

Whether we shall get an independent Treasury
established is somewhat doubtful. It is pretty certain
that the bill will pass the Senate; but in the
other house its fate is uncertain. I have, however,

Washington, February 6th, 1838.

My dear Sir,

. . . .

The late duel is producing extraordinary excitement, and will not fail to do the opposition much mischief. The circumstances are strong to show that it was a cool deliberate murder. If as is asserted, Cilley's ball on the second fire, shot Graves, but had not force enough to penetrate, and with a knowledge of that fact, and after Mr. Cilley had said that he intended no disrespect to Mr. Graves, directly or indirectlyby refusing to receive Webb's note, Graves and his firends insisted on the third fire, they can scarcely escape the damning imputation.

With earnest prayer for the long continuance of your life and health,

I remain
Your Grateful
Devoted friend,
Amos Kendall

General Andrew Jackson.

Ac 1852.

Dear Andrew

I send inclosed for your perusal Mr. Blairs letter, and his last extra Globe — when you have perused them please to return them to me. You will see Judge White has joined the Federalist, & thrown off all disguise — I thought the repu=blicans of Tennessee were too early in their assurance
on adhering your state to the
to him & republican party — Temporising policy is all=ways wrong & injurious — White ought now to be fully exposed in the union —

The piece in the extra Globe which I inclose you is worthy to be republished in the union — read it —

yrs

A. Jackson

Major A. J. Donelson

Gen J. says Judge White has
gone over to the Federals

Major A. J. Donelson
at home

London May 15. 1838

Dear Sir:

I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of informing you of what I feel sure it will give you pleasure to hear, namely, that I have recovered the Smithsonian bequest for the United States and got the money. The case has not been without its risks. Your kind selection of an agent to superintend it here could not, I hope I may be allowed to say, have fallen upon any one who would have attended to it with more constant diligence and fidelity, and I rejoice to think that the result has been successful. Nothing but a few formal arrangements remain to be completed, when I shall embark (next month) with the money.

Sincerely hoping to hear on my arrival of your health being improved, I beg you dear Sir to believe in the faithful attachment and respect with which I always am yours

Richard Rush

717

General Jackson.

*

Ansd

Ac. 1852

Hermitage June 4th 183

Dear Sir,

your of the 29th ultimo is just received. having duly noted its contents I hasten to reply, that I regret to learn that whig proscription reigns at Knoxville, with judge White at its head. The true character of the judge is now fairly developed, and you may rest assured that the freemen of Tennessee will no longer be lead astray by this hypocritical demagogue whose every action is clearly ~~[illegible]~~ to be dictated by selfish views, and self aggrandisement. he never was a republican altho, he professed to be one to obtain the confidence of the people & procure office. where is he now. is he not in close alliance with the blue light federalists, the nullifiers, the high tariff men, & abolitionists. see the senate journal & his votes. The judge having abandoned all his professed republican principles, is ~~[illegible]~~ well qualified now to support Mr Clay. apostates always support each other, and notwithstanding Mr Clay at the last presidential election ridiculed the pretensions of the judge & supported Harrison, I have no doubt, but the judge, like a good spaniel whining for a cake, will support Clay. but do not for one moment believe that Republican Tennessee will be lead by judge White to support Mr Clay.

The people of Tennessee had once great confidence in judge White. They were deluded into his support at the last presidential election, between his high character ~~&~~ being blinded by this influence ~~so~~ that for a while, they did not see that he had submitted to become a tool, thro the instrumentality of Jno Bell, in the hands of the opposition to divide the republicans, and thereby conquer them & throw the government into the hands of the Federalists. ~~This~~ Now be assured that the eyes of the people of Tennessee are open ing— the delusion is passing away, and the corrupting influence of the money power thro the Banks ~~annexed~~ to the Government is now seen by the people, & the power of whig aristocracy is on the wane & soon will be prostrate by the divorce betw the government from all Banks. Stay then keep your station, you will soon be above the power of Whig proscription, or redeem ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] by [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

the congressional Globe is necessary to the ~~[illegible]~~ & the people will be enlightened by seeing both sides of the great war—

~~Th~~ Be it remembered that I have this day sold to S. W. Goodwin of the State Arkansa, a dark bay filly, four years old this spring, about sixteen hands high, called virago— Her sire my horse Citizen, by Stockholder— see Stockholders pedigree in racing Calendar ~~Citizens~~ dame by pacolet. grandam ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

Ac. 1852.

Lancaster 21 July 1838.

Dear General/

After the business & bustle of the Session I am delighted to find myself once more at my own quiet home; & it is rendered still more agreeable by the confidence which I feel in the election of General Porter, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, in October. I have never known the party in this State to be more thoroughly united ~~than at~~ in any contest than at the present moment; and this, heretofore, has always been a sure presage of victory. The fragments which have been broken off from it for the last few years have returned. Both Mr. Ingham & General McKean will support the election of General Porter. The Conservatives, or Anti-Sub-Treasury Democrats are not numerous in Pennsylvania; but they are as zealous, as the rest of us in the present contest. I feel confident that we shall roll back the tide of victory in October which has recently been setting in so strongly in favor of the Whigs.

Of New York I know little; and although I have received favorable accounts from that State, my fears are rather greater than my hopes, but this only in regard to the next election in November. I trust I may be mistaken in the result.

Should Mr Clay become the sole candidate of the opposition as from present appearances he will be, we have nothing to fear in this State. With us he is not & never can become extensively popular except with the leading Whig politicians. It is somewhat different in regard to General Harrison. Many persons in the Western portion of our State served under him during the war, and their glory is identified with his. Such men & their children & their relatives will always feel inclined to support him. ~~Harrison~~. Besides, he has been regularly initiated into the true Anti-Masonic church, an honor which Mr. Clay can never enjoy. But whether the one or the other should be the opposition candidate, I think Mr. Van Buren safe in Pennsylvania, unless I should prove greatly mistaken in the result of our next ~~elections~~.

In my opinion, events are transpiring which daily diminish the chances for the establishment of a Bank of the United States. Mr.

Ac. 1852.

Biddle will of course oppose it; unless his Bank should be adopted), which is entirely out of the question! A similar feeling will actuate the Mammoth ~~fifty~~ Million Banking association about to be established in New York. Mr Clay went off on this question at half cock. It is certain, that although the Sub-Treasury Bill did not obtain a majority in the House, it had more friends than any other plan which was or could have been proposed. In my opinion, there was a clear majority in both Houses against returning to the Pet Bank Deposite system or permitting the Banks again to discount on the public money.

Had Mr Calhoun & his friends in the House been willing to support the Bill as it passed the Senate, without the specie clause, it would probably have become a law; because we lost in the House about as many votes as we gained by adhering to this clause. It would have been a long stride towards our ultimate object had the Bill, even as it passed the Senate, become a law. It would have completely effected the divorce between Bank & State so much to be desired; & afterwards a resort to exclusive specie receipts & payments would have followed almost as a matter of course. But some men will not accept any thing unless they can get all. Under the circumstances, I think this was most bad policy.

Congress has adjourned & virtually left the whole revenue ~~of the~~ ~~Country~~ in the hands of the Executive without law; because the old Act of 1789 is wholly inadequate to meet the present financial condition of the Country. The Secretary of the Treasury, cannot employ any Banks as General Depositories under the Act of June 1836, except the very few, which have not ~~[illegible]~~ issued or paid out any notes of a less denomination than five dollars since the 4 July 36. There is not a Bank in Philadelphia which does not come under this interdict. I hope the ~~Secretary~~ under his ~~general~~ discretion, may employ no ~~such~~ Bank any where as a ~~General~~ Depository. If the safety of the public money require it, at any ~~particular~~ point, let him employ Banks as special Depositories. I hope we may never again see Banks trading upon the money of the people, & thus producing extravagant expansions & contractions to the great & lasting injury of the Country.

I desire very much to see you once again before the close of our pilgrimage on earth; and I cherish the hope that I may be able to pay you a visit during the next Spring. Whether I shall ~~be able to~~ accomplish my wishes or not, I cannot say. I have never visited New Orleans or that portion of the Union.

Please to remember me in the very kindest terms to your son & daughter & believe me ever to be sincerely & affectionately

Your friend
James Buchanan

General Andrew Jackson

Free
James Buchanan

FREE

General Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Tennessee

Nacogdoches T.
11th Aug. 1838.

Dear General,

I came from the seat of Government, on a visit, as this is my residence, and had been here but a few days, when a commotion broke out which had been long preparing. The violence of the American character was one cause, and measures were taken without my knowledge or consent. Every man feels himself more capable than the constitutional head of the Government to control it.

This state of things has been brought about in part by the opposition which has existed to Sam Houston, not the President.

How matters may terminate, I do not pretend to divine. It is proper to anticipate the best, and be prepared for the worst. It has long been my intention to write to you, but really affairs now are not in the most promising situation, tho many thought so. I trusted to my good fortune that some one would give correct information to you in relation to myself, as I was aware that you had heard reports, touching my conduct and character, which were highly injurious to my reputation. Had nothing occurred, it was my intention to have visited you, and my friends in Tennessee next spring--but what disposition has to be made of me Heaven (in which I confide) alone can determine.

I may in a short time assume in person the Command of the Army, and see what has to be done. So far as matters have gone, they have been ill-advised, and tho' I was here, Officers assumed all authority and continued it, until matters became too weighty for their shoulders, and now matters are thrown upon me, with all the embarrassments which a factious opposition can inflict upon me for years past.

No man living can so well appreciate the difficulties which have beset me, as yourself. But thank God, they always arise from pure and ardent patriotism.

The man who would save his country must pass the ordeal of fire. My soul now burns, for matters were not worse previous to the day of San Jacinto. Yet they are not so regarded by others and I hope my perspective is a false one. I have for myself one only alternative. You can readily imagine what that must be.

Should matters prove unfortunate there is no one whose just appreciation I prefer to your own, and you will do me the justice to vindicate me to the world so far as I place the facts in your possession

You, General, have left monuments of Glory to your country, which no man has ever before you left, nor can ever be by the passions of men. You had an organized Government, and men who were accustomed to civil rule, but I had to command a Government from Chaos, and men who had never been accustomed as a community, to any rule, but their passions, nor to any government, but their will. You had experience with mature wisdom; I lacked experience and could not render that assurance, which gave largeness of promise to my country. Unimportant as my career has been thus far, or whatever it may hereafter be, I am aware that it must pass the present, and be subject to the scrutiny of after times.

The principles of holy patriotism which you inculcated upon me in my early life have never ceased to abide, nor can they ever cease to remain with me while life lasts. I feel proud in offering you this assurance, while I am happy, that it is rendered to one who will confide in it.

With great veneration,
I am truly your Friend,
Sam Houston

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
U S.

725

Dear Andrew

I send you for perusal a letter recd. yesterday from Col B. C. Howard Member of Congress from Baltimore with my reply for your perusal & examination. I wish you to return them early as I wish to send my reply to Col Howard by tomorrows mail.

If any alteration in the phraseology be necessary please note it. I would be over to see John McLemore, but I feel much debility—

yours

Andrew Jackson

Major A. J. Donelson—

Gen'l J - asks Maj. D to [illegible] his reply correct

Major A. J. D[illegible]

present

[illegible]

Tallahassee September 13th 1838.

My Dear Sir.

I have received from Capt. Nicholls a short detail of interesting news that transpired within the walls of the Church near the Hermitage in July last in which he mentions you, in connexion with your Daughter and Mrs Stokely Donelson as having acknowledged before the World the serving a new Master, who is "God the Lord" and having partaken at his table those Symbols tha' commemorates the love he bore to fallen man in offering himself "once for all" a sacrifice, that those who believe in his name shall inherit eternal life – I will not expreſs or rather attempt to expreſs the satisfaction we derived in the knowledge of this fact, it was certainly a subject of rejoicing in praise and prayer. We tender to you and our sisters in the Church a Christian greeting, and may you yet live long in the enjoyment of that good part, that the world cannot take away / I have not heard from you by letter since you laid down your worldly cares at Washington and became the private Citizen – My family have all been in the enjoyment of the bleſsing of health and plenty during the year and our labours crowned with plenty; thanks to the giver of all good. Can you not come down and spend the winter with us, and reap the benefit of our mild climate, it will do much for you in escaping the rigor of your Tenneſsee winter. We promise you comfortable cheer and a Christian welcome. Mrs. Butler and self are both too fat. Ellen will sing for you Rachel will give you playful mischief and Eliza will moralize and afford you some Repartee, whilst the Doctor will afford us some venison & Turkeys, and we can all catch fish in Lake Jackson, and have oysters in three hours from the Gulf. and what will also interest you, we have a house for the aſsembling together on the Sabbath day, where the Lord will meet and bleſs us, as he has promised.

Give our Love to all enquiring friends, your family &c. and may the Lord continue to bleſs and strengthen you, while you sojourn here below: and if we never meet on Earth, we hope to meet you, as we do our Saviour face to face, in the enjoyment of an eternal happineſs. Farewell.

Genl. A Jackson.

Robert Butler

Col. R. Butler
answered 15th
October 1838 A.J.

General Andrew Jackson
Ex-President of the United States.
Hermitage Tennessee.

Private.

Columbia, September 22, 1838.

My dear Sir,

You have no doubt heard before this time, that I am a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, at the next election. There can be no doubt, that now is the time for efficient action in the State. Our Candidates for Congress and Legislature, should be brought out in every district and County in the State, at the earliest possible period. Mr. Nicholson in this district and Wm. G. Childress in the Williamson and Rutherford District have already announced themselves as candidates for Congress. A. V. Brown of Giles only waits to assertain that our good friend Col. Kincarman, of Lincoln, will be off the field, to announce himself in that District. This will be ascertained at the public dinner at Fayettville on the 7th if not sooner. Our friend Cave Johnson, will I hope not hesitate to take the field at once in his district.

What is to be done in the Davidson District? It is very important not only to that District, but to the whole State, that that election should not be suffered to go by default. If Burton will consent to run he ought to be brought out at once. There is no time for delay. The Candidate whoever he is, should be announced immediately.

I saw General P. Cheatham at the Rutherford dinner, and although he would do so, reluctantly, and has no desire to run, still if no other person will take the field, I am satisfied he would. What is wanting at this moment is prompt action. Let the candidate be agreed upon and announced forthwith. Craighead, Fletcher, Burton, and Cheatham, have been spoken of. Either would debate the questions which now agitate the public mind with ability and effect, and rely upon it, Mr. Clay is too heavy a weight to be carried by Mr. Bell if opposed by any man who can meet him in debate. I hold it to [be] impossible for

for him to sustain Clay or himself, if opposed by any man who possesses power in debate.

Judging from all I saw and heard, there is a complete political revolution in Rutherford, and so it will be all over the State, if the proper exertions are used. Even in Williamson (which is one of our worst counties) our friends are roused, and begin to speak with confidence of carrying the County. In both Rutherford and Williamson our friends are in motion and will in a few days have their candidates for the Legislature out.

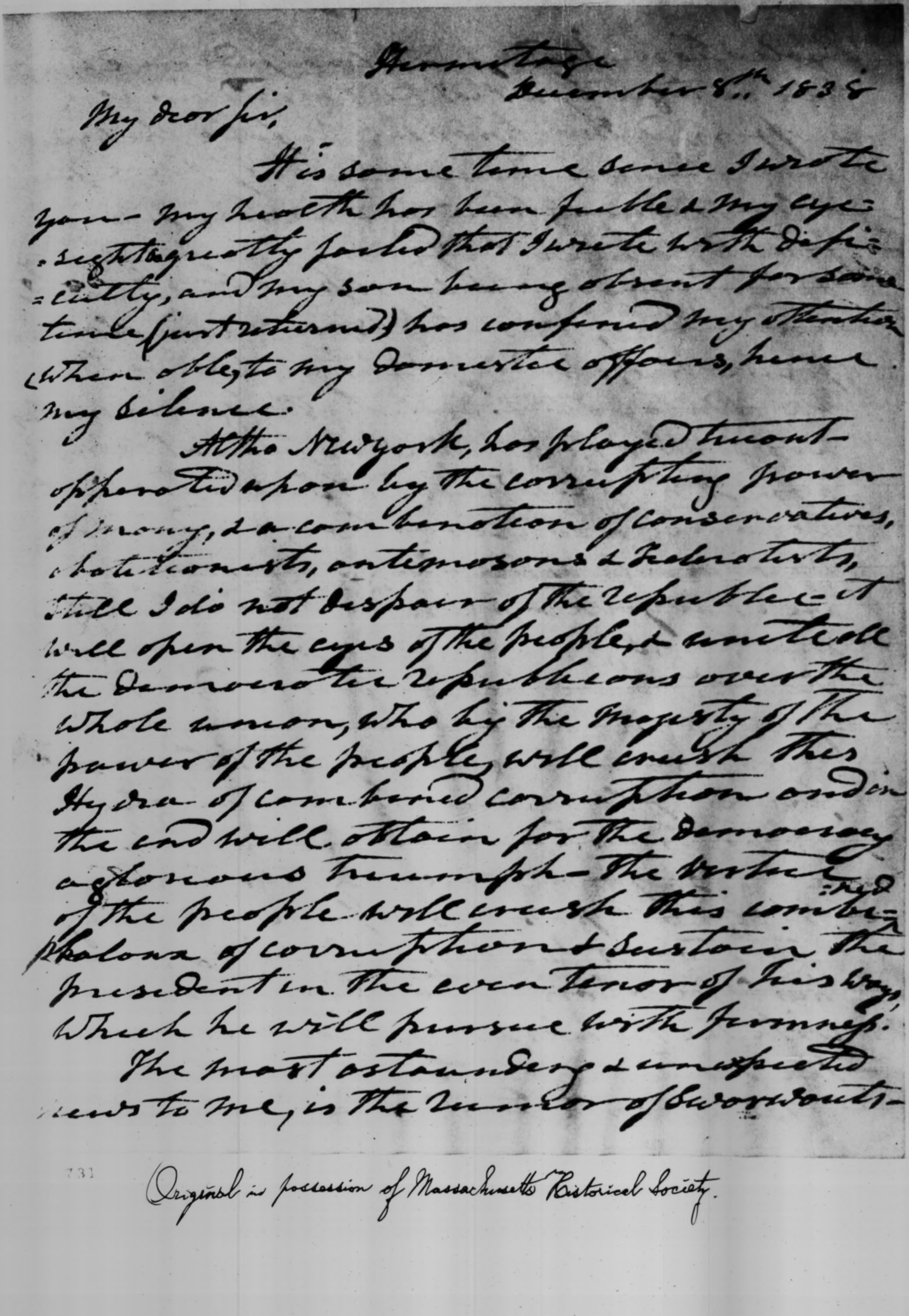
I do not wish my dear Sir, to involve you in the political strife of the times, and would not have you on my account to take any active part, it would be used improperly by our oppon~~e~~ants. All I wish to suggest to you is, that as you are on terms of confidential intimacy with Burton, that you send for him without delay, and induce him at once to take the field. This I suggest, upon the supposition that our friends have not and I fear will not soon bring out any candidate. You may assure Burton, that he may rely on my active cooperation.

As I am now ~~the~~ a candidate for Governor I have a right to go to any part of the State and am ready to go to any part of it, where it is thought I can be useful.

Your sincere friend,

James K. Polk.

General A. Jackson
Hermitage



Hermitage
December 8th 1838

My dear Sir,

It is some time since I wrote you - my health has been feeble & my eyesight has greatly failed that I write with difficulty, and my son being absent for some time (just returned) has confined my attention when able, to my domestic affairs, hence my silence.

Altho New york, has played truant - operated upon by the corrupting power of mony, & a combination of conservatives, abolitionists, antimasons & federalists, still I do not despair of the republic - it will open the eyes of the people & unite all the democratic republicans over the whole union, who by the majesty of the power of the people, will crush this Hydra of combined corruption and in the end will obtain for the democracy a glorious triumph - the virtue of the people will crush this combined phalanx of corruption & sustain the President in the even tenor of his way, which he will pursue with firmness.

The most astounding & unexpected news to me, is the rumor of Swartwouts -

Original in possession of Massachusetts Historical Society.

-defalcation - I had great confidence in his integrity & that he would have suffered martyrdom before he would have touched one cent of the public money. How did he keep this fraud concealed from the secretary of the Treasury, & comptrolers & audrs, and when, was it discovered? do inform me, and to what amount is he a defaulter. surely the government has sent after him a special agent to arrest him. When Mr Swartwout became a conservative, and then the favorite of the Whigg merchants in Newyork & presided at the Whigg meeting, I gave him up, & he ought then to have been removed, for before a man can become a good modern Whigg, he must lay aside principle & honesty, and ought not to be trusted in any capacity.

Inform me whether the divorce bill will pass this session of Congress - Swartwout could not have concealed his defalcation without being connected with the Banks, & their connivance in the fraud - surely this connection of the Banks with this defalcation, will hasten

the passage of the divorce bill— This
done and all is well, and purity restore
to congress, & corruption stayed

What will be the true state of par=
ties in the next congress— In ma
calculation you may set down a larg
jority of Republican members
from Tennessee.

My son has just returned from
the lower country— he and Sarah
& our dear little pets join with
me in our kind salutations & good
wishes to you, your amiable lady
daughter & family— say to Mrs. Blair
that Sarah complains in not receiving
a letter from her— and tell her from
me, that we would all delight to see
her & you & daughter at the Hermi=
tage when we would present the
youngest child (Samuel) to her, one
of the most interesting children of
the three, altho all are so— for the
present adieu— & believe me yr
friend— present me to the President
& to all the heads of Departments, & say
to friend Kendall I hope he & his
his family in good health.

F. P. Blair Esqr } Andrew Jackson

733

Per Andrew Jackson

Francis P. Blair Esqr
Washington City
District of
Columbia

Ac. 4235

Ac. 1852.

[Dec 3 1834]

P.S. I have opened the papers since
I sealed my letter to you, and send
a note on the within which I wish
you to prepare a contradiction
for the union — you know there
never was a baser or more wretched
slander, and unless Mr Swartwout
is the greatest villain unhung
he will positively contradict —
prepare it for my own signature
I never knew that Swartwout
had any thing to do with the Texian
affairs or I should at once removed
him A. J.

735

735-A

For Major Donaldson
immediate notice
A. J.

[Dec 22 1829]

Ac. 4892.

Washington 8th Jany 1839

D. Genl,

On the receipt of your letter of the 10th last month, I wrote to Mr. Carter Lee, and requested him to let you have the few sheets of manuscript upon the subject of your biography which we found among his brothers papers in looking over them. He was not at home when I wrote him — having left on a visit to his iron works, lately purchased and situated in the mountains of Virginia — and he did not therefore get it until he returned a few days ago. I recd. last evening the inclosed letter from him to you. From what he says to me, I am afraid my apprehensions with regard to that manuscript are but too true. Mr. Lee has recd. a letter from his sister in law who informs him that she knows not what has become of it, but thinks it not unlikely that it may have been destroyed by Major Lee himself. Of this Mr. Carter Lee says he has informed you in the inclosed letter. I regret it very much, but if it be so, why I suppose it cannot now be helped.

We have nothing new or interesting in Washington. Congress is engaged in its usual vocation — consuming time and spending the public money in making electioneering speeches — No appropriations have yet been made except for the pay of members and the contingent expenses of the House.

Commo. Elliott, who was here a few days

ago, called to see me and enquired after your health, and desired to be kindly remembered to you and the family. He said he expected to visit the Western Country next spring and, in that event, would certainly pay you a visit at the Hermitage. As usual he had scarcely got home before he found himself again in trouble. He is a very *Mercurial* man, and must always be at something!

I am happy to inform you that your friends here are generally well. My own little family are quite so. Mary is at Phila and will not be here this winter. I am glad of that as I am sure she is much better there than she would be in Washington. I have seen no one whose health has so much improved as Elizabeth Blair's — she has always been until lately very *delicate*, but she is now getting to be almost as stout as her mother!

Please present me most affectionately to your ~~to you~~ son and daughter and their *little ones* — not forgetting Major Donelson, and believe me as heretofore

very truly yours

W B Lewis

P.S. I had forwarded to you, before the receipt of your letter, Gov. Woodbury's report in relation to Col Swartwout's defalcation. Your

Ac. 4892.

request thereupon, was anticipated. That is a bad business. Who could have supposed Swartwout capable of deliberately defrauding the Treasury? I certainly ~~[illegible]~~ did not, tho', as I stated to you before, I thought him careless and loose in his business and the manner of keeping his accounts. His friends here think it doubtful whether he will ever return to this Country. The affair has pretty nearly, I am told, killed his poor wife, who it is believed is left entirely destitute!

I lament very much to hear that you have lost the sight of your right eye. I sincerely hope no misfortune will befal the other.

Genl Jackson

Hermitage

Ten.

Ac. 4892

Washington City
16th March 1839.

D. Genl.

Herewith I send you a few sheets of Major Lee's manuscript, but they are not that portion of it which is spoken of in a former letter to you. These were not discovered by Mr Carter Lee and myself at the time we examined his brothers papers. As it is possible others may be found Mr Lee has promised to make further search and advise me of the result. When he brought me the sheets now enclosed to you I told him they were not the same I had seen, and begged him on his return to Ravensworth to hunt up the others and send them to me. He promised to do so but not having heard from him since I have concluded to send these without further detention. I have understood that Mr Lee has been at his iron works for the last two or three weeks, but is expected home soon. When he returns I have no doubt but he will send me that portion of the manuscript referred to, which, with such others as he may find if any, shall be forwarded to you without delay. — The part behind is the commencement and begins with your birth &c.

Mr. Pageot and Mary are both in Washington and in excellent health. Yesterday was your birth day and the little chevalier Andrew Jackson Pageot and myself drank your health, in which all present cordially united. He is a manly, sprightly little fellow, and will, if he lives, do credit some day, I hope, to his distinguished God-father.

I had written thus far when my messenger handed me your letter of the 4th of March. I am truly glad to hear that your health continues pretty good. As you are always better in warm weather, I have no doubt it will improve as the Spring opens. I sincerely hope your dear little children have received no injury from the scarlet fever with which you say they were afflicted. Please present my kind and most affectionate regard to their mother and father, and believe me as heretofore very

Truly yours

W B Lewis

P.S. As my messenger is waiting on me I have been obliged to cut my letter short, but I must detain him to say that I will hunt up your memorial to the Senate in the winter of 19-20, and forward it to Mr. Stevenson, with a request that he have it published in the London Times. I will also endeavour to ascertain if possible what Swartwout done with the immense amount for which he is deficit, and let you know.

W B L

Ac. 1852

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir, Having retired from public
life to the peacefull shades of
the Hermitage I had a hope that
I would be spared from the
continued columnies of the
the vindictive Whigg demagogues
who are endeavouring to im-
pose upon the credelety of
the people by base aspertions
of corruption against the
most honest & faithfull
citizens of the Union. as
long as the base columnies
were levilled against my
offical acts, I was content
to leave the Americon
people to judge of my acts
believing the people too
honest to be lead away by
the false clamour of the
political demagogues & Fede-
ralist of this day. But when
men high in office assail
my character, aluding to my
acts thirty years gone by,

to correct the falsehoods. In
looking over the columns of
the Union of the 19th instant
I find that his Excellency
Governor Cannon has in=
=troduced my name in his
Speech as reported by the
Murfreesborough corris=
=pondent of the Nashville
Union; and dates his hoste
=os early as the Murder of Patton
Anderson by Magness in which
he says, "when as a juror he
brought into court a verdict
of acquittal for Magness,
Genl Jackson shook his
insignificant finger at
(him) and said young man
I will mark you. ~~the~~ hand
never such occurrence took
place. This statement I pro=
=nounce false, originating
in the vicious brain of the
narrator. I had nothing to do
in that case more than all
other good citizens had to see
that all bad men who violated
the law of the land should be
punished. Mr Cannon knew

(1st page on sheet)

that said men bore worse characters than Magness. I never had any dispute with Mr Cannon, & untill long after the [illegible] now Governor until he violated his written pledge, with others of Genl John Coffees Brigade, who presented their written request to be permitted to return to the settlement recruit their horses, get a supply of winter clothing, with a pledge, if this was granted, when ordered they would return & go with me throughout the campaign — the Boon was granted, they retired to the settlements — every exertion was used by me to collect forrage & rations — when we had procured some supplies & the hostile creeks again advancing to our borders, I ordered Genl Coffee to Join me with his Brigade — Genl Coffee gave the orders. Col Cannon then commanding one of the Regts of his Brigade marched to the depo of forrage on the Tennessee river, fed & destroyed it, & then deserted the service passing Huntsville in a very riotous & disorderly manner abandoned the campaign and never after during the whole war appeared in the field (2) — the brave men who followed him home, soon rallied & volunteered under different officers

rejoined Genl Coffee & continued
throughout the creek & Indian war - never
untill this occurrence & untill after
the war & his return from Congress
had any dispute with Col Cannon
In the speech referred to the Governor
is reported to have said "that Genl
"Jackson had redeemed his pledge;
"he had marked him and accordingly
"[illegible] of his destruction. Accordingly
"he Genl Jackson, had while the main
"army lay secure on this side the
Coosee, sent him with his own and
one other Regiment beyond the River
the enemy
Where seven thousand [illegible], or sup=
=posed to be lying in wait - it turned
out that his destruction was not to
be accomplished in that way - they
were [illegible]
returned with the captive enemy in
their train - there never was a more
malicious falshood put forth than
the above - the orator knew it to
[illegible] author
be false - When I reached the creek
country, and active operations were
to be carried on & battles to be fought
on the banks of [illegible] creek I ordered
which was of 800 strong
Genl Coffees Regiment to be disbanded
too strong for the officers of one Regt
it being [illegible] to be
organized into a Brigade to be com=
=manded by that gallant officer Genl John
Coffee - The Regiment was divided, an
election ordered for Col - Mr Cannon
had accompanied Col Coffees Regiment
as a private & was elected Col of this new

organized Regiments. Whilst this organization was going on Col. Dyer of the old Regiment was ordered & detached with two hundred & fifty men to attack Bob Catala's Town which he executed taking Catala & several prisoners, & capturing some Cattle on which we were in great need. From Bob Catala's negro man we obtained information that about 250, or three hundred hostile creeks were encamped on the east bank of the Coosa river awaiting our approach, and that the warriors of the village of Talilushatche, were with this party. Immediately prepared to attack them. Genl Coffee's Brigade were all mounted men, & a ford where they could cross about two miles above the Ten Islands was pointed out by our Indian guides. Genl Coffee claimed the honor of the command. he was to cross the river that night & surround & attack the Indians at a certain time the next morning, when I with the ballance of the army were to be in position on the west bank of the Coosa to intercept & destroy them. The Indians were not found on the river, and

upwards of
Genl Coffee with his Brigade, 800
strong moved upon the village
Tallushatchey surrounded and
killed & took the whole but one
warrior [illegible] & rejoined the
infantry about 2 oclock P.M.
our encampment
in position opposite the Ten
Islands. The Indian warriors
about 200 - let it be remembered
that Col Cannon when Genl Coff
was detached had been about three
days a col from the ranks and
made so by my approbation
and it is the first time I have
ever heard a murmur that the
the force was not sufficiently
large to give safety and success
to the enterprise and [illegible] the
first time I ever heard that seven
thousand hostile [illegible]
=bodied any where [illegible]
truly astonished that his Excellency
[illegible] with that detachment [illegible]
hold forth to the world that he com=
=manded, and the force [illegible] over
that I had ordered [illegible] but
the rivers to be destroyed - but
he must have been deeply affected
with the Indian fever brought
on by the immagination of the
good Indians lying in woods and
[illegible] may have been the continuation
of this fever that caused him to [illegible]
his pledge in writing & desert the service

Ac. 5001

Halcyon January 3rd
1840

Dear Andrew,

I arrived here this evening just before sundown in the midst of floating ice since we entered the Mississippi; found all well - but was mortified to find that Mr Browne had not sent your carpenter but has retained him and your ginn house loggs remains untouched, there being no good hewer here - this act of Mr Brownes realises the true character I had formed of him, & I trust will convince you that he is not to be confided in, and I fear will put back the ginning of the cotton so late in the spring that it will be in the way of the crop - I suggest to you whether it would not be better to have the ginn & mill house put up, the mill started, and the ginning of the cotton postponed untill the crop is laid by - think of this and decide deliberately. It is important to keep this place well supplied with wood, there can be sold here this spring if it can be laid on the Bank of good wood such as the Boats are receiving now here from two to three thousand cords - this is cash, and more mony can be made by wood, than ginning the cotton - my advice is to attend to the wood which is cash, and opening ground for a crop the present year.

I have taken a view of the front of the land - it realises all my recollection of it, & I believe with Capt Barnes, that it is the best tract on the river & well worth attention.

I believe I wrote you that Major M. B. Winchester had sent on the supply of Bacon ordered, but the Boat forgot to deliver it here. call as you come on and inform the Major of this that he may make the capt account for it. I do not know the name of the boat that took it on board or I would try to find her, and have the supply delivered. I have delivered the small supply I brought from Smithland.

Should this reach you before Mr. Brown leaves you, be sure to settle with him about the negro fellow & charge him at least, one thousand dollars for the fellow if he does not deliver him, and

Ac 5007

if he delivers him, at least two dollars a day for the time he has detained him — the negro man was worth that here, in getting the Ginn House logs.

Major Donelson reached me at Memphis, and I suppose the Doctor & Major Ward settled there business by the Doctor taking a negro carpenter from him — Genl Hays & Alexander are with us.

I did expect a line from you by Major Donelson — in this I was dis-appointed — give my love to my dears & & kiss my dear little pets for me — and

Mr. A. Jackson pr —

P. S. The two Boats now here takes all the wood on the Bank & would have taken more — they have taken fifty cords or upwards — we proceed early tomorrow

Andrew Jackson

Jackson Esqr

Near Nashville

Hermitage

Davidson County

Tennessee —

Extract.
Given to Public

14

(No 1.)

Hermitage
February 26th 1840—

My dear Major,

I have just received your note inclosing the report of the majority of the committee on the judiciary, whigs, & the counter report of the minority, democrats, as it relates to the fine imposed by judge Hall. The majority's report is just such a one as I had a right to expect from the blue light federalists, who thought it unbecoming a religious people to exult in our victories, and much better for our country, if Neworleans should have been sacked, with all the horrors attending it, and the country, constitution & laws all lost, than it should have been preserved by martial law which suspended, whilst the necessity existed, all other laws; but, as soon as the republic was safe, restored the operation of constitution & laws, and the republican system to a grateful people & prevented the union from despotion— This I trust, is not the sentiment of the people, or hereafter our generals will have to abandon cities to the enemy, to prevent their armies from being disorganised, by foreign agents,

emissaries & traitors to their country,
combined with corrupt & vindictive
Judges, creating mutiny in their camps
by & through a corrupt press, or run
the risk of being ruined by unjust
fines, imposed by corrupt Judges
aiding and abetting the enemy.

I am glad to see that this case will
be now debated upon its true prin=
=ciples; whether in time of war, when
a whole State was invaded with a view
to its conquest, and the whole civil
corps being brought with its military
to adopt at once a civil government
over the country— the militia called
out in mass, which made every man
a soldier capable of bearing arms, with=
=out exception— the courts being
closed for four months— all criminals
let loose by the Judges— whether from
~~the~~ safety of the republic being thus
endangered, the clear necessity did not
exist for declaring martial law &
in keeping it on, ~~untill~~ until
all danger was removed & the repu=
=blic safe.

I have just received a letter from
Mr Kendall informing me that the record,
as amended on the oath of Livingston, Duncan
& Reed, is in the hand of Doctor Linn,— will

—you—

compare it with conrads record, as
published by the senate - take a copy
of the amended record, with the
accompanying paper, under the
oath of Duncan & Reed, and send
it to me with the certificate of your=
=self & others of the alteration of the
writ of habeas corpus from the 5th to
the sixth, and I will then shew you
what I will do with Claibourne &
Morrell's ex parte depositions. There
never was a conspiracy formed, but
had their subalterns to swear & lie
for them as occasion might require
- This Mr Morell was an eastern blue
light federalist, and when ordered to
take post at the lines, enrolled himself
with the corps of exempts formed for
the protection & guard of the city &
its police under martial law - every man
being made a soldier capable of wielding
an arm - Mr Morell, ~~[illegible]~~ as
his brethern federalists in the east,
altho young & hearty, would rather
have been employed in throwing
up blue lights as signals for the enemy,
than facing them at the lines. I am
quite feeble - give my thanks to my
friend Col Wm O Butler for his speech & to
my friends in congress, who so kindly solicite
-you-

you and yours - do not forget that I expect to see you & Mr. Blair next month or early in april - yr friend -

Andrew Jackson

Major Wm B Lewis -

20th. Feby. 1840.

Major Wm. B. Lewis
2d Auditor T. Dept,
city of washington
D. Columbia -

142. JACKSON, ANDREW. HERO OF NEW ORLEANS. President. A. L. S. 4to, Hermitage, Tenn., April 10th, 1840. AN UNUSUALLY LONG LETTER to James K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy. **25.00.**

"Sir, Being requested by many of my fellow Citizens of Tennessee to recommend to your notice young Mr. Robert A. Burton, now of Mississippi as a fit character for a midshipmans warrant. His father is a Citizen of Tennessee. From his testimonials, he possesses a good education of good moral character, and when war comes, if come it should, I have no doubt will sustain the honor of our flag & his countries rights—and as such, from his testimonials, I present him to you, & will be pleased to hear that he is registered on the roll of our Navy. I am Sir, with great respect your mo. obdt. Servt., Andrew Jackson."

749

(cut from the *American Clipper*, May 1935) graving. 9.00.

150. **JUVENILIA.** Biographical Memoirs of the Illustrious General George Washington, Dedicated to the Youth of America. Curious woodcut on title. 24mo, orig. gray boards, Baltimore (William Warner) 1812. 6.00.

151. **KELMSCOTT PRESS. BROADSIDES AND PAMPHLETS,** 8vo, from 2 to 8 pages, each, 14 different pieces, published from July, 1892 to July 18th, 1897, dealing with the type, designed by them, also with books that have no publisher's name affixed yet. Magnificently printed in various of their type specimens, a sort of house organ. Immaculate Cond.

(cut from the American Clipper, May 1935)

Private

Hermitage April 16th 1840.

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 4th March came duly to hand with its enclosures, I had no idea that the people applying for a Post Office in the memorial I sent you & in the maner applyed for, but I thought it my duty at their request to forward it to you, that neighborhood both in Missssissippi and Arkansas are much in want of some communication thro the Post Office, but the only way for them, if the emoluments will not procure a mail rider, is to raise by subscription as much as will procure one. I have forwarded your enclosure to them.

I had no idea that Major A.J.Donelson would be able to procure funds in the east, he has returned & has started to his plantation in the Mississippi. if the price of cotton does not rise, it is not worth raising.

I have received an additional statement from Chief Justice Tauny on the subject of the falshoods in Duanes Book which I enclose to you by the same mail, that takes this [to] you, with a private letter from him, requesting that neither the former or this should be published in your Book. I have answered, that it is not intended, but only the parts, which if this statement should be controverted history, Maj. A.J.Donelson, could be referred to. This is all what Maj. A.J.Donelson informed me, you wanted.

I was gratified with my visit to the lower country. I could not but be highly gratified with my reception, having undertaken the journey, I was determined to go through or fail in the struggle. I have long found that complaining never eased pain, I therefore put on a calm face, but my Dr. Sir, I supposed I was taken with Hemmorhage the morning before I reached Vicksburgh, and never got to bed until II Oclock at night. The only relief I had was common Salt, and the next day travelled to Jacksonville, the Seat of Government and spent two nights and one day there, returned to Vicksburgh and took boat the next morning and struggled against pain and sickness for ten days and nights, still providence, as usual took care of me and I started home sinc which my health has been about the same as when I started on the Journy. I had this morning to be bled.

I see the opposition is as reckless as ever, observing every body and speaking against time, to prevent any thing to be done benificially to the Country, their reign will be short, nothing can give them hope of success, but a split in the Republican ranks, about a vice President. the Whiggs are now urging the republicans here to put up Col. Johnson, in lew of Capt. Polk, this is done knowing that Col. Johnson cannot get a majority in this State, that it will weaken our cause and strengthen theirs.

A Gentleman from Pittsburgh informs me that Johnson will not carry with him the strength of Penn. by a fourth and that Polk is much stronger than him in Penn. We ought to be careful to place the strongest man with Van Buren, one that would add strength, not be a dead weight [—] and if Col. Johnson is selected by the Baltimore Convention he will be a dead weight upon us. Polk can carry Virginia, N.C., S.C. Ga. Ala. Mis. & Louisiana, and I believe Kentucky, with all the other Western states, Forsyth or Col. King, would be stronger than Col. Johnson. Why then should we hazzard anything for men, when so much is at stake, Take the strongest say I, regardless of men. I esteem all the four men and would vote for either, but we must be united and adopt the Motto, "Everything for principle and nothing for men, and I am well informed, that in Ohio that Polk is the strongest of any that is presented and it was not mentioned that Johnson should be nominated. he got the vote by one only, and might that not have been a traitor [?] in our ranks to give the less popular man the selection. that this is the case I refer to Mr. Hemer, and it would be well that the Eastern members to the Balto. convention should understand this. Col. Johnson, cannot carry a strong vote in the South and West, and why it is so I cannot sa[y] or conjecture, but so it is and it would be suicidal to place him before the Union, when this dreadful battle is to be fought, and it will be fought with desperation by the Federal Whiggs, it is their dying struggle, and they must be met with energy and with the Motto "Every thing for principal, and nothing for men," if this is not adopted, believe me, the election of Mr. Van Buren will be put in jeopardy.

Since commencing this letter I have recevd. one from Maj. Eaton, he is on his way home, will be in the U. S. by the first May. Will you go abroad. I was happy to hear from Major Donelson, that your health was better, but I still think a relaxation from your arduous duties would be condusive to your health.

My friend Maj. Eaton comes home not in good humor, he says he has been dismissed. Is it true that a Charge des Affairs is to go to Spain (this the Major says is stated to him by the Secy. of State) if this is so, then you will not go to Spain.

Your Ob. Svt.

Andrew Jackson

Amos Kendill Esq
Post Ma^{r}. Genl.

Ac. 1852.

[c. April 7, 1840]

Private

My dear Sir

I have rec^d your kind letter and return you many thanks for it. Have the goodness to deliver the enclosed to the Major when he returns. It gave me I assure you heartfelt satisfaction to learn by Major Donelson letter rec^d. yesterday that your health is so good. The affair of the Vice Presidency has given our friends a great deal of uneasiness but will be dealt with as mild as the state of the case will admit of. From the number of friends whose names were brought

forward, & one of them a member
of my Cabinet, a rigid neutrality
on my part became alike
an act of duty & justice. The
determination to observe it was
announced to all the candidates
in this quarter, & has been most
rigidly executed. It was of course
not possible to prevent occasion-
al heartburnings & jealousies
but all are I believe, now
satisfied that they were without
cause. It would under these
circumstances be out of the
question for me render any

Ac. 1852.

arrangement that can be conceived
to attempt to give a particular
direction of any description to the
question.) Mr Blair has promised
me to give you a just account
of the present state of the matter,
with his opinions as to the course
that will probably be pursued.
The exertions made by Gov Polk in
the great struggle in Tennessee, and
his previous strong claims upon
the confidence & affection of the
Democracy of the nation, were
are so highly appreciated, that I for
one reason supposed that he would in
the sequel be most likely to carry
the question in the Convention.

Mr Blair will inform you how
the matter now most probably
stands. This consideration has
given a weight to the Col (J.) [illegible]
above all others, viz, that his being
a military man, connected with
the Battle of the Thames, for which
credit is claimed for Genl Harrison
the supposed importance of being
able to confront Genl H^s pretensions
by Col. J's superior merit, & this
more even than that the desire
& generous feelings of the Democracy
which could not brook the
idea of removing me & leaving
the Col off. This feeling has

Tennessee ~~prisoned~~ had a contrasting influence in ~~this~~ part of the State. ~~The~~ greatest efforts were made in Penn. to carry him off, & without any thing ~~being~~ done for him ~~in the State ~~ his majority was large. In the city of N. York the same result appeared. The State ~~has~~ Nobly stood ~~& while~~ I am inclined to think ~~he~~ disposed to do so until after the election (of electors) but this is my truth & merely conjecture. Were it not for ~~these considerations~~ the influence given to ~~t~~ Polks popularity by his noble efforts to ~~regain~~ Texas.

(For the democracy were prospects

[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]) would have
procured a majority, I think
in the Convention for him. The
Col. has changed his track materially
will
also by [illegible] [illegible]
in his professions ~~[illegible]~~, saying
that he would not stand in the
way of ~~his~~ friends to be. This
is however I am happy to
say the [illegible] but feelings and
our friends in the quarters &
if no nomination is made at
Baltimore they count with
~~[illegible]~~ certainty on being able
to carry two of the [illegible] & the
[illegible] our friends at
[illegible]
have obtained a signal triumph

in the City of N York – beaten by + 1900
for Mayor (last year ~~[illegible]~~ 1060) and 12 out
of the 17 Wards. The Whigs were
made a greater effort & the votes
polled exceed those of last year
by 3000 being in all about
43000. Never in the history of
nations was there such an
indomitable spirit of patriotism
~~[illegible]~~ as was shown by the working
men of that City. I wish I could
write more but have not
the time. Remember me
affectionately to all your
household & to the Gov & Mrs
Polk & my friend the Judge &
Mrs Catron & believe me to
be very truly yours

M. Van Buren

757

Genl Jackson

Martin Van Buren FREE

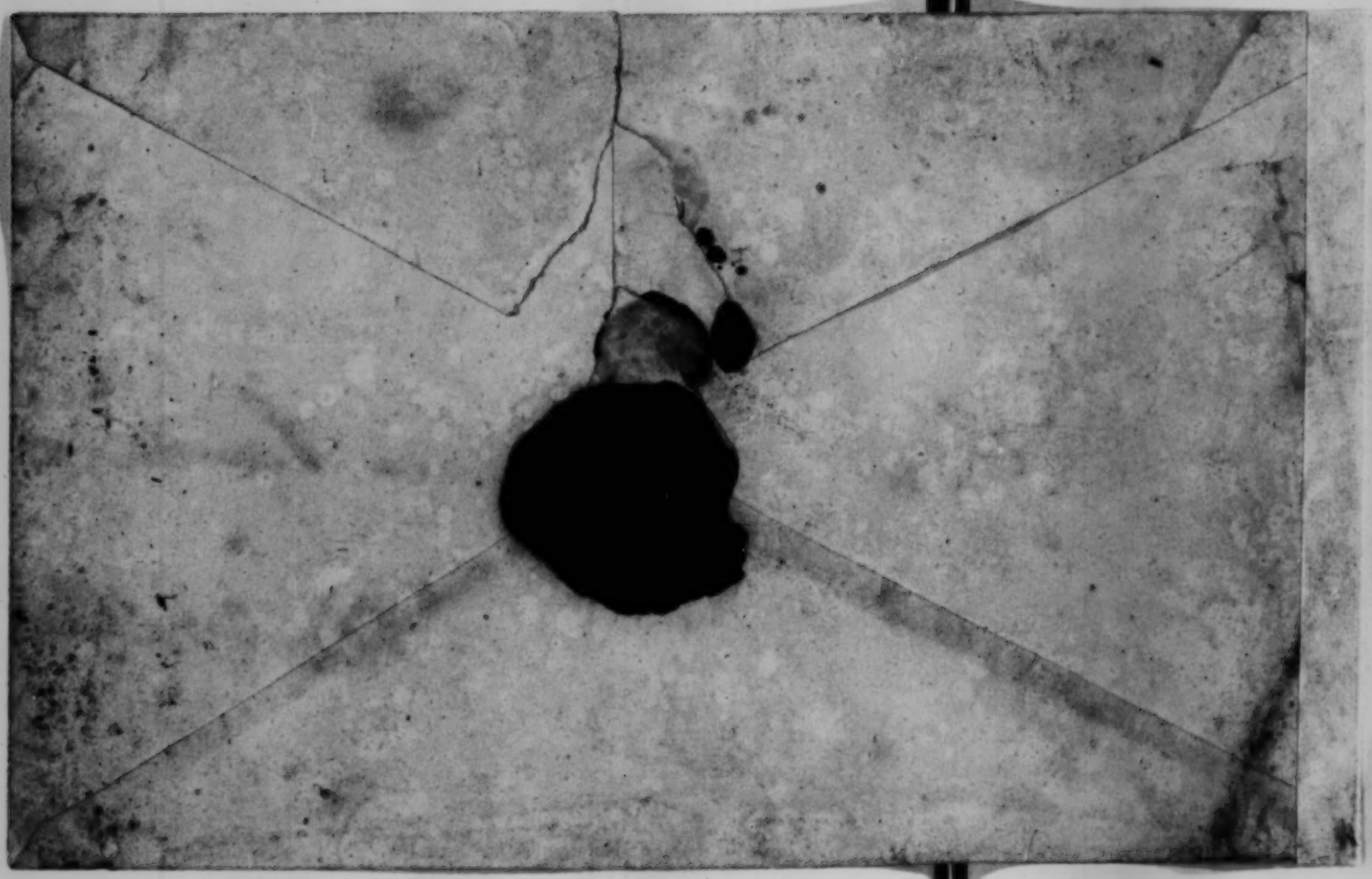
WASHINGTON CITY
APR
17
D.C.

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tenn.

758



Ac 1952

McDonaugh County Illinois June 20th 1840
To his Excelency the Ex president
Andrew Jackson

Very dear and respected Sir I hope you
will pardon the freedom of a Stranger
for addressing you at this time
my only appology is the love of my
Country and as the great question
of who Shall be our next president
is now before the people and believing
that you have a perfect undirstanding
of all these things I ask your advice
now which of the two Candidates you
recommend us in the far west; to duct
Harrison or Vanburen
air in your farewill address to Congress
you left us at peace with all nations
out of debt and a full treasury
four years has not Expired Since that
time and the united States is millions
in debt; which this differance under
your administration & the present
Sir I am not alone in this request but
[illegible] am Expressing the wishes of
hundreds in this State you Speedy
answer will Confer a Special favour
on you Sincere friend and humble
Servant
John Logan

P S direct to Elder John Logan
Muddy Lane post office
McDonaugh County Ill

4759

Ac 1822

John Logan

FREE

His Ecc^y Andrew. Jackson Ex
President U. S. A.
Hermitage. Davidson Co
Nashville Te.

MACOMB
JUN 23
IL.

Pat

Tayl

Ac. 1852.

Hermitage
June 22d. 1840

Gentlemen

I am in receipt of your favor of the 10th. instant, expressing the wish that in the event of my visiting the mountain district of our state this summer, I may take Winchester in my route, and see my friends in Franklin county. The precarious state of my health renders it improbable that I can leave home this summer, but should I do so it will give me great pleasure to avail myself of your kind invitation, and shake by the hand once more my friends and acquaintances in your patriotic county.

For this mark of their kindness and continued confidence,

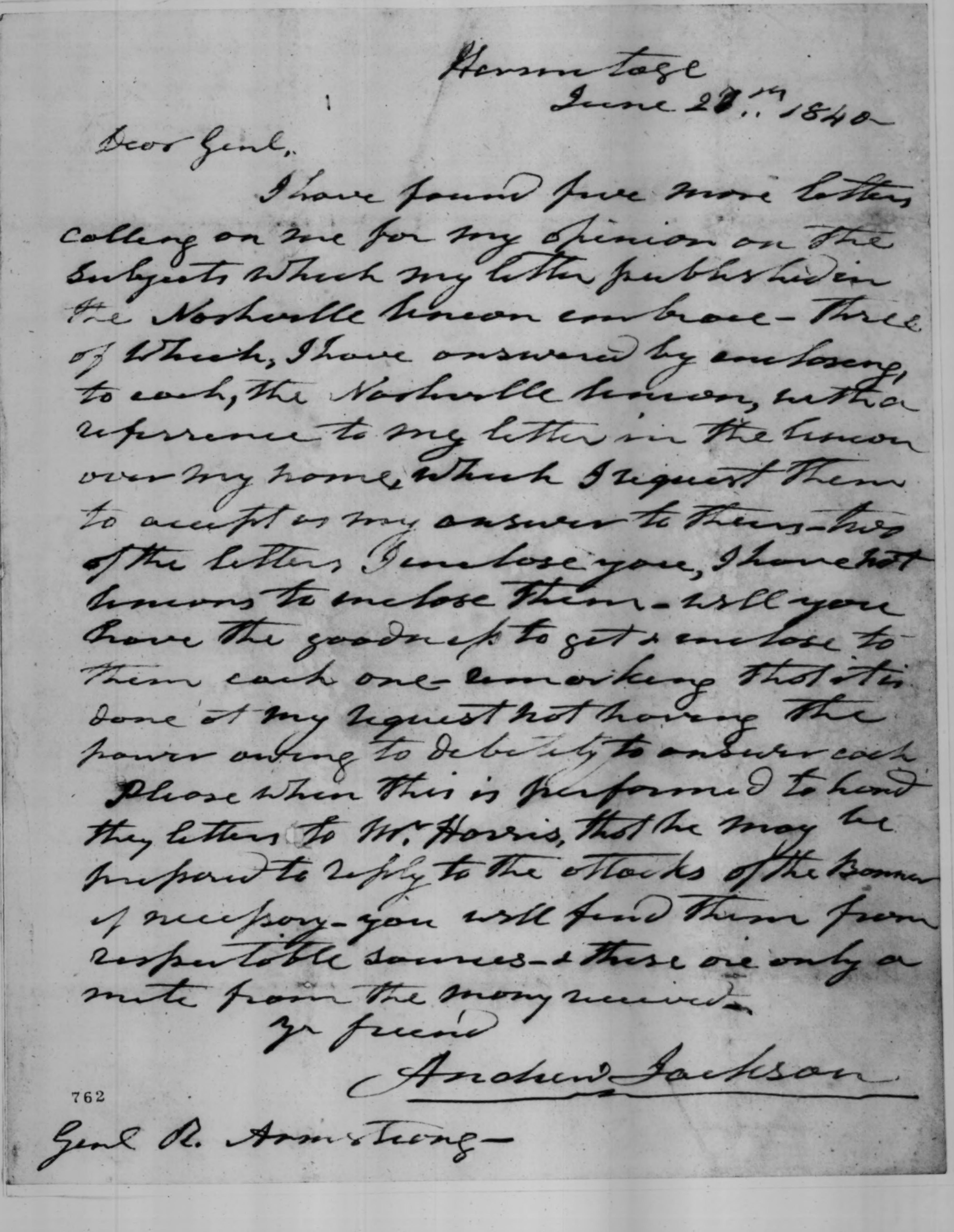
I am truly grateful for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to invite me to visit Winchester and the springs in its neighborhood ~~this summer~~ should I make an excursion to the mountains this summer. but is the precarious state of my health that I can

Ac. 1852.

scarcely hope to leave home, but should it be otherwise it will afford me the highest satisfaction to visit awhile at the springs in your neighbourhood and shake by the hands once more my fellow citizens in your ~~and~~ beautiful Albemarle county.

I pray you, Gentlemen to accept my thanks for your kindness, and believe me so

Ac. 1852.



Hermitage
June 27th 1840

Dear Genl,

I have found five more letters calling on me for my opinion on the subjects which my letter published in the Nashville Union embrace - three of which, I have answered by enclosing to each, the Nashville Union, with a reference to my letter in the Union over my name, which I request them to accept as my answer to them - two of the letters I enclose you, I have not Unions to enclose them - will you have the goodness to get & enclose to them each one - remarking that it is done at my request not having the power owing to debility to answer each. Please when this is performed to hand they letters to Mr Harris, that he may be prepared to reply to the attacks of the Banner if necessary - you will find them from respectable sources - & these are only a mite from the many received -

Yr friend

Andrew Jackson

762

Genl R. Armstrong -

Hon. Mr Adams

Genl Robt. Armstrong
1846 Nashville
Tennessee

Attended to as
directed JA

Hermitage

July 18th [illegible]

Dear [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] on the [illegible]

[illegible] death. Now to the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] possible [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] will be [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] lose a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] full [illegible]

[illegible] eyes

[illegible] will be [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~ of them at

the polls all [illegible]

[illegible] preserving the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] at the polls.

Ac. 5284

your referrence to the attack upon you
& Genl Jessup thro the instrument of
Genl W. Scott, in the House- I have
waited before answering your letter
to see it, but the Globe containing it
has not reached me, I therefore take
up my pen to reply to your letter
that part that relates to Genl Scott, I
send that part so that it can be seperated from
this and used as an extract of this
letter- you will see to bring the
case fairly out I have had to take a review
of Genl Scott Florida campaign
which owing to his delay at the
depo of provisions for weeks sending for wag-
gons to Baltimore &c &c contrary to
my admonition to him the evening
that he left washington to take command
in the south- instead of finding out
where the Indian women were, & having
two company of spies woodsmen & had
by gallant officers, & taking his eight days rations on their backs he planned a cam-
paign, on a magnificent scale, in three
columns to march from three different
points to meet in the centre of the
wilderness- for what? to surround an
owl, for he knew not where the body of the
Indian women were- They all got lost &
never found each other until they met at
Tampa bay where the campaign ended in fail-
ure-

Ac. 5284

you inform me in your letter of the 12th instant that Genl Scott brought his Beddle in congress in treating Genl Jessup most basely. you say you are told that on yesterday he attacked Jessup most bitterly — that one of the charges heaped upon him was, that I had recalled Genl Scott in consequence of your interferrence, and ask me for the facts of the case. answer you are charged falsely — and if this case is fully brought out Genl Scott will have reason to exclaim. Save me from my friends.

In giving you a proper state of of the facts alluded to, I must go back to Genl Scotts campaign in Florida to bring to your view how it happened that Genl Jessup was ordered to proceed to the South and take the command of the Georgia & Alabama troops called for, to put down the sudden rising and war with the creeks; and I must refer to the files of the war departmt. if I err in my recollection

Ac. 5284

these will correct me as I write from memory.
From the mismanagement & dis[illegible]
that had occurrid in Florida the Exec[illegible]
was determined to put thes Semi[illegible]
down in Florida — Genl Scott with all the dis=
=posable regular force, and the requisitions Georgia
& South carolina Militia were ordered
on this service — Genl Scott clothed
with full powers to call for all neces=
=ary supplies for his army for prompt
& efficient movement — the regular
force with & supplies were ordered
to Florida to form a depo at the most
advanced & eligable point for attack
to concentrate the militia ordered into
service; the evening of the night that
Genl Scott left washington I had
an interview with the Genl, in the presence of [illegible] at which
I suggested to him the propriety of
ordering the officer in command to
procure at all hazzard & expence
a knowledge of where the Indian women
were — to have this done they can procure
organised [illegible] by allowing [illegible]
[illegible] wise [illegible] for the Genl Indian
cunning & treachery — to press the
South Carolina & Georgia, hasten on
the militia to the depo of [illegible]
have them mustered into service
and having procured the information
where the Indian women were, to take
eight days rations on their backs, and
by —

A. 5284

to quell the enemy - and Genl Patterson
having obtained positive information
where the hostile chief with his warriors
were concealed in a swamp - well
knowing the Indian character that
if he was not surprised in his hiding
place & captured he would evade [illegible] or destroyed - called
upon Genl Jesup forthwith to
lead them to the attack of the hostile
chief who was in striking distance
of their encampment, and from
whence daily, parties sallied forth
upon the frontiers & was murdering
their wifes & children, burning and
destroying. The Genl could not delay
the order of the brave Genl Patterson
& his brave followers, under such
circumstances as these Jesup order
ed the line of march for the hostile
chiefs hiding place, got within
six miles of his camp met an order
from ~~Jesup~~ Scott to halt & await his
further orders, Genl Scott not being ready to take the field, of course Genl
Jesup obeyed, but Genl Patterson
declared that he should not, for by obeying
the order of Genl Scott the hostile chief
with his warriors would make their

and among the whole Georgia Alabama [illegible]

the militia, he waited there several
weeks awaiting the arrival of waggons
& there planned his campaign of
three grand columns to meet in the
center, to surround what the Indians, no,
was far as any official document has
come to my view Genl Scott had
no positive information where
the Indian women & children were -
he knew where Powell & his warriors
were as they had checked the march
of ~~that~~ Genl Gaines at withlacoochy, & made
him fortify & defend himself for
some days until relieved by Genl
Clinch & 600 men - Genl Scott at
length took the field with his three
columns, - they got lost, never met
until they united at Tampa bay
without finding an Indians except
those who lay in ambush, fired on Genl
Scotts column, killing & wounding some
ten or twelve men - The summer ~~and~~
having advanced the sickly season
coming ~~on~~ on the Genl abandoned
the campaign & he returned to St
Augustine sick, & from thence made
his report to the secretary of war (see it,
The Secretary of war was instructed by
me, the campaign being over to per-
mit the Genl being sick to return to New york, to

Ac. 5284

to regain his health. About this time
the creek war broke out. a despute
arose between the Georgia Genl and
the Genl commanding the Alabama
melitia who had a right to the com:
:mand of the united forces of the
two States. To put down this contention
between the two Genls, and Genl Scot
having reported himself sick and
having leave to return to Newyork
to repair his health, Genl Jessup was
ordered to proceed to the South and
assume the command of the Georgia
& alabama troops & crush the war
in its bud. Genl Jessup promptly
obeyed this order proceeded to the
South to take the command, and on
his way to Columbus Georgia, Genl
Scott who had not left St, Augustine
hearing of the hostility of the creeks, passed
to Georgia, met Genl Jessup, assumed
the command & order Genl Jessup to
pass thro the Indian country to where
the alabama troops were encamped
& assume the command of them.
Jessup found the alabamians ready
for active operations & of sufficient
force

Ac. 5284

Sheet 2^{d} -

by a forced march to reach the deposit of the women & children, where he would be sure to find all the warriors, and there by one blow he could put an end to the war. I admonished him against the attempt of entering the woods & Swamps of Florida with waggons, that if he did he never could find an Indian - But by taking eight days rations on each soldiers back, which with economy, & killing a beef when he came across cattle, the men would not suffer much in thirteen days merely ordering the supplies to follow him - referring the Genl to the attempt of Genl Gaines & Genl Glascock to take baggage waggons with the Georgia militia on the Seminole campaign - had Genl Scott adopted these suggestions he would have put an end to the war in less than three months, for at that very period Powell had all his women and children in the Withlacoochee hammocks - How far the Genl profitted by these admonitions of mine his communications on file in the war office will shew - When he reached the Depot of provisions with

escape, prolong the war as in Florida –
that he then by a prompt & selec
movement ~~the~~ could reach & captu
& destroy him – therefore he wou
take upon himself the respon
=sibility – did so, and that night –
surprised the chief captured hi
& the whole exterminated ~~enemy~~ warriors and
put an end to the war.

Refer to the documents on file –
you will there find that Genl Scott
had been with the militia on the
frontier for about six weeks
without arms in their hands inste
of marching the men to the arsenal
& arming them there they were marched
to the frontier encountering. The
supplies & keeping those who ha
arms to guard & protect the unarm
soldiers, and because he Genl Scott
was not in a situation to operate
& finding Jesup with the Alabama co
in motion to attack the hostile
chief & his warriors orders him
to halt until Genl Scott he is ready to cooperate
& before that time the hostile chief would
have removed himself & that campai
would have failed like the Genls in

Florida— Before you shewd me the letter of Genl Jesup to you, it appeared that Genl Scott had communicated those facts to the Secretary of war ~~& Genl Jesup perhaps Genl~~ Jesup, but the secretary had not shewn the letters to me— On your producing to me the letter of Genl Jesup, I forthwith sent it to the secretary of war, and requested him to report to me all communications he had received on that subject— The secretary of war came to my office whilst you was there brought the letters and observed that the reason why he had not reported the letters to me, that he knew from ~~Genl~~ Scotts failure in Florida and late inefficiency I would have forthwith recalled him— you had no agency in this matter except shewing me Genl Jesups letter & enquiring into the facts— I had heard with surprise that after Genl Scotts entire failure in Florida, reporting himself sick at St Augustine, having leave to repair to N. York for the benefit of his health, and without further information to the Department that he had not availed himself of the leave, hearing that Jesup was ordered to that command for the reason given, ~~to repair to the South~~ & to assume the command of the troops ordered against the creeks, that Genl Scott should proceed from St Augustine

to Georgia in time to let Jessup & assume
the command, & instead of marching
the men to the arsenal & arming
them that he had them concentrated
at Columbia Georgia without arms
within 25 & 30 miles of where the
Indians were daily murdering and
plundering our citizens displayed
such inefficiency that I should have
recalled him from the command
but when I heard that Genl Jessup
~~was~~ when in ten miles of the enemy
was ordered by Genl Scott to halt, & not ~~to~~ advance
until further orders & until he was
ready to move waiting on him several weeks at Co-
lumbus, I determined forthwith
to recall him as too inefficient to
wield an army against Indians-
Therefore the charge that you
or Genl Jessup had any thing
do with the recall of Genl Scott
is unjust & groundless- it was
the facts reported to me, that assured
me that Genl Scott had not prompt-
itude & energy enough to succeed
in an Indian war.

Andrew Jackson Jr. is quite sick
& has been for some time my little
family join me in kind regard to you & yours-

I remain your friend
Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqr.

P.S. your letter was put on file in the war office, & was very improperly brought into view by ~~the~~ genl Scotts court of enquiry for which I gave them a very modest reprimand— as that court had nothing to do with ~~[illegible]~~ Genl Jessups— he nor his military proceedings ~~was~~ not before them in any way. Had Jessup & Scott been before that court, how could it excuse Genl Scott for his delay of ten weeks on the frontier with men without arms; and could any military court excused him or justified his order to Jessup to halt when he was in sufficent force to destroy the enemy & within ten miles— The order ought to have broke Scott, or at least deeply censured him, when it appears by his letter to Jessup that he ~~could~~ would not be ready to move ~~under~~ three days— in that time there would have been this great chief & warriors— perhaps in Florida— or at any rate where Genl Scott could not ~~have~~ found him with his train of baggage waggons— A. J

Hermitage
July 28th 1840

My dear Sir,

I have recd your letter of the 12th instant and rejoice with the democracy of the union on the passage of the independent Treasury bill. It disappoints the wire workers for the Federal party, and compensates the real republicans for the effort it has cost them. It forms a new era in our national history and will place Mr van Buren's name amongst the highest on the list of public benefactors.

Our political horizon brightens and gives us every reason to anticipate Mr van Buren reelection by a triumphant majority. The exposure of the frauds committed in the New Jersey case and that of General Naylor will prevent the repetition of them next fall. The people will be awake to the subject, and all honest men will unite in preserving the purity of our elections.

I have waited, before answering your observations in regard to the attack made upon yourself and Genl Jesup, by Mr Biddle, for the Globe which contained it, but it has not yet come to hand. In giving you a proper statement of the facts about which you have questioned me, I must go back to Genl Scotts campaign in Florida and shew how it happened that Genl Jesup was ordered to the command of the Georgia and Alabama troops called for to put an end to the Indian war: and as I must do so from memory, if I err as to dates or material points you can correct me by reference to the files of the War Department.

From the many disasters which had

Ac. 5284

occurred in the conduct of the Florida war the Executive felt the greatest solicitude that it should be speedily terminated. To this end Genl Scott with all the disposable regular force and with the requisitions on the Georgia and So Carolina militia were ordered on the service — He was clothed with full power to call for all necessary supplies to enable his army to move promptly and efficiently. The regular forces with supplies had been ordered to Florida and directed to form a depot at the most advanced and eligible point on which to concentrate the militia when mustered into service. The evening of the night Genl Scott left Washington I had an interview with him in the presence of Majr Donelson, in which I urged upon him the propriety of ordering the officer in command in advance to procure at any hazard & expence a knowledge of the place where the Indian women were collected — to have two good spy companies immediately organized, led by gallant men, acquainted with Indian cunning and treachery, and good woodsmen. I then advised the Genl to pass thro So Carolina and Georgia, hasten on the militia to the depot of provisions, have them mustered into service,

Ac. 5284

and, having procured the information where the Indian women were, to take eight days rations on their backs, and by forced marches to reach the deposit of the women and children, where he would be sure to find all the warriors and would be able by one blow to put an end to the war. I admonished him against an attempt to enter the wilds and swamps of Florida with waggons, telling him that if he did he never would find an Indian; but that by taking eight days ration on each soldiers back, which with economy and by killing occasionally a beef when he came across cattle, would be sufficient for 13 days march if he ordered the supplies to follow him, he would be sure of success. I referred him to the attempt of Genl Gaines and Genl Glascock to take baggage waggons with the Georgia militia on the Seminole campaign. Had Genl Scott adopted these suggestions he would have put an end to the war in less than three months, for at that period Powell had all his ~~warriors~~ women and children in the Withlacoochy hammocks. How far he profitted by them his communications to the War Department will shew. When he reached the depot of provisions he

Ac. 5285

waited there several ~~days~~ weeks with the militia for the arrival of the waggons and there planned his campaign of three grand columns to meet in the centre, to surround what! – the Indians – no – for as far as any official document came to my view Genl Scott had no positive information where the Indian women and children were. He knew where Powell and some of his warriors had checked the march of Genl Gaines and compelled him to fortify and defend himself until he was relieved by Genl Clinch and 600 men. But Genl Scott at length took the field with his three columns – they got lost and never met until they united at Tampa bay without finding an Indian except those who fired upon Genl Scotts column, killing and wounding some 10 or 12 men. The summer advanced and the sickly season coming on Genl Scott abandoned the campaign; and returned to

Ac. 5284

St Augustine sick. He there made his report to the Secy. of War (see it).

The Secy. of war was instructed by me, the campaign being over, to permit the Genl who was sick to return to New York to regain his health. About this time the creek war broke out. A dispute arose between the Georgia Genl and the Genl commanding the Alabama militia respecting the right of command over the united forces of the two States. To put down this contention between the two Generals, Genl Scott having reported himself sick and having leave to return to New York to recruit his health, Genl Jessup was ordered to proceed to the south, take command of the Georgia and Alabama troops and put an end to the war. Genl Jessup promptly obeyed the order, proceeded to the south to take command, but met on his way ~~at~~ to Columbus Genl Scott who hearing of the hostility of the creeks had left St Augustine assumed the command and ordered Genl Jessup to pass through the Indian country to where the Alabama troops were encamped and to take command of them. Genl Jessup found the Alabamians ready for active operation and of sufficient force to conquer the enemy. And Genl Patterson having obtained positive information where the hostile chief with his warriors were concealed in a swamp, well knowing the Indian character that if he was not surprised in his hiding place and captured or destroyed he would evade pursuit by separating into small parties, urged upon Genl Jesup forthwith an attack on the hostile chief who was in striking distance of the encampment and was in the daily habit of sallying forth upon the frontier murdering the women & children, and burning and destroying property. The Genl could not allay the ardor of Genl Patterson & his troops, but took up the line of march for the hiding place of the enemy, and was within ten miles of it when he was met by an order from Genl Scott to halt and await his further orders. Genl Jesup obeyed, but Genl Patterson declared that he would not as by doing so the hostile chief and his warriors would make their escape — that he could then by a prompt and silent movement ~~would~~ reach, capture, and destroy him — therefore he would take upon himself the responsibility. He did so, and that night accordingly surprised and captured the party, and thus terminated the war".

Refer to the documents. You

will there find that Scott was with the militia on the frontier for about six weeks without arms in their hands — that instead of marching the men to the arsenal to arm them there, he marched them to the frontier where they exhausted his supplies and had to be protected by those who had arms — that because he _himself_ was not in a situation to operate, when he saw Jesup in motion to attack the enemy he orders him to halt until he can get ready — that by the time he could have been ready the enemy would have removed himself and the campaign like that in Florida would have been an entire failure

Before you exhibited to me the letter of Genl Jesup to you, written at this period, it appeared that Scott himself had communicated these facts to the Secy of War, but the Secy had not shewn his letter to me. When you produced to me the letter of Genl Jesup I forthwith sent it to the Secy of War, and requested him to report to me all the communications he had received on the subject. The Secy came to my office while you were there, bringing the letters, and observed that the reason he had not reported them before, was that he knew I would recall Scott after seeing them.

You had no agency in the matter except shewing me Genl Jesups letter which led to an immediate enquiry into the facts. I had heard with surprise that after Scotts entire failure in Florida reporting himself sick at St Augustine, and leave being given to him to repair to New York, he should without further communication to the Department assume the command, proceed to Georgia, intercept Jesup, and instead of marching the men to the Arsenal to get arms, had concentrated them at Columbus without arms within 30 miles of the enemy and the scenes of their daily murder and plunder. This was bad enough. But when I learned still further from the letter written to you and others then shewed to me by the Secy of war that Jesup within six miles of the enemy was ordered to halt and await further orders from Genl Scott who had been several weeks at Columbus, I could bear with it no longer. The evidence was conclusive that Scott could not wield an army against Indians.

The charge that either you or Genl Jesup had any thing to do with the recal of Genl Scott is entirely groundless. It was the evidence laid before me, satisfying my own mind that he was inefficient and unfit for such a service that produced his recal.

Yr friend & obt. servt

Andrew Jackson

P.S.

Your letter to me was put on file in the war office ~~[illegible]~~, ~~and~~ but ought not to have been brought into view by Genl Scotts court of enquiry. Because that court had nothing to do with Genl Jesup, whose conduct was not before them in any way. But if Genl Jesup had been before that court how could his conduct excuse Genl Scott for his six weeks delay on the frontier with men without arms? Could any military court justify his order to Jesup to halt when he was in sufficient force to destroy the enemy and was within six miles of them. Such an order would have brought upon him the heaviest censure particularly when it appeared from his own letter to Jesup that it would take him three days to cooperate with him. In that time the creek chief & his warriors would have moved off, and certainly never would have been found by Genl Scott & his train of baggage waggons. Y. &c. A.J.

This is to permit my boy
Smith, to pass to Major
A. J. Donelsons, in search
of his chickens which have
been taken from his
chicken House – he has
tracked them to the
Mayor Shop, where he has
found them in a [illegible]
and he goes to see the
Mayor, that a redelivery
of his chickens might be
had – August 2nd 1840

Andrew Jackson

[illegible] Andrew Jackson [illegible] [illegible]

Aug 2 1 840

Ac. 5284

Nashville
August 4: 1840

Dr Sir,

I was too much hurried yesterday when at the Genl: to rewrite the statement he has sent to you of the causes which induced the recal of Scott from the South. As you are good however, at decyphering I know that you will be at no loss to make it out; and will excuse the manner in which it is put together.

A Jackson Jr has been sick and is still confined to his bed, making it quite laborious for the Genl to manage his domestic affairs at present.

If you desire a statement from me in regard to the interview between Scott & the President: or of my recollection of the facts submitted by Cass at the time Jesups letter to you was referred to the Dept, let me know it, and I will with pleasure make it out.

Every thing goes on well here in the way of politics. Polk goes to day to Charlotte to address the people. He is behaving nobly and deserves a favorable notice from the Globe

Ac. 5284

occasionally. You are apprised that he is a candidate for reelection as Govr. His ardor is not at all checked by the course which the vice Presidential question has taken.

When the election is over, you must visit us; and celebrate the victory on the banks of the Cumberland.

With my kind regards to Mrs
Blair & all your family
V. truly
A J Donelson

F. P. Blair. Sr.

Ac. 5284

F. P. Blair Esq.

From Genl Jackson's letter
in relation to Genl Jesup
being ordered to Florida

My dear Major.

Three men from Nashville has called upon me, & states that Mr. Clay on yesterday did assert in his speech that I had appointed de=faulters &c - My d Sir if you have any regard for my respectability have my reply out in tomorrows Union you must see the real propriety of this as clays object is to fix a positive falshood upon me for political effect, and from my situ=ation thinks himself free from exposure -

-this-

765

this must not be - I
therefore conjure
you to have my re=
=ply to his dasting
falsehood published
in tomorrows union
and a paper contain=
=ing it, sent to Mr Clay.
It must be done and
that before Clay leaves
Nashville & be furnish=
=ed with a paper, endorsed
with my respects to
have the good effect
which I intend to
produce from it.
Here are whiggs re=
=turning from Nash
=ville distributing
the slander thro the
country - you must
see the propriety of
having my reply pub
=lished instanter
to prevent the injury
artfully intended by
Clay - have this done
for me & all will be
well - fail to do this for
me & all is ill to me
& my fame yrs in
haste Andrew Jackson

Major A. J. Donelson

Genl Jackson hints Maj D— to
Answer Clay (for publication)

Major A. J. Donelson
present—

Ac 1852.

Sir,

Being informed that Mr Clay in a public speech at Nashville has charged me with appointing the Honble Ed. Livingston Secy. of State when he was a defaulter, I feel that I am justified in pronouncing the declaration false. It is known to all the country that no defaulter can be appointed to office without a ~~violation of law~~ disregard of the laws, and that ~~when~~ the nominations made by the President to the Senate are referred in that body to appropriate committees whose duty it is to enquire into the character of the nominees, and that if there any evidence of default a rejection of the nomination of course follows. Mr. Livingston was a member of the Senate when he was nominated by me. Can Mr Clay say that ~~he~~ opposed the confirmation of his nomination, because he was a defaulter? If so the journals of the Senate will tell. But his confirmation by the Senate is proof positive that no such objection was made or sustained, and the ~~truth~~ is that a charge against him could not have been substantiated. The charge therefore is not only false, but known to be so by Mr. Clay when he made it.

767-68

It further appears that Mr Clay charges that I appointed Mr Swartout, knowing that he ~~was~~ had been an associate of Aaron Burr. To this charge it is proper for me to say, that I knew of Mr Swartouts connection with Mr Burr, precisely as I knew that Mr Clay himself had been associated with him, and had been closetted in the garrett of Mr Lowdon with him in the town of Lexington. This fact is recorded in the history of the times, yet Mr Clay was appointed by Mr Adams Secy of State, and I may say confidently with recommendations for character and fitness far less favorable than those produced to me by the citizens of New York in behalf of Mr Swartout. Mr Clay too at the time of his appointment to that high office ~~[illegible] had~~ was charged ~~with~~ by Mr Bell and other leading men in Tennessee with having bargained for it.

How contemptible must this demagogue appear when he descends from his high place in the Senate, and roams over the country retailing slanders against the living and the dead. ~~I have no means~~ ~~to [illegible] his~~

Andrew Jackson

It further appears that Mr Clay charges that I appointed Mr Swartwout, knowing that he was [or] had been an associate of Aaron Burr. To this charge it is proper for me to say that I knew of Mr Swartwout's connection with Mr Burr, precisely as I knew that Mr Clay himself had been associated with him, and had been enlisted in the quarrel of Mr [illegible] with him in the [illegible] of Kentucky. This fact is recorded in the history of the times, yet Mr Clay was appointed by Mr Adams Secty of State, and [illegible] with recommendations for [illegible] favourable than those produced to me by the citizens of New York in behalf of Mr Swartwout. Mr Clay too at the time of his appointment to that high office [illegible] was charged with by Mr [illegible] and other leading members in Congress with having bargained for it.

How contemptible must this demagogue appear when he descends from his high place in the Senate, and roams over the country retailing slanders against the living and the dead. [illegible]

Andrew Jackson

5
2836
8-M

Ac. 1852

Office of the Union.
Gallatin, Tenn.
22 August 1840

Sir,

On many occasions this summer, I have heard it charged, from the stump, that our talented Governor J. K. Polk, had received from you, some years since, a certificate as to his willingness to defend his person.

On a late occasion, here, a gentleman, by the name of Peyton, stated that Mr Wise had said, to Gov. Polk. "You are a damned little petty tyrant. I mean this personally, pocket it." and that Mr Polk shot to his room "like a pike." and that you had endeavoured to rescue the Gov. from "disgrace" by giving him a certificate, that his conduct was not improper, or pusillanimous. This has been so often asserted here, that I am desirous, if you deem it proper, to nail it to the counter. This letter is addressed at the suggestion of many of Col. Polk's friends. Col. Polk or Gen. Armstrong, know the writer.

Very Respectfully your ob
St &c W. P. Rowles

769

Ex. Pt. Jackson

Free

Answer to letter
W. P. Rowles', Aug 22, 1840

To,
Gen A. Jackson
Nashville
Tenn

Ac. 1852

Hermitage
august 24th 1843—

Dr Sir,

yours of the 22nd instant dated union office Gallatin has this moment been received by the mail and I hasten to reply to it.

You say, "on many occasions this summer you have heard it charged from the stump that our talented Governor Polk, had received from you, some years since, a certificate as to his willingness to defend his person" To all which I reply it is a positive falsehood, come from what source it may—James K. Polk, our governor never applied to me in his life for any such certificate, nor did I ever believe he required any such, his character was too well known.

When the cowardly & blackguard indecent insult by wise & peyton was offered to him for performing his duty faithfully as ~~the~~ speaker as he was passing from the chair to his room with his papers & Books, he was approach by those two armed bullies with blackguard language, which he, as speaker of the House ought to have done with that silent contempt that such blackguard & cowardly conduct ought

to meet with? What a Speaker of the
House presiding over the repre=
sentatives of 15,000,000 of freemen, not
to treat with sovereign & silent
contempt such an outrage on
the decorum, and none but men
descending to the lowest degradation
of blackguards could attempt it - &
every gentleman condemned and
all gentlemen approved the con=
duct of Speaker Polk - none
more sincerely than I did - for
if the speaker had knocked one
down & recieved the thrust of the
others dagger - the rencounter would
perfectly disgraced the speaker
even if he had recieved the wound
from the assassin hand or whipped
them both - let it be remembered
that wise & Peyton when presiding
as judges armed advanced upon
the witness Whitney, unarmed swearing
they would destroy him - such
cowardly & assassin like conduct
placed them beneath the notice of
the speaker & every honest man -
& proved the contempt with which
the speaker treated their blackguard expres
sions used - ~~If this was the case to attack~~
~~wise & Peyton [illegible], I had a different~~ reason

from the gentleman of [illegible] was leaving [illegible] they both
the Speaker's [illegible] of [illegible] from what fell on the position
[illegible] to write it

you further say in your letter
of the 22nd. before me "on a late occa
"sion, a Gentleman by the name of
"Peyton, stated that Mr. Wise had said
"to Gov. Polk "you are a damned little
petty tyrant, I mean this personally,
pockett it," and Mr. Polk shot to his
room "like a pike" and that I had
endeavoured to rescue the Governor
from disgrace by giving him
a certificate that his conduct was
not improper or pusilanimous."
This, you say, has been so often
asserted here that you are desirous
if I deem it proper to nail it to the
Counter. To all which I answer
as before repeated, and that the
man Peyton who gave the statement
as above recited, and that I gave Gov.
Polk a certificate, or that he Gov.
Polk ever applied to me for one
is positively false. I did with every
other Gentleman that I heard speak
of the blackguard cowardly attempt by Wise
supported by Baile Peyton to insult
the speaker Polk as he passed from
the speakers chair to his room approve

the utter contempt with which the Speaker had treated Wise and Peytons blackguard attempt to insult him — I say blackguard attempt for when Gentlemen descend from the character of Gentlemen as these did to that of the lowest blackguard in language the can only be treated as blackguards with contempt —

Washington, September 12, 1840.

My dear Sir,

Some of our Virginia friends have enquired whether Mr. Rives did not recommend the recall of Harrison from Columbia on account of incompetency &c. I have replied that I knew nothing about it, but had no doubt he signed whatever paper recommended the appointment of Major Moore. If there was any such paper, it is presumed to be retained by you in your private files, and I should be very glad to get a copy of it, if you do not deem it improper.

I think Mr. Clay will not again meddle with Mr. Livingston's reputation or yourself. You have given him a drubbing as fearful as it is just. Politically I am not yet alarmed, but shall be if Maine goes against us.

Ever your devoted friend,

Amos Kendall.

General Andrew Jackson.

Barrytown P.O.
Dutchess C^ty N:Y
Sep. 23^d
[1840]

My dear General,

Many a time since I first saw your prompt, noble & energetic defence of my beloved husband, have I purposed to address to you the thanks of his widow & of his child, for this last, & to them, most valued proof of your friendship for him; but enfeebled by sickness, with spirits broken down by this last calamity, I have been, & am still, unable to express the warmth of a gratitude, at all times beyond what I could say or do. Could he, whom they have dragged out of his grave, to be made a spectacle to the world, Could he speak, he would tell you, that in shielding his memory from unmerited disgrace, you have done more for him, & for those he loved, than by bestowing upon him the many dignities it was your pleasure to honour him with. He deserved them all but what is still more, he deserved your friendship & would at any time, have ventured life & fortune to promote your glory & prove to you his devoted attachment. He died in these sentiments & he has left as an inheritance to his child & to myself, love, admiration, & gratitude towards you, my ever venerated friend. It was in vain that several of my letters left unanswered by you, gave me to fear some change on your part — *my* feelings remained the same. Had it been otherwise, when you rose in your might to crush the slanderer of the dead, the defamer of my husband's name, I could never have dared to look you in the face or to take my pen to pour out to you, these poor expressions of my gratitude — Entrusting the memory of my Husband to the protection of your still extended hand I pray that these last acts of your unvarying friendship may often gladden your heart here & meet hereafter

a full & abundant reward. — ever
my dear General,

Your old & sincere friend

L. Livingston

Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

2

775

answered the
12th of Novr
1840 - A.J.

Gen Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

SEP 2 N.Y.
5

St. Louis, September 25th, 1840.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to hear from you constantly, through mutual friends, and rejoice that your health and strength are still sufficient to enable you to go forth to sustain the grand cause. It is generally conceded that the man who went from Kentucky to "beard the Lion in his den", returned from the den of the lion very quickly, with the print of the Lion's paw on his back.

I have just travelled the length of Ohio, where all our friends are full of confidence. In Kentucky and Indiana they promise to do better than they did. In this State, we go for 10,000 majority, and shall work as hard as if all depended on us. I rejoice to hear of the good signs and the activity of our friends in Tennessee.

Has General Winchester's history of his defeat been reprinted? I have not seen it. I think it ought to be looked up in the old newspapers and republished instantly. It was a true and well proved document, and placed that disastrous defeat and massacre to the proper account.

If you think as I do, our friends in Nashville should lose not a moment in looking up and republishing that document. It should help us everywhere, and above all in Tennessee and the West.

Truly your friend,

Thomas H. Benton

General Jackson

Ex President U. S. &c

[Oct. 13?, 1840]

Dr Major,
your boy John informs me that Gov^r. Butler has requested me to send down, the two year old stud colt & my bay filley tomorrow, that he wishes to buy them - do you go to town tomorrow - if you do I would thank you to call by - did Gov^r butler say what he would ~~like~~ give for them - If you think the Gov^r would give a fair price for them I will send them down otherwise it will be useless - please call in the morning & I will have them ready with the pedegree of the filly and as Andrew Cornott

leave Sarah & the baby
I will get you to sell
them for me I cannot
sell them on credit -
The filly is well worth
five hundred dollars -
the stud colt is a fine
one, but if no more can
be got, say three hundred
dollars, the sorrel at two
fifty - the sorrel you know
is half sister to the stud colt
out of the same mare got by
Mambrino - the stud by
Messenger - 2 years old last
may, the sorrel filly three
years old last spring -
Should you not see [illegible]
tomorrow, please let Jackson
come over early & inform
me with your opinion
whether it is worth my
attention to send them
down - yrs in haste
Andrew Jackson

Major A. J. Donelson -

$300	thod -
200	i ml
250	by
$750	

Major A. J. Donelson
At home

By John —

Ac. 1852

The bay filly sent for the inspec:
:tion of Genl Butler, & for sale, was
got by Major A. J. Donelson's young
Shop, Grandson to the imported Shop,
refer to Major A. J. Donelson for his
pedegree — her dam — the Pennsylvanian —
her grand dam, the imported Dutchess,
by John Randolph, and owned by
Genl Erwin of Philadelphia — The
pennsylvanian was got by Bolivar,
Bolivar, by Genl Coffee's Oscar, — see
stud Book his dam by Pacolet — see
studbook, his grand dam, by Truxton,
~~his~~, his great G. dam the Opossum
filly, her pedegree lost, but as remember
=ed, the produce of Wildair — she, was one
of the best four mile nags of her
day — The ~~bay~~ filly above described
was two years old last spring (1843)

The sorrel filly three years old
last spring, is half sister to Sir,
Leonard — out of the same mare
but her sire, Mambrino — by
Eclipse, his dam, the imported Dutchess
by John Randolph — Mambrino's dam,
& the dam, of the bay filly, was the
same —

Andrew Jackson —

Hermitage
Octr. 14th 1843 —

However [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sch [illegible]

the [illegible]

hope [illegible]

to [illegible]

[illegible]

Different [illegible]

Ac. 5001

Halcyon- Miss
Novemr. 10th 1840

Dear Father

I arrived here Last Sunday night, and was happy to find all the Negroes pretty well- our prospects for Cotton are very good Considering all things- but might have been much better- if properly attended to- we will make about 75 to 80 Bales of new Cotton- and from 40 to 45 of the old cotton- we have now Baled 18- Bales weighing over five hundred- and about 5 more gined in the house- but will have need to wait until I get more Baling & rope from N Orleans- the Gin House & Mill have been finished about 3 weeks & well done also the press- I'll send the 18 Bales off immediately to market- & get more rope & Baling- I will in a day or two have a Complete Settlement with Mr. Henderson & get him & family to Leave- When I will write you- all hands are now picking & getting from 175 to 200 pr day pr hand & would do much better if they had baskets to pick in- which will be attended to the next season

Ruben - is still off - but I think I have heard of him in jail either at Helena - or Commerce or just above there - a gentleman stated that a Negro boy - just answering his description & says he is from, or was from Tenn - I hope to get him in a day or two - as young Mr Howerton have gone up to see about it - from all I can learn he went off in this way - Mr Howerton sent him a few miles up the river after medicine & a horse, where he had been often before - So he takes the horse & rides him about 15 to 20 miles up - turns him loose & goes on - I put no faith in his going off in a boat for no boat called or touched here at that time either day or night - it was reported, the day that he left, that a boat going down stoped a way up the river - & in all probability Ruben got on board - but I think not for the same boat has been heard from - &c. I think we will have him soon - my health continues very good - & hope it will continue - I pray that you & Sarah & my Dear Pets are all well & doing well - I feel a good deal home sick at times - but must bear it after while I hope we will all be together - as soon as we can make you all a little comfortable here, it will

Ac. 5001

be best for all to come down - this is a great
place & I hope hereafter that it will do well - all
are very well here now - I'll write soon again,
Kiss Sarah & the Pets for me and believe me
to be - as ever your affectionate Son

A Jackson jun

PS

In my wardrobe Sarah will find Mr Howerton's
letter - Laying loose with some of my other letters.
That letter contains an order for some iron
for Mr Williams near here for his blacksmith
work on propr. Mill &c - will you please have
it filled at Nashville thro Mr Anderson
or Nichol - & have it sent down to me here
by the Steam boat Red Rover or some other
Boat as soon as it can be done - Sarah
will find the letter - it is addressed to you.

and greatly oblige

AJ jr

What's over of the iron I'll keep here -
We have only 102 cords of wood cut & on the bank
& have just sold 10 cords of it.

Genl A Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville
Tenneſsee

Washington 16th Nov. 1840

D. Genl

Yours of the 27th ulto. has been received. — I regretted very much that I could not see you when in Tennessee, but circumstances made it impossible to postpone my return to this city. I waited two days longer than I had allowed myself to remain in Nashville, but as Genl Armstrong seemed to think that it was uncertain when you would return, I found it necessary for me to leave without further delay. I visited the Hermitage, and was happy to find your little family all well. The children have grown considerably since I saw them in May 1837, and improved very much too in their appearance. The son is a fine and manly looking boy, and his eldest sister, Rachel, promises to be very pretty. I hope most sincerely that they may not only enjoy good health, but realize the fondest expectations of yourself and their parents.

As stated in your letter, General, a large amount, some eight or nine thousand dollars, of the appropriation made on the 3rd of March 1829, for furnishing the Presidents House, was used in furnishing the east room. This room, though much the finest in the Presidential mansion, had never been furnished by your predecessors. Indeed when I took possession of the House, at your request, on the morning of the 4th of March 1829, I found nothing in that room but a few pine tables, broken chairs and unfinished settees, or sofas. It had the appearance of a lumber room, and I believe it had been used for no other purpose.

It was thought by your friends that so large and beautiful a room ought not to be kept shut up, and upon my speaking to you on the subject, you agreed it might be furnished, if it could be done without depriving the other parts of the House of what was necessary. It was accordingly furnished, and cost, as stated above, between eight and nine thousand dollars. In 1833-4 additional furniture was put in it, amounting to seven or eight thousand dollars, making the entire cost of furnishing that room about sixteen thousand dollars. This appears to be a large sum for a single room but not as much by eight or nine thousand dollars as Congress once appropriated for that object. By reference to the appropriation acts for 1826, it will be seen that $25,000 were appropriated for furnishing this same room, but which for some reason unknown to me, were never applied in that way.

There has never I believe been less since the days of Washington than $14,000 appropriated for furnishing the President's House at the commencement of each Presidential term of four years, and frequently a much larger sum. The appropriations for your two terms amounted to $40,000, to wit

On the 3rd of March	1829	$14.000
2nd ditto	1833	20.000
30th June	1834	6.000
		$40.000

Now if we deduct from this $16,000, which was [used?] in furnishing the last room, never before furnished as stated above, it leaves \$24,000, which is only \$12,000 for each term of your Administration, to be applied to that portion of the House to which all previous appropriations had been confined, or restricted—less, I will venture to assert, than has ever been expended by any of your predecessors.

I recollect to have made this explanation some time last summer to the editor of the Globe, and, if I am not mistaken, it was used in a long article in that newspaper in reply to Mr Ogles Speech.

Have the goodness to mention me kindly to your son and daughter and Major Donelson when you see him, and accept D. General for yourself the best wishes of very

~~Very~~ Truly Yours
W. B. Lewis

To
Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

(Endorsed)

The within statement of Major Wm B. Lewis to be placed on file with my papers for the benefit of the faithful historian to refute the slanders of the political demagogues who has charged me when President with extravagance. For this purpose enclosed to Amos Kendall, Esq, as testimony of my confidence in his purity, talents and 783 integrity and great moral worth A. J.

Wm B. Lewis
To
Genl Jackson

1840.

A.J.'s endorsement as to
A. Kendall.

Hermitage
January 2nd 1841—

My dear Sir,

I have not been an idle spectator of the late political strife that has pervaded our whole union in the late political contest for the Presidency. I have viewed with much concern, the corrupt means employed by the combined opposition to carry their point, which has been heightened, by the [illegible] england with all her money power to corrupt our people & elect a president for us, that would unite in her corrupt views, put down our republican system & build upon its ruins, a great consolidated government to be ruled by the corrupt money power of england and america. But altho alarmed at the corruption & perjury by which Harrison has been elected, still I do not despair of the republic—the people already begin to see their delusion, and the whole democracy appear to be aroused to the dangers with which our republican system is threatened, and I rejoice to see that your pen is still to be enlisted in the good cause—may your health enable you to expose the corrupt doings of this wicked combination and to open the eyes of the [illegible] [illegible] which they are now [illegible]

and

S. you will excuse the error I have committed in the manner I have written the pages of this letter—

7. I hope your paper may have a circulation [illegible] the whole union - such a patronage as I know it will deserve.

You will have seen before this reaches you that our friend Grundy is no more - his death at present ~~was~~ is, a serious loss to his country & family. I had made arrangements with him to convey to you my subscription for your paper and the extra Globe - finding that I was not to see his successor on his way, I wrote to my friend Genl Armstrong to place the amount in Mr. Nicholsons hands for this purpose, who wrote me it should be done - But I learn that Mr. Nicholson remained but a short time in Nashville & whether the Genl saw him I am unadvised. If he has not please advise me and the money shall be forwarded forthwith as I wish your paper to hand it down to my adopted grandchildren as the best boon I can bequeath them. I have been confined to my House for many days, by bad health & inclement weather, but will as far as I can stimulate the people to send for your paper.

Finding my administration charged with extravagance by the political demagogues of the opposition, and myself with extravagance in furnishing the Presidents House. I wrote to major Wm. B. Lewis on the subject whose answer I enclose you. I think it will be proper to file this with my other papers as a refutation to the vile slanders of Clay & others on this subject. It shews that $9000 of the first appropriation for furnishing the Presidents House in my term was appropriated to finishing and furnishing the east room & for this purpose as the major was the agent to make the contract with an undertaker, was his statement obtained.

Should leisure permit it would afford me me much pleasure to hear from you. Is there any defection in our republican ranks in congress; can Clay succeed in his attempt this session to have the independent treasury law repealed & a national Bank charter passed - please inform me. If he cannot this session, he never can - that law will meet in its opperation in one year the approbation of a great majority of the people.

Wishing you & your family the joys of the season in which my family unites, and wishing you long life and triumph over all your enemies & a happy immortality I remain sincerely your friend

Amos Kendall Esqr. Andrew Jackson

Ac. 4638

Ac. 5393 [first four pp. only]

Hermitage
March 15th 1841 -

Sir,

I have received your letter, dated West Hill, near Independence, February 14th 1841 - without stating in what country West Hill near Independence is situate - I have read it with calm deliberation and altho' it commences in the spirit of friendship, I am constrained to say as a whole, from its innuendoes and threats, of violating confidence. [illegible]posed, degrading to the all honorable, and inconsistent with that high honorable bearing that I once thought Col A. Butler possessed. You are well aware that I put all threats of dishonorable men at defiance - that I never have abandoned a friend, and altho I have hugged to my bosom some vipers, who after being cherished & fostered by me, have attempted to sting me, but whose poison recoiled upon them, & fell harmless at my feet. From the tenor of your letter before me, as a whole, I should not reply to it, was it not that my silence, after I am dead & gone, might be exhibited by you to the world as admitting the false charges, that from rumor of ~~[illegible]~~

788-a

which you say, "is from high authority", whose name is witheld, and which you say you do not believe, "but which at this late day, is made the bases of your letter before me. But to the charge. you say "Public report has informed "you (me) that I am charged by Genl "Jackson with having made use "improperly of the public mony, and "that (I) you are a defaulter to the govern"ment to a large sum". In your comment upon this charge you say, "that (I) you might believe, and do believe, "that nothing ever passed (your) my "lips to warrant the report - that "it is the malicious fabrication of "some malicious, unprincipled scoundrel to do (me). "you, an injury, who borrows (your) my "authority to give it currency." To which I answer, that notwithstanding "the "authority, which you say, "is a high one, "and carries with it a sanction and "support from the name quoted," when no name is given by you, I have judged correctly when you say, "you do not believe that "nothing" ever passed my lips to warrant such a report - that it is the malicious fabrication of some malicious scoundrel to do you an injury &c; for I do assure you, that the first intimation I ever heard of you having used the public mony improperly, or being a public defaulter to a large sum, is from your letter before

before me, nor do I know to this day whether your accounts with the Government are closed. Had you returned to Washington City ~~when you were recalled~~ as your instructions required, then sir, your explanations would have been heard by me with a just, & friendly cons, & justice have been done you — this you did not do, but at this late day, rumors fabricated as basis of your letter, from its dishonorable bearing, it gives me pain, for your sake to read it, and produces the necessity to give you a laconic statement of the facts of the case.

It is true that from your [illegible] statements, we did believe you would be successfull in obtaining a cession of Texas, so desirable for the safety and prosperity of the whole union — But from the delay in closing the negotiation, when you returned to Washington, we did despair of your success — but from your reiterated declarations to Mr Forsyth the secretary of State & myself that every thing was arranged, and if permitted to return, that you were certain of success — you were told by us, that unless you were certain that you could succeed, we did not wish you to return, upon which you reiterated the assurance and could return to Washington by the first of December thereafter, with

— the —

assurance that you would bring the treaty of cession of Texas with you ready to be laid before the senate for ratification. Upon this reiterated assurance ~~[illegible]~~ instructions were made out, & read to you in my office by Mr Forsyth to see whether I approved them ~~and approved them~~. These are facts, and your statement where you state ~~[illegible]~~ otherwise has failed you ~~[illegible]~~ misrepresenting. These instructions were to be your guide in the negotiation, and you were well informed of their contents.

You left us with the pledge that you would hasten back to Mexico, by the way of New York, Charleston &c, and direct to Mexico, with our full confidence. The first that we heard of you and we heard it with great regret was that you were charged with carrying into Mexico a large quantity of merchandize, under your diplomatic character free of duty — the next charge, that you had quarrelled with the Mexican government, challenged one of the heads of its departments to personal combat, and a peremptory demand for your recall. ~~and~~ Receiving no communication from you, of explanation or excuse for indiscretions charged, you were in, pursuance of all comity existing between independent nations — recalled,

Ac. 1852.

-realized, with our heartfelt regrets
=that led to this imperious results,
and every hour you were looked
for at Washington to explain, &
excuse the indeserve tions charged
;did you return- no- had you,
you would have been heard by
a friendly ear. It is now too late
to listen to fabricated rumors to
base a letter upon- In me you
had a friend, who never did you
wrong, and I have now only to draw
to your view the old adage- O,
"that my enemy would write a
Book!"

My feeble health will only per=
=mit me to make one more remark
that is upon your statement where
you say, that I cannot forget, that
your appointment as charge de
affairs to Mexico was without your
knowledge & without your consent,
and at that time you were in
Mexico- Look at your notes-
The fact is, you were presented
to me for the appointment,
and when presented, having
full confidence in your Ca=
=pacity, integrity, & honor, the ap=
=pointment of you, was made by me with
pleasure- and until your last re=
=turn to Mexico, as far as has come to
-my-

my knowledge, there were no charges of indiscretion or others, made against you - And for the indiscretions, improprieties, and delays &c, charged against you from Mexico ~~by~~ on your last return, is for you to determine - you will find all the charges against you, ~~and~~ with their authors, on file in the State department.

I have with great difficulty in my debilitated state, given this synopsis of the facts, in this case to do justice to you, and leave in the hands of my friends, facts, by which justice may be done to my memory, from all or any rude, & unjust, or dishonorable attacks, from all & every quarter that may be made upon it. I have thus replied to

I have finally to remark that of all men on earth, Col. A. Butler is the last amongst those who possess a right to complain of me, or who I once thought would descend to a threat of a dishonorable act - The letter before me, compels me to believe that I have hugged a viper in my bosom, that would sting me if he could - Adieu.

Andrew Jackson

Col A. Butler

Dr Andrew

Inclosed you will find Col. A. Butlers letter, which I wish you to read and see whether I ought to reply to it, and if you think I ought - I leave a hasty outline of a reply - my recollection is that when he was first appointed to Mexico he was in the city of Washington sure I am he was there when his credentials & instructions were given to him - In the reply I wish it pointed as to his falshoods, & his dishonorable surrender -

I leave your papers - yrs A. J.

Major A. J. D.

Lake Jackson August 14th. 1841

My Dear Sir,

I have this day received your letter of the 28th. Ulto and note its contents. Before giving you an explanation of my hitherto silence on a subject which had been to me very painful, I must take occasion to digress, and embrace in this letter a statement of facts of much older date that you may duly estimate my feelings growing out of reiterated scenes of injustice heaped upon me through a long course of arduous & faithful public services— You are aware that I entered the service of my country in the year 1811. as a Captain of Infantry. In 1813 Genl. Harrison appointed me assist. Ad. Genl. & left me with Genl. Green Clay at Camp Meigs, where I had occasion to exercise my military talents in useful & precautionary measures as in my opinion greatly to add to the security of that station & the ultimate discomfit of the enemy on their second investment of that place. I subsequently joined Genl. H at put in Bay & landed with him on the Canada Shore, & formed one of the command that reoccupied Detroit. Ad. Genl. Gaines was there left sick & I accompanied Genl. H on the rout after Proctor, form'd his army for action on the 5th. October and ordered by (his direction) the charge that gave rise to the surrender of the British troops— The next morning I mustered the British prisoners & reported them to the War Department, & return'd to Detroit, when G. H made his report in which I was honor'd by saying Captn Butler faithfully perform'd his duty— Yet in a reported speech of the Genl. during the canvas for the Presidency in Ohio: he stated that he formed his own army on that occasion & ordered the charge himself— Thousands can testify to the falsehood of this statement— Genl H went below leaving me with Genl Cass who orderd me ~~to~~ perform in addition to my duties as Adt. Ad. Genl. those of Inspector General: when I mustered all the troops at the different stations for payment some of whom had been in service for 2 Years without ever having made a role — during that Winter famine stared us in the face; a council of officers was convened; the subject stated by Genl Cass & the supplies Enumerated — I looked on pale faces, silence reign'd around me; I waited for sometime to hear what my seignors would recommend, at length I rose and after an apology; enterd into a minute scheme for the relief of the troops in detail, it was unanimously approved, and a special agent (a Mr. Oliver) dispatched in two hours for the state of Ohio, to purchase hogs, and have them drove out living upon themselves on the way — The troops thrown upon half rations, detatchments sent into Canada to obtain all the grain beyond what would keep the inhabitants from starving — This grain was flour'd & husbanded, the hogs arrived and were slaughterd, the army saved & the Lake opend when supplies came in abundantly — And this General could write a pamphlet of "our own story" highly eulogising other subordinate officers & Colo Butler not named, and append to the same pamphlet my report of the troops at New Orleans: but sufferd the Division Staff to be cut off therefrom & my name also: which was at its foot, and the name of R Jones substituted with a certificate as being a true report from the records of his office: & when I enquire of you on this subject, you advise me of its author that it was read to you, and that it was all true — Now if Colo Hayne deserved with others to be eulogized: did not the name of your adjutant Genl. deserve some notice: who never was absent from his post from the night of the 23rd of Decr until the enemy retir'd except by permission for 3 hours on the 7th day of Jany after Official papers whilst Colo Hayne was absent from the 24th December till the morning of the 8th after the action closed — Perhaps this was the reason for cutting off the Division Staff: as his absence must then with others have been so reported — A fall from his horse on the night of the 23rd injured his shoulder & Mr. Livingston & ~~Mr. Livingston~~ was sick and they both came into Camp together as above stated, — the Colo's Arm in a sling — On a former occasion I have stated to you many services —

rendeid my country under your command & for all which I hold your unqualified approbation: And even a high meede of praise for my faithfulness – Now look at history – Eatons life of Jackson, or Calls pamphlet and then wonder not that a tragic Comedy was brought out on the stage at Charleston S.C. in which Coln A. P. Hayne was made to figure largely in the battle of the 8th of Jany (when he was in the City) and no notice taken of me as I have been informed. I then beg you to recollect, I join'd you as Adjt Genl and that for my numerous services I was brevetted backwards, and subsequently to make way for a favourite at Washington was attempted to be razeed or reduced from a Coln to a Lieut Coln by an order of the War department which drew forth my resignation – My soul sickens at all this manifest injustice and the only reason for my silence to your letter was from its peremptory tone, and that I could not answer it but by a counter statement – In giving it to you I wish you to distinctly understand that I am not estranged from you that I love you now as I always have, & altho' I must consider that you have not seen that justice done to me which you have acknowledged was my due, and bestowed upon others perhaps more than their due: Yet that I have ever spoken in the most exalted terms of your services in the field & as the Executive of this nation, in all your measures except One and would to God it was blotted from the page of American history from its pernicious tendency, altho' strictly constitutional in itself – I mean the deposit of the Public monies with the states – it has led to the ruin of the state credit, humbled the Genl Government in, that she has been proclaimed bankrupt by the states who hold her money: And in it I see one of the strongest grounds for the downfall of Republican principles and the building on its ruins a National Bank, a national Debt, a high tarriff, internal improvements & the universal sway of an odious monied aristocracy. Look calmly at this letter, read it again and again, and let me assure you that I regret the occasion for it; and I appeal to that God before whom we must both soon stand, that I love you as a father title – I regret to learn your present feebleness, and if it shall please a merciful God that we meet no more on earth, that we may meet in recognition in the mansions of bliss; "Where the wicked cease from troubling & the weary are at rest."

I have had much persecution here from a set of scoundrels who are afraid to shew themselves – and even the church, turn'd the servants of Mammon & united with them; I am sifting after the truth and will get it bye & bye – In the mean time I wish you to understand that I am *Colo Butler, your friend: the honest man you have ever Known me*, *and shall lay my gray hairs in the grave free from the trammels of Vice & corruption* – You will have heard the death of Mr. Patton in Arkansas – this was a heavy stroke on poor Jane and her 5 little children – Mrs Butler is becoming somewhat frail – she smokes too much. My family are all well & unite in affectionate love to you and family – You mention Captn Nicholls and R. W. Williams – neither of whom are worthy my confidence – Your remarks on the subject of the murder of Genl. Reid are in part very true, but what participation or by whom exercised with regard to the liberation of the criminal, is not so well understood; but of this I have no doubt, that it was a deep laid scheme to effect his liberation – the laws are a dead letter & therefore Vengeance is in the hands of every man.

May God bless & protect you is the prayer of

Genl. Andrew Jackson }
Presid[illegible] U. States }

Yours Sincerely,
Robert Butler

In writing the original same erasures and interlineations were made and my Clerk has made this copy therefrom. Augt. 16th at Office Tallahassee.
R. B.

To
A Jackson
Expresident
of
the united States
of
America

A Jackson
Ex. President

Memorandom for answer—
1st Capt Morris script
written in reply to the
exagerated pledge of the British
officer in praise of the [illegible] to the
disparagement of the Americans
Col Haynes name no where (or
as [illegible] of the money [illegible] had
to me (for the pamphlet I sent one
me from N.Y. I never read, being
both seized pressed with the business
at the time.) It was [illegible]) only
on the night of the 23rd he [illegible]
ordered to take the [illegible] & the
Infantry & if he found the enemy
advancing [illegible]
The pamphlet being written to do
justice to the [illegible]
had no [illegible]
who [illegible]
[illegible] were only named
by Capt [illegible] & the [illegible]
[illegible] and to say
the [illegible], as the British
officer had [illegible] of
2000 — [illegible]
done by the [illegible]
[illegible] by reducing
[illegible] — What [illegible] these [illegible]
[illegible] occasion — [illegible]
my letter [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
been [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

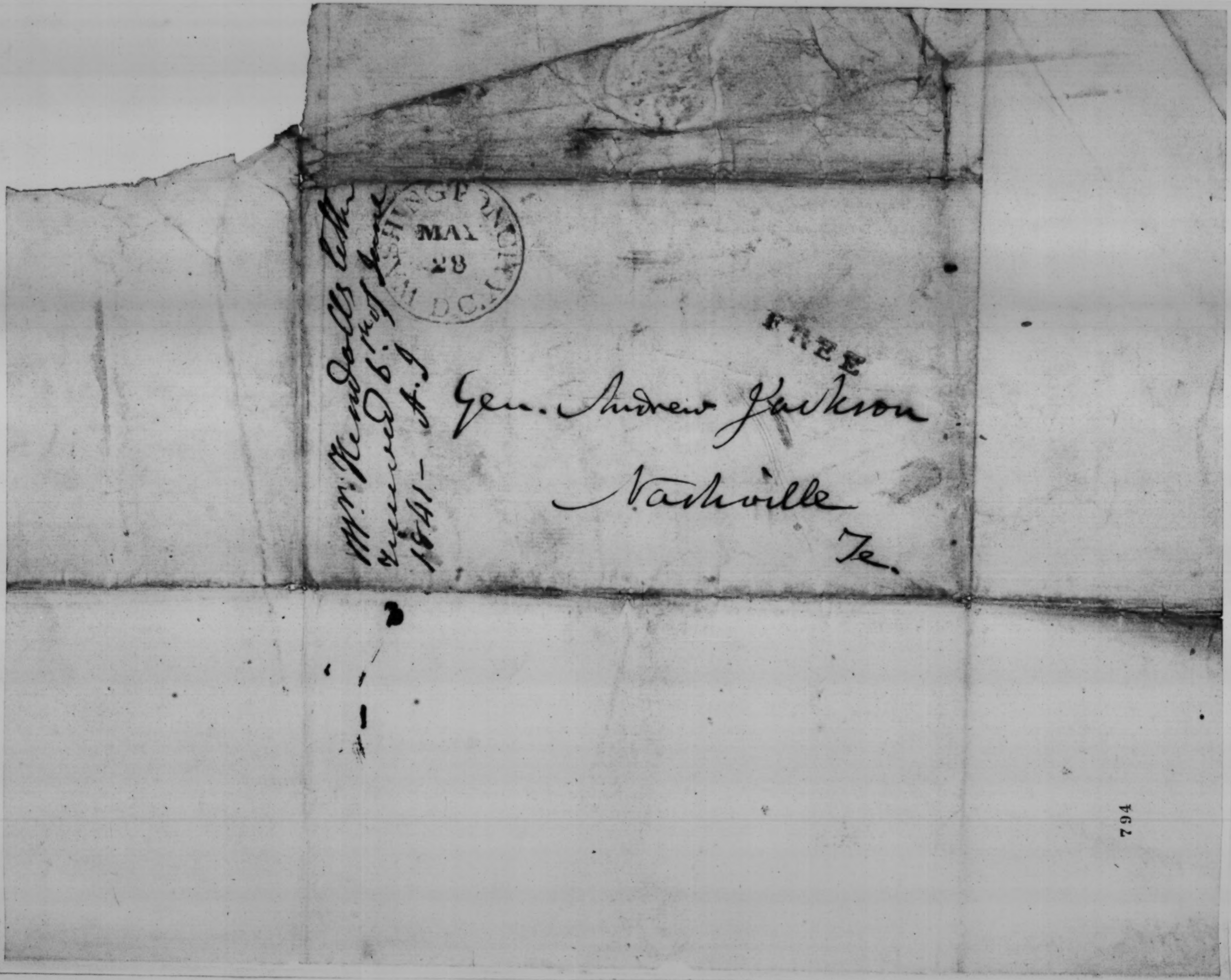
might destroy as soon as I can [illegible]
and not relative [illegible]
occasion was [illegible]
from the [illegible]

Col Wayne had [illegible]
on [illegible]
to go to [illegible]
first received from [illegible]
[illegible] I did not [illegible]
the battle of the [illegible]

Col Robert Butler
14th august 1841 -
acknowledged the
22nd 1841 - A. J.

Robert Butler

General Andrew Jackson
Ex President of the United States
Hermitage near Nashville
Tennessee.



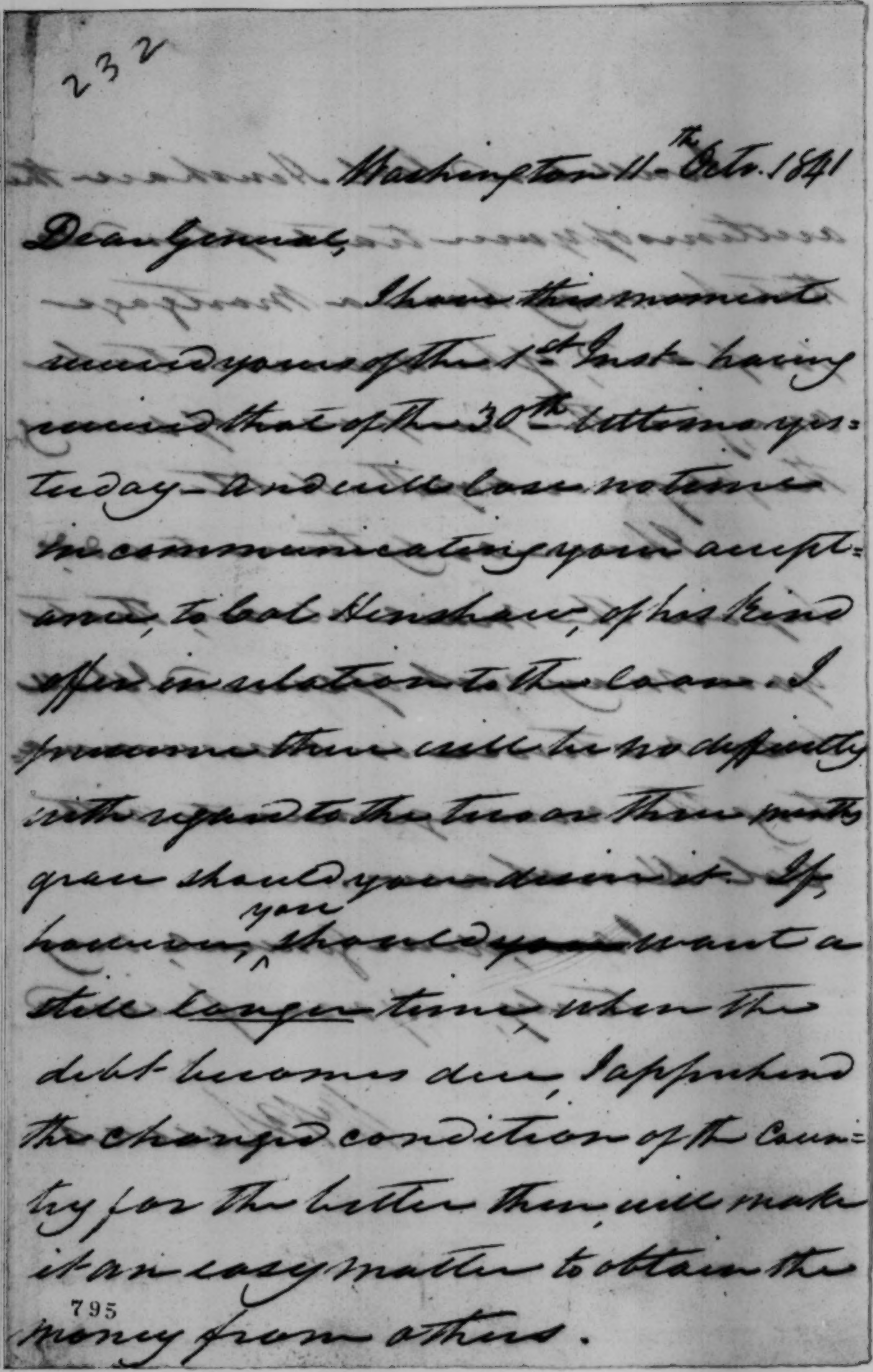
WASHINGTON CITY D.C.
MAY
28

FREE

Gen. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Te.

Mr. Kendalls letter
received 6th of June
1841 – A.J

Ac. 4892.



Washington 11th Octr. 1841

Dear General,

I have this moment received yours of the 1st Inst. having received that of the 30th Ultimo yesterday. And will lose no time in communicating your acceptance, to Col. Hinshaw, of his kind offer in relation to the loan. I presume there will be no difficulty with regard to the two or three months grace should you desire it. If, however, you should ~~you~~ want a still *longer* time, when the debt becomes due, I apprehend the changed condition of the Country for the better then, will make it an easy matter to obtain the money from others.

I will send Col. Henshaw the outlines of your tract of land so that he may have a Mortgage prepared, if he desires to take one, for the purpose of securing the payment of the debt.

I have only time to add, before the mail closes, that you may rest assured I shall lose no time in consummating the arrangement with Col. Henshaw.

I am, dear General, very
truly, your friend

W B Lewis

To/

Genl Andrew Jackson,

Hermetage.

Wm B Lewis 2nd &
31st Decbr 1841 &
recd Janry 1st 1842
A. J.

Speaks of Buchanan
for President – with Col
King of Ala

1841

Genl A. Jackson
Hermitage
Tennessee

(1)   (2)

Lake Jackson October 25th 1841

My Dear Sir.

Your letter of the 22nd ulto in answer to mine of the 14 of August has just been received, and found us all well. after an expression of our regret at your recent illness and the earnest hope that you had timely recovered therefrom, brings me to note your expression, "It is due in justice to me, that you state wherein I have neglected to do you justice"; and with my accustomed candor shall proceed to give you a statement of facts and leave you to judge for us both, first giving you a foundation that no military man of distinction will have the temerity to dissent from viz. It is the duty of every Superior Officer not only to do justice himself, but to see justice done to the subordinates under his command if within his power to obtain it. In the year 1814 I obtained a short leave of absence from General Harrison to visit my family in Tennessee when you returned from the Creek war; shortly thereafter you received the Appointment of Brig & Brevet Maj General in the service of the United States, which you told me you would decline accepting, alledging that you did not sufficiently understand the detail of an army and that you could not obtain a suitable staff who did. I urged your acceptance and requested you to ask Genl Armstrong to transfer me from the 8th to the 7th Military District under your command (it being rumored that Genl. H. had resigned) that I would obtain you a first rate A. D. Camp and I had no doubt we would be able to do well. You consented, I wrote your acceptance conditional that you should be appointed Maj Genl on the happening of the first vacancy which was done (to fill that of

(2)

General Harrison) I wrote to Lt. Butler who soon joined you, Jack Reid, you appointed, and the War Department sent you Col. Hayne as Inspector General, and transferred me as the Adjt. General of your command. A General order was issued assuming the command and reports of the troops and condition of the District required, and we then proceeded to Fort Jackson and consummated the Treaty of Cession with the Creeks. You then ordered me to Nashville, to await orders. They came and under them Taylor's Brigade & Col. Lowry's command was embodied mustered & marched for the line of Posts in the Creek nation. A company of Rangers with such regular officers as could be detached from the recruiting service with the recruits moved for the seat of war under my orders, and all the orders were issued for raising, mustering, supplying and equipping of Genl. Coffee's Brigade of mounted Gunmen and an order given him directing his movement and destination, when I set out for Mobile. I parted with you about the 10th of August and joined you in September and on the 7th of October we were at the City of Pensacola with part of these troops. From thence we reached New Orleans by land on the 1st day of Dec. 1814 you having assigned to General Winchester the Command of Mobile and dependencies. On the morning of the 15th (I believe) whilst you were on a tour of recognizance down the Mississippi River, I received the intelligence of the capture of our Gun Boats by the enemy. I took the responsibility of despatching (after mature reflection) an express in two hours thereafter with orders to seize relays of horses and proceed night and day until he delivered a letter to General Carroll somewhere on the River and another to Brig. General Coffee stationed at Sandy Creek near two hundred miles from the city. These letters required their utmost exertions night & day untill they reached the City with their commands. These letters were delivered. They reached the City, and formed a large portion of your troops that fought the battle of the 23d of December, which saved the City of New Orleans. When you returned I advised you of what I had done, when you remarked that *by this hasty movement I probably had jeopardized your army and prostrated the Country*; my brain burned and I retired, — and had the prediction have been verified I would not have lived an hour thereafter. You have never reverted to this fact since and I wish you to compare it with Eatons history. On the subject of the absurd expose of a British officer, would not a severe rebuke have been afforded, if Chaf's pamphlet had said *that under* the orders of the Commander in Chief, The Adjutant General Colo Butler led three distinct charges on the right near the River on the night of the 23d dislodging the enemy each time, in which the field piece of Lt Spotts performed essential *service* — *You were an eye witness to this truth*, and you will recollect that Colo Piatt was wounded & Lt McClelland Killed — under your orders I formed your front line for action on that occasion and ordered Genl Coffee by your direction to attain the flank of the British troops before he commenced action — my services on the lines were constant, night and day & *from which I never was absent* but 2 or 3 hours on the 7th of Jany after official papers, when I saw Colo Hayne with his arm in a sling, and Mr Livingston sick in the City. I was on the usual round, the morning of the 8th of Jany and I saw the rockets thrown by the enemy as their signal, when our Picket was fired on. I gave at that moment 3 cheers which reverberated through the American lines and was answered by the troops, and three Bands of Music struck up Yanky Dodle as I had ordered them, when the unfinished Redoubt fell into the hands of the from you personally. May I say that I have done you some service in a similar way, and since I came to the Territory of Florida, have been in the constant habit of putting down vituperative abuse whenever and wherever uttered against you, even to the obtaining of numerous enemies, and now, your name is never uttered in my presence but with respect. If testimonial letters on a file in my desk, could do me justice, I might say they are many and full of high approbation even the Genl. Cass, sent by your private Secretary directly after he had written this pamphlet # as I suppose — were I to publish them it would be held as egotism by a censorious world. In *your letter* which drew forth *mine* of August last you mention my estrangement. *Has any person told you that I was estranged from you* — To the fact of my estrangement, that letter gives my answer & with the feelings therein expressed I expect to close my earthly career. I leave the subject with you, advising that we are all well, and that my family unites with me in the expression of our sincere and ardent affection for you.

Your sincere friend.

Robert Butler

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Ex-President of the U. States.

P.S. My Daughter Rachel Jackson made this copy for me, having to attend to public business in town of some interest — R. B. (27th October)

Col Robert Butler's
letter with a rough
draft in part of my
reply correcting this
erroneous statement
and of his allegation
of injustice &c

Jackson
Ex-President Un. States
Hermitage Near Nashville Tenn.

Burr's Memoirs Page 378 Vol. 2.

"Gen. Andrew Jackson having provided us a boat" &c June 1805.

At Fort Massac Gen. Wilkinson and his officers furnished an elegant barge sails, colors, and ten oars, with a Sergeant and ten able faithful hands.

Aug 13th Page. "For a week I have been lounging at the house of Gen. Jackson, once a lawyer, after a judge, now a planter; a man of intelligence, and one of those prompt, frank, ardent souls whom I love to meet"

Page 382 During the year 1806 was at the House of Gen Andrew Jackson for some Days. Repeated and detailed conversations were held between them in relation to the expedition. Subsequently Gen Jackson addressed a letter to Col. Burr, in which he alluded to rumors that were afloat of his having hostile designs against the United adding that, if this were true, he would hold no communication on the subject; but if untrue and his intentions were to proceed to Mexico, he (Jackson) would join and accompany him with his whole division".

397 — "he, Burr," did know of any reason to blame Gen Jackson of Tennessee, for any thing he had done or omitted". Blannerhassett's Journal.

A letter of Blannerhassett speaks of a suit he had instituted against Gen Jackson for $1726.62 &c.

Nov 20th 1815. Burr in a letter to Alston proposes the nomination of Jackson. Dec. 11th indicates some progress &c

William Savage. Boston

Kendall's

note on Burma

Lake Jackson Jany 1st 1842.

My Dear Sir,

After tendering to you our kind regards and the compliments of the season, I advise you that I have received your letter of review bearing date 16th Nov. only four days since, and from its tenor feel bound to give you a review of it in return, which I hope will place the subject of my letter of the 25th of October before your understanding in a very different light than it appears to have occupied when you addressed me. I shall take up the subjects in the order you have given them – After remarking that in all your public despatches to the Government and elsewhere you did me ample justice &c – you then remark on my statement that you had unlimited control over the Life of Jackson and Cass's pamphlet that I knew it was not the fact and that you have never been your own trumpeter &c. that Maj. Reid wrote his part in Virginia and Eaton took it up and finished at Philadelphia – I must repeat the fact that you had unlimited control over both (not to be your own trumpeter for such an idea never entered into my mind) but to have justice done to the subordinates under your command – Major Reid collected his materials and information from your papers and yourself and had written part of the History before he went to Virginia – Maj. Eaton principally wrote the remainder in the City of Nashville and Franklin and only went to Philadelphia to superintend its publication to my certain knowledge having seen the voluminous manuscript in his hand before he left. On the subject of the return of Corps attached to Cass's pamphlet, it is not correct, for the Division Staff (being one of the corps of your command) was cut off from it, and my name also, who made it. You next remark that when the 3d. charge was made on the night of the 23d. you had ordered me to correct the irregularity of Colo Ross's command and that I reported I could not find him – I obeyed that order under a heavy fire of the enemy, and when we were not advancing. I corrected the irregularity – I found Colo Ross and reprimanded him for the position he occupied; and would have arrested him but for the extraordinary circumstances in which we were placed and the Peace ensuing soon after – I applied for and obtained your permission to order the 3d. charge which led us to the point from which we retrograded to occupy the position afterwards fortified – You next deny what I had stated on the subject of your acceptance of the Appointment of Brigr & Brevet Maj. General, and state another reason viz that of not being commanded by General Wilkinson &c. I admit that you also made that a point of objection, but it was overruled on the ground that by the Regulations of the Army, your Brevet would command all Brigadiers, when commanding an army composed of different corps as the 7th M. District (and not "Southern* Division" as stated by you) was composed. It was however made a condition by me in your letter of acceptance that you should be appointed Maj. General to fill the first vacancy. I have to state that the

* The Southern Division had no existence till after the Peace.

remark made in my former letter is true and that I was transfered to your Command on the application which grew out of that conversation upon the iſsue of which I wrote for Thomas L. Butler of Kentucky as One of your Aids-de-Camp. Next in order you say you *permitted me to return to Tenneſsee* from Fort Jackson, and that being confidentially informed of certain important facts (as stated) you "pushed an "expreſs to the Governor of Tenneſsee to aid Genl. Coffee in raising a Volunteer Brigade, wrote to Genl. "Coffee and through him made an appeal to the Citizens of Tenneſsee and the old Volunteers". It is neceſsary to advise you that when *I* received *your Order* to have raised the mounted men above alluded to, the Governor of Tenneſsee forbid me to proceed until I convinced him you had the power to raise Volunteers and that I would proceed at all hazards to raise them — My letters to you of the 12th and 22nd September your letter of Approval of 19th October 1814, *my Addreſs to the Citizens of Tenneſsee* and my letters to Genl. Coffee of dates Sept. 10th 13th & 19th Copies of all which are enclosed & No. 1.2.3.4.5.6 will place you in poſseſsion of the facts as stated in my former letter and which I trust will carry conviction to your mind — All these documents were furnishd. you, and again turned over the original copies with the files of the Adj. Generals Office but I had them copied in a book previously for my own private files. Next in course is the order to General Coffee and the remark you seem to be so much surprised at, as having been uttered by you — I have from subsequent information ascertained that I had coupled two important events in my mind viz. the arrival of the British armament and the capture of our Gun Boats — The first and not the last as stated in my letter of the 25th Oct. gave rise to my responsible Order to Coffee which bears date 14 Dec. 1814, written without your Knowledge and dispatched on that morning *when you were not in the City, and you certainly did make use of the expreſsion refered to when I advised you thereof* — I thought also I had written to General Carroll but from the tenor of the letter to Coffee it would seem otherwise as I required him to communicate with the Troops on the River and Miſsiſsippi Dragoons — The letter speaks for itself and a copy is herewith No. 7. Your letter to Carroll is of date 19. Dec. after the fall of the Gun Boats a copy of which is before me — On the evening of the 15th while absent from the City you mention having received the intelligence of the loſs of the Gun Boats and immediately expreſses were sent &c. meaning after you returned to the City — You will here please to observe that my expreſs was dispatched on the morning of the 14th and of which you knew nothing until your return — On the evening of the 18th Governor Claiborne honored me with an hours conference during your absence, and after much circumlocution gave me to understand that he had been advised to aſsume the Command of the Troops, as the *Commander in Chief* of the Militia of Louisiana there being but few other troops then at New Orleans, and asked me to unreservedly give him my opinion on the important question — After pointing out to him the relative powers of both Personages, I summed up the argument by remarking that you had the power of placing him in command of the Louisiana Militia if you thought proper but that otherwise he had no power to command a *Corporals guard*: he became irritated and left me in a huff — *This will also appear strange to you* — but I would not have told it to you situated as we were at that time for any consideration whatever, *but I aver* that it had a powerful influence in connection with the arrival of the British Armament in issuing the order to Genl. Coffee to strengthen your hands as early as possible — The course of reasoning you have entered into, to convince me that I was in error on this subject, carries with it a degree of certainty in your conclusion, that must bear another impress as I am persuaded the convictions of your mind were derived from the History in question, and which is not always orthodox with me, and let me once for all say that the assertion about the Gun Boats is the only error into which I had fallen in that letter, and which I have noted on the copy in my possession — On the subject of the Brevet with which I was *dis*honored: you forget that I complained to you in person when it was received, that I wrote to the Department to have my lineal rank restored to me — which was refused — that I told you I would send it back to the Department and thought I had done so until it was brought to light by an application of the War Department for information from all the Officers who had served in the War to know the relative rank of each predicated on the then probability of donations of land being granted by Congress to them — You forget my letter to you at Washington (which I kept no copy of) and which you informed me after our return, had been laid before Mr. Monroe and not returned — On the subject of the Adj: Generalcy; you forget when I reached Pensacola that I advised you of having claimed it from the Secy of War in the event that Genl. Atkinson did not accept; by a letter written him whilst at St. Augustine in 1821 immediately on the receipt of the Register — You forget your letter to me there and then advising me to resign sooner than be ordered down to a Lieut. Colo, and "grub for a living" rather than submit to it — You forget my letter to you of May 1st 1822 on that subject wherein I quoted a part of Mr. Calhouns answer to my letter in which I was made to know that Colo: Gadsdens acceptance was the only obstacle to my having been called to the Adj: Generalcy — My letter to Mr. Calhoun was dated 6th June, Colo Gadsden was appointed 13th Aug: Mr. Calhouns answer to me on the 18th Augt. 1821. You forget that I shew you a copy of my letter to the

Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate under date 17th Jany 1822 as was set forth in the letter above refered to. You forget that I shew you a copy of my letter of Resignation of date 16th November 1821 wherein the whole subject was fully embraced – Now my dear Sir just compare the above array of facts with your remarks to me, take this one of many for instance – "Why was it when "you so properly threw back into the face of the Secretary at War the degrading Order, that you di "not claim the Office of Adjt General to which you were entitled: had you proposed this I would "have seconded it with all my powers". Why did you not do so then from a knowledge of the above facts – You presume that Mr. B F Butler actg Sec War was meant in my letter, where I refer to the complimentary note sent by Mr. Donelson at the end of a letter to you on the subject of an appointment for Dr. Bronson by Genl. Cass to me about the time he wrote the Pamphlet I mean Genl. Cass and no other – The document countersigned by Mr. Butler as A. S. War was not refered to – A civil appointment was proposed to me after my resignation had been received and laid over for months at Washington and had not been sought for by me as your letter infers – It was accepted when tendered – Colo Hayne and myself you say, are the only persons who have complained of you – What may be his complaints I kno not – That I have received great and unmerited injustice in my Military Career from th Government and its functionaries is evident to, and acknowledged by you and will be by th world when made acquainted with the facts – Your letter of the 22nd of September sought for and drew forth mine of the 25th of October, and your answer has compelled me in self defence to return you this replication – My family are all well though much afflicted by just learning the death of Sister Chester and Martha Butler – We all unite in affectionate regards to you and all friends, and that this letter may find you in Healt and happiness is the prayer of,

Your sincere friend.

Robert Butler

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Ex President U. States.

P.S. You have repeatedly urged home upon me, that yo had ever done me ample justice and refer to the document sent me as the last act of your Administration – Will you have the goodness to refer to the period that the Dishonorable Brevet Commission was laid before you and the action then had thereon viz, Refered to Majr. Eaton Secretary of War; refered by him back to the Adjt. General who reported back to the Secretary an able expose showing the injustice done me and there it fell asleep - After a time your Cabinet was broken up; further time elapsed and Majr. Eaton appeared as the Governor of Florida, when I enquired what had become of my application, stating that it lay at his door when I last heard from it - He could not tell, but would attend to it at Washington on his way to Spain as Minister - I waited in vain on him and at length wrote to Gen. Jones and obtained a copy of his report to Eaton - I had it copied and sent the original to you, again urging the subject, and at the close of your Administration, you sent me that parchment - Now my dear Sir when you compare dates you will be disposed to acknowledge that even here, tardy justice was awarded me and that too at a time when my health required speedy justice, for I was long hovering over the grave, and the injustice I had received operated seriously upon my health - I thank the Almighty disposer of events, that I have outlived all that, as well as the petty intrigues and falsehoods gotten up in Florida to have me turned out of Office, principally owing to my uncompromising friendship for Andrew Jackson, and being a thorn in the sides of Land Speculators and frauds attempted to be practised against my Government - I have withstood every thing and stand erect "An Honest Man". I send you also a Genl. Order of Cols. at Detroit for your information W. G. 8. Yours Butler

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Ex-President U. States

January 1st 1842. Letter of
Robert Butler to
Genl Andrew Jackson
Ex President of the U: States
with documents accompanied
Nos 1.2.3.4.5.6.7 & 8.

Rough answer written
this 24th of Jany 1842 —
to be copied & kept
which closes all corres=
=pondence on the
subject on my part.
A. J.

My dear Col

Hermitage.
January 24th 1842 –

your letter of the 1st instant with its inclosures has just been recieved, and read with all the attention the subject merited. Whilst I thank you for the duplicate ~~letters~~ they I have to observe that the originals are all forthcoming except, Genl Coffee's appointing you Inspector Genl N. western army & yours to Genl Coffee of the 14th of December 1814 — All your services under my command are fresh in my memory, have all been approved by me & why you again & again introduce them without pointing out the special injury done you, over which I had controle I leave you to decide. I find that you alledge, ~~on this~~, that in the life of Jackson, injustice has been done to his subordinates, that it was written under my controle, and that after I was in the presidentcial ~~chair~~ your letter of complaint on the injustice done you in your military capacity was referred to the Secy of war Major Eaton, for a report & that was the last heard of it, & that when Major Eaton was Govr of Florida you applied to him & he could give no account of it. A concise reply, in the order in which the complaints made & for my part I will consign the whole to the tomb of the capulets — leaving to the faithful historian to do that justice to all subordinates which they merit.

First as to the life of Jackson — Major Reed under=took by his own volition, expecting he could derive pecuniary benefit from the Book — The materials, his own journal which he kept throughout the creek war, ~~only~~ the journal continued from the time he joined at —

New orleans, with the public documents faithfully kept by my aids & arranged by Major Reid in two Books, which remain as arranged by him to this day — and I expect in except the arrangement made for writing the Book not a page of the life of Jackson was written by him in Tennessee — on his death Major Eaton took up the subject for the book fact of Major Reids letter [illegible] which you say Eaton finished at Franklin & only went on to Philadelphia to superintend its printing # and that several of the pages in manuscript were read by him to you, & infer that it was wrote under my superintendence & injustice has been done to my subordinates — to this I give a flat denial & say that I never saw one page in manuscript of the Book — and I will now ask you why it was, when Major Eaton read to you the manuscript, and you then believed injustice was doing to my subordinates why you did not correct it. why were you then silent, and remained so until 1840–41, and even yet I have not pointed out one instance wherein injustice has been done to any subordinate in the life of Jackson — indeed it would be extraordinary if the facts in the narrative of the life of any one, if the facts were faithfully set forth, could do injustice to any subordinate. This was a narrative of my life — it belongs to the faithful historian, who may write the history of those times, to do justice to all acting a part in them — to history this belongs, not to the narrative of the life of any one — and there I leave it.

My dear Col, I have not forgot, all or any part of the forgets, that you allude to against me [illegible] They now before me — you might have forgotten letters I wrote to both the secretary of war and Mr Monroe in 1821, on the subject of your ~~[illegible]~~ degradation, & took, after I was appointed governor [illegible] in Novbr 1821 & that power had [illegible] these letters letters I wrote in your behalf — if they did not redress your wrongs spoke in strong language and brought you the civil appointment which you have ever since held, notwithstanding the cabal that was got up against you, to injure you, removed for the want of health to perform the duties — you were not removed — passing over all the other forgets, to which you allude, but was never forgotten I come to your postscript, which requires a concise notice — a recurrence to facts, which you will recollect, that on the arrangement & reduction of the army, you had communicated to me, & to the Dept your desire to obtain a Regt of artillery, instead of a continuation in the adjutant Genls Department, it being too expensive for you & your growing family to be stationed in Washington — I wrote to the secretary of war & Mr Monroe on the subject — their promise of a Regt. of artillery was given, — but instead of giving you a Regt. of artillery, you were assigned to the 4th Infantry — & on your return from St. Augustine, to assume the command of

Major Eaton told me it was finished in Philadelphia, all those [illegible] added to the [illegible] which [illegible] the work

4th Regt.. you were met with the degrading order to
Lt Col, of Regt. it was then upon your making it
known to me that told you throw up them first, &
grub for a living before you would degrade your
military character — you resigned as you ought, & it
was on that occasion I gave to the president & secretary
my views of their promotions, telling them that you had
been in more engagements, than any officer in the
north & that they had degraded you & given Col. Atkinson
a choice who through the whole war, had never heard the sound
of an enemies gun — here my military command ceased
& my power with it, untill I came into the presidency —
Now as to your letter to me & its reference to the
secretary of war &c &c &c — Now ask you to the [illegible]
of the facts & the case #

x major Reed wrote from his own journals, and the memoranda from
public documents, not from any information from me —
he never wrote a page of it in Tennessee except his own
journal — he was an eye witness to all the transac-
=tions & kept them [illegible] copies all my commencements
on file with all Genl orders by me issued —

x If you see the manuscript in major Eatons hand — and if
you thought injustice was done to subordinates, why did
were you silent then & why did you not point them out
seen; why was the injustice you allege, done in the life
of Jackson to his subordinates, never made known or
narration of the life of any one, if truely set forth, could do
injury to subordinates — and as you have not pointed
them out, we will consign them to the tombs of the
capulets, trusting that the faithfull historian whose
duty it will be, who may write the history of those times,
to render to each subordinate his due — to history this
belongs, not to the narrative of the life of any one —

It you had resigned your military office in 1821 —
you had accepted a civil office under the Govern-
=ment which you had held many years — When
your letter was referred to the secretary of war
what met him your resignation your
acceptance of a civil office which you then
held, — and let it here be remembered, that Gadsden
name was never proposed for adjutant Genl
until you had obtained the promise of a Regt.
instead of the adjutant Genly and his appointment without and be also recollected
that his appointment was rejected by the senate, and
Genl Jones confirmed, years elapsed after this before your letter
to me alluded to — The senators friendly were consulted,
in their opinions all doors was then shut against you —
and the only thing that could be done by me, which was
done by B. F. Butler, sent you — now my dear Sir
When you review all these things, you will find
that Andrew Jackson has done you allways justice
wherever he had the power. this I know I have done
and that you never had cause to complain of me.
and here I leave the subject, assuring you I have not
any of the [illegible] you have alluded to, [illegible] them, [illegible]

P.S. I sincerely condole with Mr Chester, wife & relatives on the severe bereavement —
the Lord giveth & he taketh away & blessed be his name — I soon expect to be with them

Ac. 1852.

Hermitage
Jany. 22d. 1842

Gentlemen

My nephew Majr. A J Donelson informs me that owing to the shortness of his ~~crops~~ both in this country and in Mississippi, he will be disappointed in realizing the funds expected at New Orleans from this source. As he will plant a large crop the coming season (some 3 or 400 acres of cotton and a proportional one of Tobacco here), I have no doubt of his ability to realize on that crop any amount of funds that he may be willing to become liable for: and from my confidence in his integrity and honor I have no hesitation in saying to you, that, if you can aid him in this respect, you will be perfectly safe; at the same time that it will be conferring a personal favor on myself

I am very respectfully yr. friend
and very obt servt
Andrew Jackson

Messrs. Joseph Anderson
& Joseph Erwin

New Orleans

will confer a favor on
Gen J- by aiding A. J. D.
1842
Messrs Joseph Anderson
and Captain Jos. Irwin

New orleans

From Donelson box

Genl Andrew Jackson

Washington City
Feb. 16. 1842—

My dear General

Your letter of the 3rd was received yesterday — Nothing ever gave me more pleasure than to find myself in a condition to administer in the slightest degree to your convenience & comfort. There are thousands of strangers to you who would feel proud of having their names associated with your private affairs & I find that some have made tenders of putting their means at your disposal — that you prefer having me connected with your concerns is another proof of your confidence which I hope you will find fully justified.

As soon as the appropriation Bill passes you may draw on me or [illegible] Rives for any sum, not exceeding [illegible] thousand Dollars. The terms of the loan shall be as prescribed in your letter [illegible]

810

a single exception. I cannot consent to the
7 per cent interest. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the [illegible]~~
6 per cent is all that I shall expect and if
this were to be an inconvenience to you personally it
would not be taken. So with regard to the
security you propose. None would be desirable
if you were ~~sure~~ to live during the term
for which the loan is made. In case of
your death Andrew might unhappily
fall again into the hands of sharpers
and be deprived of the means of fulfilling
the engagement. I think therefore it would
be for his advantage as well as mine
that you should yourself make ample
provision ~~for~~ with regard to the security of your ~~[illegible]~~ brother, because
in case of accident to you ~~and~~ Andrew should
want a protracted ~~[illegible]~~ in the ~~[illegible]~~ loan
I should ~~feel~~ safe in extending it. Whatever
you do in making the transaction safe,
~~[illegible]~~ will command my confidence
~~now I always~~ and will be perfectly satisfac-
tory to me. I think it would be well for
you to send on an authority to Major Lewis

together with whatever obligation you may charge to
forward for me — I think it probable that the larger
could convert the treasury funds which I
~~bring~~ will forward into Tennessee — the western funds
that may suit you and make a considera=
=ble premium for you. Whatever instruction
you may give me on the subject will be strictly
attended to.

I forgot to tell you that I had turned
farmer on a small scale — I bought at a cheap rate,
a place about 3 miles from the city well-wooded
and watered and with a very good piece of open
ground, on which [illegible] I can raise hay enough
[illegible] from my country place
for my cows & horses — my firewood — my
I shall be able to get all my [illegible] for my
milk & butter & pork — and grass — little house &
Stables — I have a comfortable [illegible] months of the
in which I can spend the sickly [illegible] to make
year. In this you see I have provision
me independent enough to fight on against
the [illegible] as long as my subscription will
[illegible] — I can
pay the expenses of printing the Globe — for the balance
[illegible] and all the creature comforts [illegible] from the
of my life without asking any thing of

811

politicians - I shall not even be tempted to swerve from my principles to court their favour - and shall stand, I hope, erect among them - The fine Durham heifer you left Eliza will go far towards stocking our Clay - I have three of the same breed - one full blooded imported cow - two fine Berkshire sows, that I have raised myself - When I get my pastures set & some 30 acres in good heart to raise oats & [illegible] I shall look out for some filly of a good breed & raise annually one good colt - In this way I provide for the amusement [illegible] recreation of my declining years - and with I have no vices to feed (I thank God) and with my [illegible] simple habits & the economy [illegible] of my wife I should be able to get out of my little farm of my a good living off my [illegible] from earnings with [illegible] shall [illegible] circumstances [illegible] my pen.

My wife & Betsy send you their [illegible] - The latter is almost tempted [illegible] ~~wonder~~ [illegible] to accept an invitation to go South [illegible] under her [illegible] care Aunt Sophy upon a visit [illegible] her trouble way - nothing but the fear of giving [illegible] prevents

Your affectionately yours
H. M. Clay

F P Blair
1842

The written letter recd, and answered this 24th of February 1842 - to be safely kept
A J.

General Andrew Jackson
(Hermitage)
Nashville
Tennessee

Lake Jackson February 28th 1842

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 24th Ult. is just to hand, and has somewhat surprised me as well with regard to the statements made as the manner of them and although you think proper to consign the subject to the "tomb of all the Capulets" so far as you are concerned I feel it due in honor to myself to correct your inferences drawn from premises not warranted by my letters — So far as regards the want of a statement about the injustice which has been done me in the Life of Jackson and Coffee's pamphlet; if you cannot see them in those letters addressed you, I shall not attempt their repetition — You are entirely silent on the subject of who raised the troops and to whom you pushed your express and that Genl. Coffee appealed to your old patriots in arms and all the other subjects of importance treated of in my letters, but have taken up (and that for granted) a statement that Maj. Eaton had read me portions of the life of Jackson, and you enter into a lengthy disquisition and essay that I had more light on this subject than you had - I have to request you to examine and test the accuracy of this remark, as I here proclaim that you cannot find in my letters any such statement nor did Maj. Eaton ever read me a line of his manuscript to my knowledge but I said I saw the voluminous manuscript in his hands previous to his leaving Nashville for the East, and I now say that until I read it in book form did I know that my name was not in it. whilst others were taken distinguished notice of, but you say it was your Biography "a narrative of your life only" then why take notice of some to the exclusion of others - If I was not mentioned with others it was unjust to me if I were equally as worthy - Your long reasoning on this point I pass over, as it is based on no assertion of mine - at the same time requesting you to say whether or not Maj. Eaton did or did not read or have read the manuscript of your Biography to you, before he left Nashville to have it published - You next remark that you have not forgotten the many *forgets* I ascribe to you, and infer I forget your letters at Pensacola in my favor this is strange language when I have copies of those letters in possession, and the forgets I ascribed to you arose from the language used in the letter I was then answering - You then remarks on the ference of your letter having produced me the civil appointment now held by me and that I was "not removed" "notwithstanding the Cabal that was got up against you (me) to have you (my) removed" - This is new to me and if any such Cabal was gotten up and came to your knowledge it was the greatest injustice to have withheld the knowledge of it from me, and I have to request most earnestly that the names of these Caballers be furnished me and the nature of their charges against me, as it may throw important light upon a swindling scheme carried out against me during the period of my illness to which you allude -

You must refer to my Postscript (the object of which was plainly to shew that tardy justice was awarded me) - It was in your power in one hour as well as years, if you could not do me justice in one way, to have ordered as you ultimately did the cancelling of the disgraceful Brevetcy on the records of the War Department; and here I would ask, did I request more at your hands in that application - You say I sanctioned your recommendation of Gadsden for the Adjt. Generalcy - I beg leave to differ with you - I did not know until long after; that you had recommended him and by refering to my last letter you will learn that at St. Augustine I claimed the Appointment as my right; and I told Gadsden so when he was going on to Washington but he did not intimate that he had yr. recommendation in his pocket at the time nor did I know this for a long time after - The documents in my possession on these subjects are full, lucid, and conclusive, and I assure you that I have no wish to continue this ~~last~~ correspondence with you, nor has justice fled from my breast as you are pleased to intimate, and that I have a conscience as void of offence as any man on earth towards you, and that I have always been your friend you cannot doubt, in justice to me -

You say that your biography did not necessarily embrace the names of other persons - I would like to know how the biography of a Military Man could be written without taking notice of those men who were instruments in his hands for the accomplishment of great events; it is not possible -

I now leave this subject, and advise you that we feel grateful for your sympathies for the bereavements we have experienced among our friends at Jackson - I also wrote Chester a letter to rouse him from a sinful state of grieving - My Daughter Jane & her five little ones are with me as before advised, and I will try to do the best I can for them - I have hard struggling to make both ends meet each year but look forward to better times when the rotten Shinplaster system shall have exploded - My family are all well and desire their loves to you and yours as well as all friends &c

Accept the assurance of my continued friendship

Robert Butler

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Exc: President of the United States

I have no reply to make - but remark, that it may be known when I am no more - that the ground upon which the Col was requested to be removed was, that he had lost his mind & was encompetent to do the business -

I have uniformly been his friend in all cases done him justice - Had I read the life of Jackson befor published there are many errors I would have caused to be corrected -

A. J.

General Andrew Jackson

Ex-President of the United States

Hermitage near

Nashville Tenneſsee

Washn. March 11th 1842

My dear General

Nothing, in the prosperous circumstances ~~of~~ on which you ~~[illegible]~~ congratulate me in your last letter, ever gave me so much happiness as that they in part contribute to your convenience. The prosperity with which I am succeeded is derived from you. When you took me by the hand I was prostrate on the earth — then poor when I had been endorser left me consigned almost to death, under the whip of the Bank [illegible] you raised me up — sustained my exertions in working on against the intrigues of factious friends, gave me your countenance and the power of your popularity to command the business in which I am engaged and thus conferred upon the independence which now only enables me to be of some service to you — with a heart full of gratitude, I would feel joy in sharing to the last farthing with you all that I have — In permitting me to advance the amount for your accommodation on the terms you prescribe, you confer an obligation on me greatly enhanced by the affectionate manner in which you speak of it"

On the other page I send you the extract from your letter which you desire — You need not consider ~~them~~ the terms there mentioned, as the conditions of the loan of ~~[illegible]~~, or renewing them you should prefer a change in regard to time & drawing up the papers so as to give the fullest time and graduate the payments in such way as to make the liquidation perfectly convenient & so as not in the slightest degree to conflict with the easy working of the business out of which the means of return are to grow — With a ~~view~~ view however, to enable me without consulting any partner at any time to rearrange this matter at pleasure, to your ability, or the contingency in which Andrew may find himself in case of accident to ~~spare~~ you. I think it would be best to make the Drafts on me & make the whole contract with me alone — I suggested the name of the firm upon the supposition, that it might aid the negotiation of the Drafts in Tennessee. As however I shall immediately put the money or Treasury credit at the Disposal of Major Lewis who will have your power of attorney & you will be enabled to draw on an actually existing fund your assurance to that effect will ~~[illegible]~~ answer the credit of names here unnecessary. The appropriation Bill is in a fair way now to its passage — Our items have been already passed upon and as they have thrown out contingent provisions which called out Debate I hope by the time this reaches you we will have the money ready

I feel very proud of the strain out of which you design I shall draw the blood of my Stock of Horses. but I beg you not to strip the Hermitage of so fifty fine animals until you have supernumeraries — I met General Gibson yesterday and told him that you were resolved that I should enter the lists against him — That I was to have a filly from the Hermitage, & I bantered him for a race as soon as I could bring a colt upon the turf — He took me up & I am determined never to have a race but against the General trusting to his bad luck to make up for my lack of experience — When you christen a filly as mine pray call her Emuckfaw after your hard-fought battle there —

Eliza my daughter send their best love to you — to Mrs Jackson & the sweet little ones — present me kindly to Andrew & Major Donelson & believe me ever yr. aff. friend

F. P. Blair

Extract of letter of the 3rd Feby 1842
from A Jackson to J McGlain

"I wish you as a friend to say to me whether
"you have money to invest upon interest and for
what length of time you could loan it. I [illegible]
"carry the interest the first year and then
"principal & interest by instalments. The
"loan secured by personal & real security. [illegible]
[illegible] be secured fully. [illegible]
Dollars to cover it — a loan for three years. [illegible]
"[illegible] on [illegible]
"the receipt of this please write me. I cannot
borrow of a friend unless agreeable to loan
to him. I am respectfully & sincerely"
yr friend"
Andrew Jackson

The terms are agreed to & very happy to be the same

[illegible] and Jackson can extend the time of
years for the instalments to five or ten of the principal

J McG

Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Near
Nashville
Tennessee

my friend Blair,
die on the 20th of
March 1842 — such
friendship never
can be forgotten
by me — A. J.
15

on Loan

given a Public

Extract from the
letter to ......

Genl Andrew Jackson
(Hermitage) near
Nashville
Tennessee

FREE

Ac. 4892.

Washington 15th March 1842.

My dear Genl,

Your two letters of the 27 and 28th ultimo have been received. Whenever the papers of which you speak come to hand your wishes shall be complied with by giving to them my earliest attention. I am glad Mr Blair is in a condition to furnish you with the money you need to relieve your immediate wants as I am sure it is a source of gratification to him. However, he has not yet received the money due him for his Congressional printing, nor do I know when he will, as Congress seems to be in no hurry with their appropriation Bills. It must be disgusting to every man in the country who has paid any attention to their proceedings, to see how Congress is wasting its time in petty and disgraceful squabbles instead of attending to the business of the country. They are fast becoming, if they are not already so, a nuisance and, unless the people take them in hand, will disgrace the nation, at home and abroad.

On enquiry I learn that Tennessee funds can be purchased in New-York at a discount of 15 per cent, for specie, but in Treasury notes not so much as they also are at a small discount. When Mr Blair gets his money if he will have a warrant made out in my name for the amount he intends for you, I think I can get the Secretary of the Treasury to give me a draft on New-York for the money payable in Specie funds — I will suggest this to him when I see him, and ask him to bear it in mind.

In my last letter, General, I enclosed you a short letter you wrote me a year or two ago, and asked you to copy it and return it to me again, and informed you at the same time that I wanted it for a friend who was desirous of being possessed of your Autograph. You must pardon me, General, for troubling you again upon the same subject. Mrs Ogle Tayloe, whom you

Ac. 4892.

doubtless recollect, has frequently expressed a wish to have your autograph, also, & not long since wrote me a very kind letter, as regards yourself, and a very *pressing* one as regards me. In looking over your letters I find very few that I can dispose of in the way proposed as they are nearly all private and confidential. I have met with one, however, I feel willing to let her have, provided you will send me a duplicate to put in its place. The truth is I do not like to part with it myself, on account of the *kindness* which it manifests for the poor unfortunate race, concerning which you were writing at the time. and I have therefore made my son take an exact copy of it which you will find herewith. Now, my dear Genl, will you gratify Mrs Tayloe by copying it off, in your own hand writing, and returning it to me for her. I regret to give you so much trouble, but this, I hope, is the last time I shall annoy you with such things;

Since I commenced writing this letter my Mail has been brought in, and among my other letters find yours of the 5th Inst., recommending Mr Sheppard of Williamson, for the appointment of Marshal, in case Mr Claiborne should be rejected. The latter gentleman, as you will have learned before this reaches you, has been rejected. I will show your letter to the President to day, or tomorrow morning. but he may have already made up his mind as to the successor of Mr Claiborne who was rejected some week or ten days ago. I received a letter from Genl Armstrong about a week ago, recommending for that place Mr John McGavock of Williamson, son I believe, of our old friend Randal McGavock.

Allow me, dear Genl, to present you with a card of Steel pens, which I find excellent, and indeed the only ones with which I have been able to write. I think you will find them very good.

Please present my kind regards to your son and daughter, not forgetting their little one, and believe me, my dear General to be as heretofore very

Truly yours W B Lewis

Mr. John C. Rives -
on the subject of
the loan of $[illegible].00 -
from Mr. Blair &
him - answered
on the 4th April
that we understand
the loan precisely
as stated by him
and if he will send
on the papers by
Major Lewis, or
Mr. Blair with the
papers the shall
with pleasure be
made out as you
have requested -
A. J.

FREE

Ac. 1952

To Doctor Lewis F. Linn
– Senate –

My dear Sir,

I have just received the Globe of the 19th of May, containing the action of the Senate, on the bill introduced by you, & based upon the resolutions of the Legislatures of Ohio, Michigan, & New York – the object of which bill founded on them was to remove the stigma imposed upon my reputation by the usurpation of illegal, unjust & tyrannical rule of a vindictive judge, who had united with those traitors, Blanque & Co, & those who had ingloriously shrunk from the defence of New Orleans, and imposing a stigma on my character, by a fine for ~~[illegible]~~ defending my country, ~~[illegible]~~ imposed ~~[illegible]~~ & contrary to his own rule to offer & shew cause why an attachment should not issue against me for a contempt, & when I asked of [illegible] to hear my tendered defence. The scope of these resolutions plainly shew the intent of the Legislatures were to

justify the commanding Genl
in declaring martial law at New=
introduced by you
=leans. This law, was a plain one
the facts of the case in a nutshell
then
did the circumstances of the
country create a real necessity
for its successful defence to declare
that
martial law: if this necessity
existed, and it is admitted by all
that it did, then was the act of
judge Hall, illegal in imposing
the fine an act of usurpation
tyranny & oppression, intended
to fix a stain upon my reputa=
=tation, and a fit subject for
congress to ~~[illegible]~~ in the pure and
wipe away the stigma from
their commanding Genl who
with his brave compatriots in
arms by days of toil & nights of
watchfulness had preserved
the city from ~~being~~ sacked, &
their wives & daughters from
the pollution of an infuriated by all
British army, and this ~~[illegible]~~
accomplished by the declaration
of martial law ~~by~~ the militia of
Louisiana being called en mass
to the defence of the country - Judge

Ac. 1852

Hall being of that mode become
a soldier & subject to all the
rules of war, and therefore had
~~there as well~~ read jurists who re=
=ported, to the committee of the judici
ary against the passage of the bill
as well as the jurist ~~who~~ presented
the odious amendment as an
act of grace to the general instead
of an act of sheer justice - these
jurists must have known that
judge ~~Hall~~ being in the capacity
of a soldier under martial law
declared from the necessity of
the case, could have no legal civil ~~[illegible]~~ juri
power to exercise his [illegible] comp - therefore
as a judge any
~~[illegible]~~ I would that
his acts, were illegal tyrannical and
oppressive, all of which the original
bill was intended to correct. But
the gauze is too thin to cover from
eyes of an upright
the ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ other
motive ~~endeavoring~~ for changing
amendment
of the bill from act of sheer justice
to that of the humiliating posture
of an act of special favour, as tho
I would stoop to the degradation of
the dishonorable acceptance
of the pittance of money, in lieu
of that justice - that which my country
had demanded of congress for me
This odious attempt by the amendment

822

to heap disgrace upon me by the
amendment of the original bill
plainly appears from the report
of Mr. Berrien chairman of the
judiciary committee against the
passage of the original bill, then
uniting [illegible] in favour
of Mr. Bayard's odious amendment
which was carried, and then,
notwithstanding the report of the
committee against the passage
of the original bill uniting
with the Whigs in passing the
odious amendment, and then
voting for the bill as amended.
The people will rightly judge
of their motives & intentions.
The object of this letter is to tender
to you, and through you to my
democratic friends in the
Senate my unfeigned thanks for
your [illegible] by voting down that
unjust & insulting bond to me, as
odious & amended, and for your & their
exertions in pursuance of the
States resolutions, to wipe from
my memory the odium of that un-
just fine. Surely men who could
vote for such an amendment &
then for the bill as amended must
be devoid of all honorable feelings
or blinded by party. Your friend truly
A. J.

[June 2 1842]

Ac. 1852.

Confidential

My dear Andrew,

I have just received the enclosed letters from Mr Blair from which you will find that Dr Linn has moved a reconsideration of the Bill, and makes it necessary that my letter should reach him soon for I would suffer the severest punishment, before I would touch one cent of the mony under that odious, and to me insulting amended Bill. I would starve first. I wish you therefore to have the goodness to attend to it, so that I may be able to send it on by the next mail. I have company from Nashville or I would go over to see you. The letter to Blair can be attended to here after. His letter enclosed please preserve and return to me. yrs affectionately

Andrew Jackson

823

Major A. J. Donelson —

— Private —

Major A. J. Donelson
at home

by Ned —

[June 9? 1843]

My dear Andrew

I send enclosed the memo-
randum of the prominent facts in the
case of Judge Hall – I have left out
the proposition he made thro Mr Duncan
to dismiss the prosecution by other
arguments the man being dead, I thought
the prominent facts brought into
view, is sufficient to answer Mr Conrads
eulogy upon him as the just & upright
judge. I leave it for your examination
and correction & amendments. I
shall accompany this letter with a note
to Blair, to consult my friends on
the propriety of publishing it – but I
wish you to prepare it as tho it was to
be published I am sure it will be
the last. This has given me such a
vertigo in my head, and exhausted me
I will leave it after this, [illegible] the defence
of my fame to the public.

yours affectionately

Andrew Jackson

Major A. J. Donelson —

[illegible]

[illegible]

Major M. S. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sheet. No 1

[illegible] Rolston

Dear Sir,

I have [illegible] your letter of the 24th of May last, & since I have rec'd the Globe containing the speech of Senator Conrad of Louisiana on the bill to refund to me the fine costs & [illegible] &c. Mr Conrad says, the [illegible] judge Hall. [illegible]

The sentiment & feelings displayed in the speech of Mr Conrad, are so different [illegible] feelings & sentiments [illegible] these proceedings [illegible] which then of Judge Hall against [illegible] engaged with [illegible] the defence of the city. It [illegible] truly astonished me. It was then [illegible] the whole proceeding [illegible] illegal [illegible] and [illegible] the time [illegible] of all except those [illegible] traitors, [illegible] schemes and plans [illegible] the city to the [illegible] holding [illegible] Mr Conrad was then [illegible] the [illegible] of that excellent [illegible] Abner L. Duncan Esqr and [illegible] these feelings - hand & when the change of sentiment [illegible] & feelings has come over him [illegible] view Judge Hall, the [illegible] his con[illegible] is to judge, after stating a few of the leading facts of the case all which Mr Conrad must recollect, altho, then a youth -

his late associations has drawn
from his recollection the real facts
of the case, all of which at the time
he approved.

I sincerely regret that Mr Conrad
has aroused the sleeping ashes of the Judge from
the tomb, for the purpose of throw=
=ing an unjust imputation over
my character, and eulogising judge
Hall, as the upright judge & Justice
to myself therefore, compels me
to bring to the public view, the tyranny
conduct of the judge, and the falsity
of Mr Conrads arguments. To proceed
with the prominent facts. After
intelligence had been received of the
embarkment of the British troops
at Plymouth, England, & their object the
invasion of New Orleans, and whilst
I was engaged with all my exertions
to repel their advance, who first
taken possession of Pensacola, after
their repulse at Fort Bowyer, thus
to clear my left flank of the enemy
before I could hasten to New Orleans,
to meet them there, several commu=
=nications from New Orleans had waited
upon me at Mobile the committee
of safety, the committee of vigilance
all giving me similar information
as that communicated to me by Govr.
Claibornes letters, appended to my
defence & produced before Judge Hall
under his rules to offer & show cause – Why –

why an other document should not appear against me for a contempt of Court which you have published in the Globe, to which I refer. Having expelled the British from Pensacola and having made the necessary arrangements for the defence of Mobile I hastened to New Orleans and reached there on the morning of the first of December and [illegible] my own ~~arrangements~~ for the defence of the country upon reaching there every thing was despondency & alarm at the approach of such an over-whelming British force and amount to the traitors to our cause & their friends ~~[illegible]~~ to the enemy. No proper means for defence in the ordinary course, no ~~[illegible]~~. The means of defence in every respect deficient. I had nothing to depend upon but to rouse the citizens to feelings of patriotism & united & energetic defence, a call was made on the Louisiana militia en masse, which made every man a soldier and plans to be formed to detect traitors & spies from communicating with the enemy. Soon after my arrival I was made acquainted with the Judge Hall who offered to be ordered to aid me in all energetic measures of defence ~~[illegible]~~ present at many interviews ~~[illegible]~~ the committees of vigilance on

safety &c— when I arrived I found the
Legislature in session, who had
passed a law laying an embargo on all
exports to [illegible] the Commodore [illegible]
to [illegible] of the seamen to man his
flotilla— The Judge [illegible] opened the jail
& liberated the [illegible] prisoners charged
with piracy &c without [illegible]
and [illegible] his court the subject
was [illegible] whether a writ [illegible]
[illegible] exist for declaring martial
law over the city of orleans when he
had become [illegible] Judge Hall
was present when this was decided
the [illegible] by his gestures ap-
peared to approve the decision— [illegible]
as the Legislature had [illegible] the
power to pass the embargo [illegible]
under the [illegible] of the [illegible]
-posed to the Legislature [illegible]
a law suspending the act of [illegible]
[illegible] of the
country. This was opposed by [illegible]
and [illegible] who was for making
terms with the enemy & to deliver the
city [illegible] my [illegible] forced,
and it being the opinion of all who
wished the country to be successfully
defended that it was the only means
by which the country could be de-
fended— I declared the [illegible]
martial law— and the [illegible]
was proclaimed judge Hall was in
my office— heard it read, and [illegible] — [illegible]

Sheet No 2

now the country may be [illegible]
without it. It was lost. [illegible] application
was made to the Legislature to adjourn
that all might join in defence of
the country. This was refused by
a majority. The Representatives of [illegible]
for it. A request was then made by
the Governor to [illegible] Baton Rouge. This
was refused. The [illegible]
voted for it. The enemy had attacked
and destroyed our gun Boats. This
produced [illegible] sent some
[illegible] to the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] to be put out at 9 o'clock
and all found in the streets after
that hour to be apprehended & [illegible]
[illegible] according to the [illegible] guard
for examination. This induced a [illegible]
to [illegible] a [illegible]
and I spent the evenings with the
Ladies, and he applied this. The Mother
to be excepted from the rule. This
[illegible] a second application by
the Mayor & aldermen & [illegible] of more
Gentlemen of high standing was
made, to which with the greatest reluctance
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] they [illegible]
& fled to the upper country [illegible]
[illegible] until after the battle
[illegible] on his return [illegible] was received with the great

calumny by all his dependants friends
and partizans [illegible] by [illegible] a bitter
undertaking [illegible] defence I had
reposed in him, and having [illegible]
the city from [illegible] unfurnished
[illegible] [illegible] where he ought to
have remained by his example
aided in advancing all the energetic
and noble defence of the city - This re:
:flection mortified the judge - thrown
[illegible] into a set of disaffected men and
into the hands of [illegible] Louallier:
and [illegible] made a tool of him
to try the [illegible] contest be:
:tween the civil and military power
and execute the [illegible] [illegible]
to [illegible] out, from the
proceedings against me & [illegible] [illegible]
its [illegible] & [illegible] me for the being a
military tyrant, and Mr Edward
well knows what great difficulty
I had in restraining the people
from committing [illegible] violence upon
the judge himself - Colonel [illegible]
about the time of the judges return
to the city Louallier had published
his inflammatory address to the
people which [illegible] [illegible] mutiny
in my camp & the desertion of my
troops from their posts of defence
for which an order for the arrest
of Louallier had been issued for
exciting to mutiny in my camp and
as a spy giving intelligence to the enemy -

not as a Counsel was entirely set forth
in his speech, for a libel. Louallier
[illegible] [illegible] until he had made
[illegible] [illegible] with the Judge Hall for
a writ of habeas corpus - this being
done on the 5th of March he made
his appearance at the Coffee House &
was arrested as his [illegible] delivered
to the main guard, Col. [illegible]
commanding, who had given instructions
to treat him kindly, furnishing him
with pen ink & paper, to write to
his friends of the whole [illegible] being
told by the Col. his instructions, Mr
Louallier thanked him saying I will
not be one hour with you. Why so
enquired Col. A. - he replied, there is
a writ of habeas corpus out for
me. this was communicated to Genl. J. & he
immediately sent to enquire whether
there was that Judge Hall had before
he was arrested allowed the writ, & being in-
formed that it had been issued & that
Hall's name was [illegible] signed to the
writ, & forthwith issued orders for
the arrest of D. A. Hall, for [illegible]
abetting [illegible] mutiny in the
camp [illegible] this was done
the [illegible] shortly after, [illegible] was informed
by Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
that the second would prove the [illegible]-

Hall had exercised his judicial [illegible]
authority within your County, [illegible]
thereby interfering with the [illegible]
of your County under color of [illegible]
Such a course of action would [illegible]
it [illegible] that yours will be mistaken
Therefore you [illegible] to [illegible]
see whether the [illegible] has not been
altered from the 5th to the [illegible]
Since the judge has been arrested
[illegible] sent for the clerk [illegible]
record [illegible] the altera-
tion [illegible] appeared [illegible]
of the clerk [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] when he [illegible]
Hall that he had sent for [illegible]
with the record [illegible] the other
[illegible] the order [illegible]
gave a certified copy to the clerk
as set forth in my defence [illegible]
to the court for the purpose of
a proper [illegible] to sustain [illegible]
property of the [illegible] Such
[illegible]
of it and to [illegible] the court
Judge Hall was [illegible]
beyond the [illegible] my [illegible]
with the [illegible] orders not to return
so long as the enemy was on [illegible]
coast. But [illegible] the
enemy had [illegible]
and the necessity [illegible]
law had ceased [illegible]
questions - had he attended [illegible]

Sheet No 3—

to the record he would have found
that Mr. Livingston returned from
the fleet on the 10th where he had
been to complete the cartel for
the exchange of prisoners, and
on the 11th Mr. Blanchard was at
the Balize delivering the British
prisoners to ~~genl~~ major Lambert
from whom he received the com-
munication that there were seven
or eight men in New Orleans from
whom the British received daily
information from New Orleans
& every movement of troops I
made. Mr. Conrad can say whether
whether Blanchard, with his
instigators, were not suspected of being
part of this clique who correspond
with the enemy. I am sure the were not at
the times of danger

peace being announced, and
my proclamation promulgated re-
leasing all prisoners, and martial
law having been removed, judge
Hall returned to the city, where in the
midst of joy & hilarity, and the pious
gratitude to an all wise & overruling
providence for the safety of our country
Judge Hall commenced his proceedings
against me by a rule ~~for~~ me to attend
at a day named & shew cause why a writ
of attachment should not issue against
me agreeable to the rule I attended, presented

my defence to the court, which he refused to hear — the result was of the proceedings that prohibited me from my constitutional rights of defence, he fined me one thousand dollars & costs and prevented a full record of the proceedings from being spread upon record, which compelled me to have one made out on the oaths of Abner L. Duncan Esqr. Edward Livingston and Major John Reid, who appeared as my counsel. From these facts, which Mr. Conrad will not dare to deny over his own signature, I have the right to ask him was it consistent with the character of an "upright judge" for Judge Hall to alter the record, for the base purposes intended, so as to go to shew on the trial of a prosecution against me, that I had arrested him before he had attempted to exercise his judicial authority under martial law, the necessity for imposing it being acknowledged by him & having approved the same — was it consistent with the character of an upright judge, after putting me under the rules to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against me, and on my appearance with my defence, to refuse to hear it, in open violation of the constitutional rights secured to every citizen to be heard in his own defence, particularly as he was sitting in his own cause, from whose judgment there was no appeal, and lastly was it not illegal & unjust in the judge to offer —

their approving of the imposition of martial law, upon their necessity in which case, the sound maxim of law is and was acknowledged by the judge, "that when necessity speaks the laws are silent - and when the republic is invaded - its safety is the supreme law" did it comport with the character of an upright judge to introduce proceedings against me & punishing me by insult and fine for ~~[illegible]~~ successfully defending the country by the means he approved and applauded. Can there be ~~[illegible]~~ an honest man not carried away by party feelings that when he hears the facts will not pronounce it one of the most unjust tyrannical and vindictive decisions that ever was had by any judge and when the tyrant judge well knew there was no appeal from his decision - I cannot close without expressing my gratitude to the effort made by the democratic states of New York, Ohio and Michegan, for their attempt by their resolutions to cause congress to wipe from my memory the indelible stain cast upon it by this unjust, tyranical & vindictive sentence of judge Hall to repeat my thanks to that part of the senate who made the attempt to do my memory & fame justice by rebuking the sentence of the judge & by restoring the fine costs and interest imposed by judge Hall for saving New Orleans by adopting measures which he -

he had approved. But my gratitude is doubly due to those members of the Senate who met the bill as amended, so insulting and unjust to me, and voted it down. Could those members who concocted the amendment and voted for it, have a proper respect for character which ought to pervade all honorable men, to introduce such an amendment - or could any of them suppose that I would dishonor myself by accepting their ~~[illegible]~~ boon of special grace, in the room of that Justice that I am entitled to - I was not ~~a suppliant~~ at humbly bowing to them for a special favour, it was the three great democratic states that had applied to congress that Justice might be done to me in my declining years - and the stigma upon my character imposed by the tyrannical ~~[illegible]~~ proceedings of Judge Hall might be wiped from the records. When I apply to congress it is to demand Justice not to beg it and before I would touch the boon offered by that odious insulting amended bill I would starve first. With the smiles of providence and the aid of my brave compatriots in arms, by many days of toil and nights of watchfulness, preserved the city from the hostile tread of a foreign foe, and our amiable females from insult & pollution - in which I risqued my life, my health & what was dearer than all my reputation, and if the honorable senators of Louisiana believe I ought to be fined & disgraced for it, I leave them to their contentment [illegible]

A. J.

A 1852

Hermitage
July 12th 1842

My Dear Sir,

This will be handed to you by my nephew Major A. J. Donelson, with whom you are acquainted. The low price of cotton last year and failure of crops, [illegible], who were under pecuniary obligations, [illegible] could fully meet their engagements. Major A. J. Donelson being one of those whose habits have been with promptness to meet all his engagements, but on the course named, whereas his means have not enabled him to meet all his engagements with that exactness that he has been in the habit of doing. The Major therefore goes on to New York to endeavour to obtain the necessary loan of money on a mortgage of real estate, and on such terms as will enable him to meet his engagements. His crops upon his place in Mississippi and on his homestead farm adjoining me, with cotton at [illegible] cents would meet all his pecuniary engagements. The Major proposes to mortgage his homestead farm, which joins me, is ten miles from Nashville, through which the McAdamise

road from Nashville to Lebanon runs
~~that it~~ it is well watered, first rate land,
and the best tract in this section
of country and would command
under the present depressed prices
of all kind of property at least twenty
five thousand dollars, and is ample
security for any sum he will
borrow or his wants require. The
Major is perfectly solvent, and
the only reason he requires a loan
is to relieve him from a great
sacrafice by selling property under
the present reduced prices. The titles
to the land proposed to be morgaged
are indisputable, the place well
improved where the Major intends
to spend his days. Now if you or
any of your acquaintances have
money to loan here is undoubted
security and a safer investment than
can be made in any stock or pos-
in the United States. Any kindness
you may bestow upon the Major
will be gratefully remembered by me.
With the tender of my kind regards
to Mrs Jackson. I remain respectfully
Mr Danl Jackson yr friend Andrew Jackson

July 12, 1842

Mr Daniel Jackson
Merchant
Newyork
By Major A. J. Donelson—

Tallahassee 8th Septr 1842

My Dear General

The last mail brought me your letter of the 20 Ulto. Yesterday I paid a visit to Col Butler, and delivered to him your request, and I presume he will write you by the present mail. I regret that I was not present at the time the order proclaiming Martial law was read in the presence of Judge Hall, hence I can not speak of his expressions, and opinions from my personal knowledge. But I remember to have heard that he approved entirely of the measure at the time it was adopted, and have never heard this contradicted by any one.

Col Butler informs me that he was not present at the time above mentioned, and therefore did not hear the expressions of Judge Hall on the subject of martial law. But he suggests that Maj Thomas L Butler who was at that time one of your Aids de Camp will be able to give you the information you desire.

The events of no period of my life are more strongly impressed on my memory, than those attending the siege of New Orleans, and I am preparing my dear General, a statement of the causes, which lead to the necessity of proclaiming martial law, which will I think satisfy all unprejudiced men of the propriety of that measure. Your conduct when you surrendered yourself to the civil authority, reflects upon you, as a patriot, almost as much glory, as that which you won by the victory of New Orleans. I have frequently had occasion to censure your biographers, for their omission to do you justice in the two particulars above mentioned, as well as in many of the most interesting incidents of your campaigns. I mentioned many of these circumstances to Mr Kendall whom I met with at Washington in 1840, and urged him to write on the subject, which he promised to do, and to correspond with me in relation to it, but I have not since heard from him.

By the next mail I will send you a statement of my recollection of the events at New Orleans preceding the and after the siege, which I think will be gratifying to your friends every where. But I do not think it necessary for the purpose of vindicating your fame, as every attempt to injure or impair it has only recoiled, on those who have attempted it and covered them with shame. Your fame will live with your country and will never be forgotten by the world, even if your country men, should become so degenerate, as to cease to respect talent, virtue, and devoted patriotism.

I truly regret my dear General, to learn that you have become so feeble. I trust in God that you may yet live and enjoy life for many years, and that I shall have the satisfaction of seeing you once more. Be assured Sir that I never have and, that I never can forget the happy days that I spent at the Hermitage, and the lasting obligations I owe you, for your parential kindness in early life. I cannot expect to hear often from you, and I have neglected to write to you for years passed, because I feared that my letters would give you more inconvenience than pleasure.

Adieu my dear General ~~and~~ believe
me, no matter what you may have
heard to the contrary

Your ever affectionate and
devoted friend

R K Call

Genl Andrew Jackson

Hermitage
September 9th 1842—

My dear Sir,

your esteemed letter of the 12th ultimo has been, some time since, recd— I have been from great debility prevented from acknowledging it untill now— As yet your dear children have not reached us, but we are intexpecting soon to have the pleasure of giving them a hearty welcome to the Hermitage.

I have just received from Mr Breedlove of New orleans a letter and with it Martins History of Louisian, I am awaiting another communication from him, which when recd, I will forward you—

weak as I am, I have cast my eyes over that part of Martins history which relates to the invasion of New orleans & of my defence of the city— A more wanton tissue of falshoods, and false colourings, I never before glanced my eyes over— Martin evades noticing the Judges leaving the city, violating my confidence in him, when I gave him the order releasing him from the 9th detail in the order of martial law, nor does he even hint at the judges approval of the order declaring martial law—

In page 356-7- he gives an account of

the rumor spread during the night of the battle of the 23rd of the order I had given to blow up the Magazine and burn the city - This is what I never heard of before I have now read it in Marten's history - But if such was the case it must have emanated from the traitors managed by the Legislature to form a pretext for their treasonable project they had in view of making terms with the enemy - Such order never was given to or hinted to any one by me - and in this statement I see additional evidence of the corruption of the majority of the Legislature - It is worthy to remark the time this Book was written the copyright is taken out in June 1827 - The canvass for President was then going on - this old Federalist, Marten was the supporter of Clay, and when I see in his Book a letter purporting to have been written by Fuller Skipwith to me & said to be published in the Richmond Enquirer, such letter I never saw or heard of before, I begin to think that the tissues of falshoods & false coulerings, was coined for political effect to carry Louisiana for Clay - The life of Jackson by Eaton was ~~[illegible]~~ published in 1824

Why was it that Mr Skepwith and
Genl Thibedoux, withheld these in
to 1827 - I do not know the period of
their death but doubts are on my
mind if both these men were not
dead before the 10th of September
1827 - The certificate of Capt Thos
L. Butler, my aid de camp, left in
the command of the city of orleans,
if not misplaced will be found amongst
the papers sent to Mr Kendall - and
as Morten has said on page 414 that
Hall was taken from his bed by
a detachment of about 100 - then
I inclose you Dr W. E. Butlers
letter who went with Capt Butler
of the 4th Regtl (a south carolinian) and
the file of men, to prove what a
monster of a falshood this is - Dr
W. E. Butler belonged to the Hospital
staff of the Tennessee Militia - a
man whose veracity will not be
doubted by any one - In page 492 -
Morten says orders were issued to ar-
rest Lewis & Dick - false - Judge
Hall never introduced the prose-
cution against me untill after
peace & martial law suspended
Both Lewis & Dick were enrolled
soldiers - I can only note one other
falshood amongst the many - Morten
says on page 417, that I had Judge Hall

imprisoned until Louailliers Trial was
over, this a base falshood - in some
page he says I appeared in court
with Reed, with my sworn answer -
the record shews this to be false
my answer was not sworn to -
nor did the rule require it. I was to
appear & shew cause why an at-
-tachment should not ~~[illegible]~~ issue
against me - But I must close, I
never in all my life read such a
tissue of falshoods, and his attempt
to combine with Henry's conduct
with mine shews the malignity of the writer - But I leave Morton
and his Book to you & my friend
Kendall to review - I will send
you & him the Book by the first
opportunity -

Congress having now
rose I hope you will find some
leisure, & when so, it will gra-
-tify me to hear from you - I am
very feeble & great shortness of breath -
we all kindly salute you & your
amiable [illegible] your friend

Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqr -

I have read Mr. Tylers protest and
your remarks upon it - Webster &
him must deeply feel the impropriety of
their course against us & Justice will
overtake them -

Add O. 1842

Sep 20. 1842

The enclosed letter was forwarded to me by Genl. Jackson to whom it was addressed by the grandson of Gen. Kosciusko and has relation to a military claim advanced by the writer— I know not what better I can do with it than to hand it to Mr. Spencer with a request that he will have the matter enquired into and a report made upon it— He will oblige me by attending to it—

J. Tyler

September 20 1842
President U.S.
Refers letter of Alexander
Kosciuszko, preferring his
claim to any property left
by Gen. T. Kosciuszko in
the U. S.
P.442. Rec Oct. 3. 1842.

Ac. 1852.

Hermitage
Decr. 18: 1842

Gentlemen.

I have received your favor of the 7th inst, apprising me of the intention of the Democratic citizens of the county and city of Philadelphia, who are in favor of Martin Van Buren's selection, as the candidate for the next Presidency, to meet together on the 9th Jany next, and inviting me at the same time on behalf of those citizens to attend the meeting.

For the terms of warm personal respect and confidence in which you are pleased to convey this invitation I beg you to accept my sincere thanks, with the assurance that nothing could be more grateful to my feelings than to meet my Democratic friends once more at Philadelphia, and exchange congratulations with them on the auspicious results of the late elections, and on the many proofs which the last few years afford of the wisdom of the leading doctrines it has been their effort to establish. But the infirmities of age deny me this pleasure, and permit me only to reciprocate, in the retirement of my farm, the sentiments and feelings which are elicited by the exertions of those who can take a more active part in defending the rights of the people, and cheering those faithful servants who through good and evil report have done their duty.

I concur with you, Gentlemen, in the tribute you pay to the character of Mr Van Buren, and recognize in the strong language by which you expose the injustice inflicted upon him by the humbuggery of the last election, the working of that manly spirit which has always distinguished the American people. It is the office of this spirit to separate truth from error, and restore to justice the influence it may have lost by the operation of prejudice and temporary excitement. No one therefore who has faith in the public virtue and intelligence can be surprised at the wish you manifest respecting the choice of a candidate for the Presidency which a national convention of the Republicans of the Union will make.

In responding thus frankly to your sentiments on this subject I am aware that an opportunity may be afforded to those disposed to misjudge me, of ascribing to me a wish to interfere with the judgment of that convention. But no such consideration

Ac. 1852.

can deter me from doing an act of justice to a distinguished citizen, or from bearing my testimony to the obligation under which he has placed the Republican party by his long and faithful service in its ranks. In so doing I know that those who are anxious for the ascendancy of the old Jeffersonian democracy will not charge me with dictation, and I care but little for the praise or censure of those who belong to the opposite school of politics

With these views, Gentlemen, I beg leave to offer the subjoined sentiment on the occasion of your meeting, in compliance with your request for one, and have the honor to subscribe myself with considerations of great respect

Y. obliged fellow citizen

Written by A. J. Donelson (Signed) Andrew Jackson

Martin VanBuren — Faithful in all his acts to the democracy of the United States, he possesses their fullest confidence, and deserves the same honors from them that were bestowed upon Thomas Jefferson and James Madison

To. Wm H Boyce
& others
committee

Dec 13, 1842.

Hermitage
Decbr. 21st 1842.

My dear Sir,

I have just recd Col. Cave Johnson letter in answer to the one I wrote of which I advised you. He with all our democratic members from this State, he assures me, ~~will~~ with heart, head & hands will attend to your case. The Col. writes feelingly on the cruelty, and injustice, with which you have been treated. I sincerely hope congress by law will release you from the oppression, & persecution you have undergone for faithfully performing your duty to your Government, & refund to you all mony you have expended in your defence. This will be only sheer justice to you.

Your young friend Mr. McLaughlin, with whom we are all much pleased, is engaged in examining my papers, with what little aid I can give him, they are so numerous, that it takes ~~much~~ time to get through them. When they reach you, you will find many of them perhaps, useless to you. But not knowing what views you may think proper to take, I send you mostly that relates to those difficulties and broils with which I have been drawn into by exposing the agents of fraud in the north Carolina Land office & other conflicts that have given rise to the many slanders, with which I have been assailed pending the canvass for the presidency - you will therefore cull them as may suit your own views, and those not used by you, can be returned when you are done with them -

I have just received the enclosed from Mr Breed Love - when the address was delivered, Judge Martin was present, which was an approval of the sentiments expressed

I will also send you the Louisiana law Journal, which will shew you in what estimation Judge Martins History of Louisiana is held - you will find one part marked.

My health is still feeble - confined to my House - I am happy to hear from Mr McLaughlin that your health is improv I hope it may continue to improve me & my household salute you & yours kindly - your friend sincerely

Amos Kendall Esqr } Andrew Jackson

Pres

Andrew Jackson

FREE

Amos Kendall Esqr
Washington City
District Columbia

NASHVILLE DEC 23 Te.

Gen. Jackson

21 Dec. 42

With his Judges Addreſs

at N.O. 1840.

The within copies of letters from Andrew Jackson to John Rhea, from John Rhea to James Monroe and Statement of John Overton all in relation to Genl. A. Jackson's Indian campaign were by me cut from a private memorandum book of Genl. Andrew Jackson's at his request on this 21st Decr 1842. Cut out for the purpose of being forwarded to Amos Kendall.

Enclosures: 1831 Ap. 23
Jackson to Rhea
1831 Je. 3
Rhea to Monroe
1831 Je. 2
Overton to Jackson

James A. McLaughlin
Dec 21 1842.

The within copies of letters from Andrew Jackson to John Rhea, from John Rhea to James Monroe and Statement of John Overton all in relation to Genl. A. Jackson's Indian campaign cut by me out from a private memorandum book of Genl. Andrew Jackson's at his request on this 21st Decr 1842. Cut out for the purpose of being forwarded to Amos Kendall.

Enclosures: 1831 Ap. 23
Jackson to Rhea
1831 Je. 3
Rhea to Monroe
1831 Je. 2
Overton to Jackson

Washington, December 23^{d}. 1842.

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 12th instant is at hand and I rejoice to hear that Mr. McLaughlin is with you.

A rumor has been some time in circulation, that a reconciliation has taken place between you and Mr. Calhoun. Has anything occured to change your impression, as to the course pursued by him in relation to yourself, particularly in reference to the Seminole War?

If your relations have changed, or you have reason to believe Mr. C's motives were pure, I have been thinking it might not be amiss to ask him in a friendly way to explain Hayne's letters to you, and other circumstances carrying with them unfavorable inferences.

Movements in relation to the Fine have been made in both Houses. I suppose it is the intention of the Whigs to amend the Bill in such way as to make its provisions unacceptable; but I hope not.

As Ever,

Amos Kendall

General Andrew Jackson.

Nashville, December 28. 1842.

My dear General,

In reply to your note by Mr. McLaughlin, I have to say, that it will afford me great pleasure to comply with the request of Mr. Kendall. When he was here, I narrated many anecdotes of the war which he thought important, and which I promised to reduce to writing whenever he should request me to do so. Indeed you must know, that I consider Eatons life greatly defective in giving your true character, and further, that it is a poor production. Your military character developed itself from day to day owing to the circumstances by which you were surrounded, and could only be appreciated by one who was always with you, and a close observer. The interview between you and Weatherford as stated by Eaton is considered highly interesting, and yet the part you acted is wholly omitted. I can never forget it. You were sent for and I accompanied you to Col. Hawkins tent where he was. What Weatherford said, is stated with tolerable fairness, but your reply is wholly omitted, which at the time made a deep impression on me. You were seated on a stool, leaning forward, when he concluded with, 'but I am in your power do with me as you please, I am, a warrior' You instantly straightened yourself up, and with peculiar emphasis replied - I am a warrior myself, and I never invite an enemy to my camp to become his executioner - If you wish to continue the war, go from my camp and you shall have a safe conduct of three house. If you desire peace, follow your retreating brethren and assure them of my protection and support - This anecdote and hundreds of others which I distinctly recollect, illustrate your true character, and if properly told, will give an interest to your history more lasting ~~than~~ than the plans of campaigns - Why sir, what an interesting chapter could be written, beginning at the moment when you dispatched Major Haskell to see General Pinkney - the scene in your tent [illegible] Hoithlawalla when he returned at ten o clock at night - Your sending Gordon with the order to Col.o Milton to send provisions, and report with his army at ten o'clock the next day - Your sending me to arrest him - Your first interview with him in your camp, and the second interview the next morning when he reported to you, that he could not march having lost some of his artillery horses - How you looked, what you said, and every thing else connected with that affair I remember as correctly as if it had happened yesterday -

I was pleased to see, that the President had recommended the remission of the fine imposed on you by Judge Hall. I have written fully on the subject to Mr Buchanan and Mr Wise The substance of what I said you will see in an article written by in the next Union, which I think you will find contains the facts as far as it goes - Mr Harris desired to know from me at what time General Adair left the City - I cannot rely with certainty on my memory, but I feel very confident that he left for the Attackapas soon after we broke up the lines, and of one thing I am certain, he did not return home with the Kentucky troops -

I have a Journal of the Orleans campaign kept by my direction by the Topographical Engineer—

I received a letter from Mr Buchannon a few days since, in which he desired me to present his kind respects to you, and to offer his congratulations on the recent victories of the Democratic party. In reply I informed him that I had not seen you, that you were in usual health and that I would venture in your behalf to reciprocate the congratulations on the Democratic triumphs.

My general health is unusually good, and I have suffered no pain from rheumatism for several months— have however been confined with a sprained knee but I am now walking about, and I believe a trip South would restore my former health—

I stated in a note addressed to you sometime since that I was desirous to procure two or three hickories from the Hermitage, with a view of presenting canes to some friends in Philadelphia. You will do me a favor by letting George get them, and he can leave them at the Post Office. I have written in haste, but I hope you can make out what I have said. With a tender of my best wishes for your health and many years of happiness, I am dear General yr friend

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson,
Hermitage.

Shelby
Cumbd
at hd

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson,
Hermitage,
Davidson county,
Tennessee.

Gov. B[illegible]
to
Genl. Jackson
29 Jan 14

Weatherford &ca

Shelby
Cumbd
[illegible]

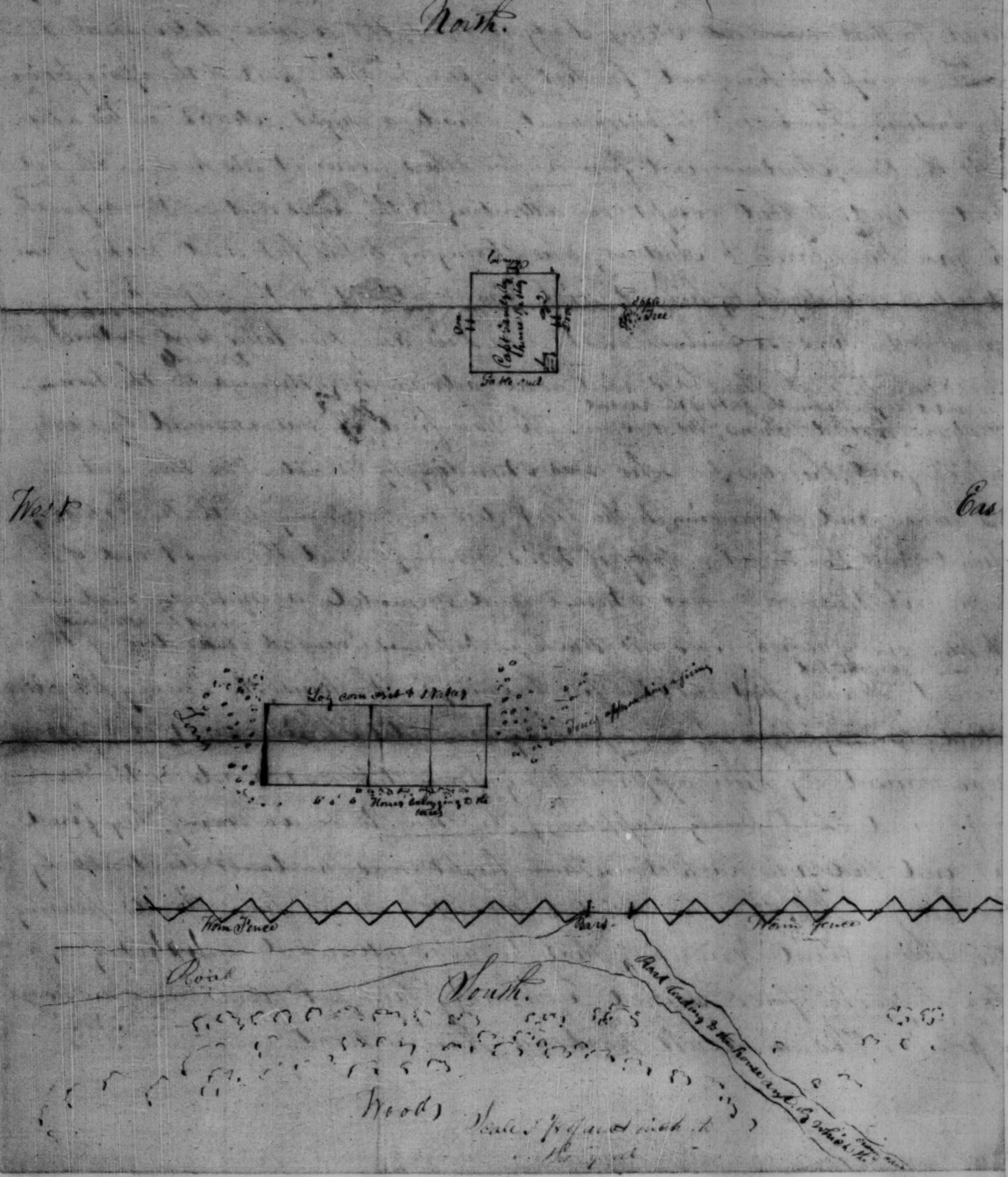
His Excellency
Andrew Jackson,
Hermitage,
Davidson county
Tennessee.

Gov. B[illegible]
to
Genl. Jackson
28 Jan 14

Weatherford &c

Memoranda concerning drawing on the other side. Capt Land Sands a who resided in the house laid down in the drawing and west of the Catawba R. S. Ca. was a staunch whig, and for that reason a strong body of tories, 100 or more, determined to ~~call~~ kill or capture him, and for that purpose, in the latter part of the spring previous to Andrew Jackson's imprisonment, made a night attack on his house. At the time, Andrew and four or five others were at his house. All had retired to bed except one attending to the horses and on the approach of the enemy he gave the alarm to Andrew, who springing to his feet and waking a deserter who slept by him, & with him went out to the apple tree in front of the house. ~~Andrew rest~~ By this time, the tories ~~had entered~~ were entering the enclosure ~~through~~ the bars and were advancing ~~through to~~ towards the house. Andrew rested his gun between the forks of the tree and hailed them; no answer. He then fired ~~&~~ and was answered by a volley which killed the deserter who was standing by his side. He then entered the house and advancing to the West door in company with two others, fired from thence at a body of tories coming round the west end of the corn crib. This volley was returned and wounded a man on each side of him, one of whom was his Uncle, Mr James Crawford, ~~who died~~ and he afterwards died of the wound. The Crawfords Having put out, the fire burning in the house, the enemy precipitately retired, leaving signs of many being wounded. Their retreat, it is supposed was caused by their approaching from different ends of the corn crib and each party supposing the other to be an enemy, they fired at and fled from each other. ~~Their flight was no doubt hastened~~ by the Major Isbell, who resided about a mile from Sands, hearing the firing and knowing that he was attacked most likely by a far superior force, seized a cavalry trumpet and blew a charge upon it. This no doubt hastened their retreat.

Ground View of Capt Sands house and enclosures &c.


North
Chimney
Capt Sands dwelling house of logs
Door
Door
Apple Tree
Gable end
West
Eas
Log corn crib & stables
Fence approaching a spring
Houses belonging to the
Worm Fence
Bars
Worm Fence
Road
South
Road leading to the house and by which the
Woods
Scale
the spot

Hermitage 1st January 1843.

Sir,

A piece having appeared in a paper which came under my notice, containing an account of the Genl having worked at the sadler's business when a boy, I enquired of him about it, and got from him the following narrative.

"When we were taken prisoners we were thrown into jail in Camden with about 250 others. My brother, cousin and myself, as soon as our relationship was known, were separated from each other. No attention whatever was paid to the wounds or to the comfort of the prisoners, and the small pox having broken out among them, for the want of proper care, many fell victims to it. I frequently heard them groaning in the agonies of death and no regard was paid to them. Before our exchange took place I also had become infected with the contagion. Having only two horses in our company when we left Camden, and my brother, on account of weakness ~~on~~ caused by a severe bowel complaint and the wound he had received on his head, being obliged to ~~ride~~ be held on the horse, and my mother riding the other, I was compelled to walk the whole way. The distance to the nearest house ~~fm~~ to Camden where we stopped that night was forty five miles and the enemy having taken my shoes and jacket, I had to trudge along barefooted. The fury of a violent storm of rain to which we were exposed for several hours before we reached the end of our journey caused

849

the small pox to strike in and consequently the next day I was dangerously ill. No attention having been given to my brothers wound & to his illness until after his release, two days subsequent to it he expired. As soon as my recruiting health would permit, my mother hastened to Charleston to administer to the comfort of two of her nephews, Wm & Jas Crawford then prisoners at that place. On her return she died about three miles from ~~this place~~ Charleston. When my mother left home I staid with ~~Having become convalescent I visited~~ my uncle Major Crawford. Captain Galbraith in charge of Commissary stores, ammunition &c for the American army, was then staying with my uncle and being of a very proud and haughty disposition for some reason I forget now what, he threatened to chastise me. I immediately answered, "that I had arrived at an age to know my rights, and although weak and feeble from disease, I had courage to defend them, and if he attempted any thing of the kind, I would most assuredly send him to the other world." Having left Major Crawford's I paid a visit to Mr Joseph White, uncle to Mrs Crawford. His son having lately established himself in the Saddler's business, and I remained there about six months ~~assisting~~ assisted him as much as the fever and ague with which I was then afflicted would allow me. Having sold my property I then left for North Carolina to finish my studies." The General here remarks with considerable humour that "I think I would I have made a pretty good Saddler."

Jan 26, 1843.

Narrative of a trip made by Genl. Andrew Jackson in the winter of 1811 from Nashville Tenn to Miſs Natchez Miſs T.

The road from Nashville to Natchez lead through the Chickasaw & Choctaw country, had been opened by government and secured to the people of the United States by treaty with the Indians. The station of the U. S. agent for the Choctaw nation was on this road. The Genl. was going to Natchez for the purpose of getting some negroes that had become his on account of his going security for a friend, and also to bring up some 15 or 20 hands with which his nephew had been farming in the neighborhood of Natchez. On reaching the Agency he found some 7 or 8 families detained there. He inquired of them the cause. They told him they were removing to Natchez but had been stopped by the Agent until one of their number should go down to Natchez and obtain a passport from the Govr. In the meantime they were splitting rails for the Agent at 25 cents per 100 and buying corn of him at from $1.00 to $1.00 per bushel. The Genl. went with them to the Agent and there found Gabriel Moore, afterwards member of Congreſs, and a Mr. McVeigh, both of whom were then Representatives of Madison County in Miſs. Ter. They had also been detained by the agent for the want of a passport. The Genl. inquired of him how this happened, that on a road which was by law free for every American citizen he had dared to detain people until they should get a permit and he also severely lectured Meſsrs Moore and McVeig for suffering themselves to be stopped when on their way to the Legislature. The Agent with much severity inquired of the Genl. if *he* had a passport. "Yes Sir," he replied, "I always carry mine with me. I am a free born American, and the rights which under the Constitution and laws belong to me as such, I consider a sufficient passport to take me where ever my business leads me. He then told the emigrants to gear up their wagons and start and if any one attempted to stop them on the road for the want of a passport to shoot him down as a highway robber. He himself proceeded on. Before finishing his business information reached Natchez that the Agent had collected some 50 or 60 white men and about 100 Indians and he intended on the Genl's return to stop him by force unless he showed a permit. The Genl was requested to procure a passport but declined, unwilling as he said to submit the American name to such an insult as to request permission to travel on the public highway. On the way he armed himself with a rifle and pistol in addition to the two pistols with which it was then the practice of all travellers to go armed. When within a few miles of the agency he was informed by a friend who had gone on before that the agent was prepared with the force above mentioned to stop him. He sent back word that the Agent would do at his peril. He placed the slaves in order, they being armed with their axes and clubs, and told them not to stop until he should order them, and if any one opposed them, to cut him down as soon as he should give the word. When he arrived at the agency the Agent asked him if he would stop. "That Sir, will depend on circumstances," he replied, "I have been informed that you intend to prevent my passing here. Now Sir I am determined to pass and if any one attempts to prevent me he shall lay low." The agent said he had no idea of such a thing and allowed him to go on. The Genl ordered the negroes to remain on a hill by the roadside until he should join them. In the meantime the Indian chiefs, being acquainted with the General were shaking hands with him and were soon so friendly that they would have scalped the agent to please him. Without further interruption he proceeded to Nashville from whence he wrote to the President by whom the agent was immediately dismissed

Jan. 26, 1843

Endorsement, on the back of a letter, in the hand writing of Andrew Jackson. "Mr Quincey, Georgetown &c. on the subject of establishing a press. – this requires no answer, as I engage in no such business A. J."

Dear Sir,

I received your short note of 14th inst we are all well. James A. McLaughlin

26th January 1843

Free.
James A McLaughlin P.M.
Belleplain Mo

FREE

Hon. Amos Kendall
Washington
D.C.

NASHVILLE T.
JAN
30

James A McLaughlin
Jan 30th 1843

Genl Jacksons trip
to Natchez &c 1811

NASHVILLE
JAN
30
Te.

Free.
James A McLaughlin P.M.
Belleplain Mo

FREE

Hon. Amos Kendall
Washington
D.C.

James A McLaughlin
Jan 30th 1843

Genl Jacksons trip
to Natchez &c 1811

At Home Jan. 27th 1843

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 18th inst. came duly to hand and would have been answered immediately but for one of my sick spells which was then upon me.

Your wishes in regard to your papers shall be rigidly complied with, and I hope you will live long enough to receive them yourself after I have given them the requisite examination.

No man deplores more than I do, Mr. Blair's hostility to me, which has grown up and at last broken out without any just cause, ever since necessity compelled me, contrary to my own intentions, to publish a newspaper here. It appears that he has looked upon me with an eye of jealousy, and when he lately found that my Expositor was to be continued another year, it only sought occasion to burst out. That occasion was found in a letter which I addressed to him reminding him of some acts and expressions of an unkind, if not injurious character, which had been reported to me, my object being, by a friendly explanation, to put a stop to the increase of that spirit. Unfortunately, just at that moment, the Madisonian, with the Editors and Managers of which I never had the least intercourse in that or any other political subject, published my new Prospectus calling attention to it in a short editorial article. This was sufficient for a jealous mind, and Mr. Blair, after denying some of the matters reported to me and explaining others, turned upon me with charges of a most mean and dishonorable character. Treating me as owing much to his friendship and support, he charged me with ungratefully predetermining on a quarrel with him and making statements to get the "jockey word" in a controversy destined for the public, and all to increase my own importance! In a reply somewhat indignant, I utterly denied the motive attributed to me and reminded him of many facts which he seemed to have forgotten or never knew. From him, I received another letter of thirteen pages and from Mr. Rives another still longer, which, after glancing at them enough to see that they were of a similar character, I laid aside without reading.

My Dear Sir I am sorry that Mr. McLaughlin said any thing to you on this subject, as it could only give you pain; for I shall never have any public controversy with Mr. Blair unless he not only first attacks me but repeats his attacks so as to make the whole world cry out Shame before I begin. This determination arises, not from any fear of consequences to my interest or fame, but from the fact, that after maintaining the relations we have done, both public and private, a quarrel can do neither any good, while it ~~[illegible]~~ would do harm to our friends and our cause in the exultation it would create among its enemies and our own. And what a picture it would be for two men situated as we are, to quarrel on account of a petty business rivalry, giving thereby evidence to the world that we are at last like those we have long denounced, mere mercenaries. No, Sir, I will not quarrel with Mr. Blair before the public, until he has done enough to give me the shield of self defence to protect me from any such imputations.

Further, if Messrs. Blair & Rives choose, I would cheerfully agree to burn every paper and every copy of a paper containing any thing unkind which has passed between us, unread as their last communications are and for a time will continue to be, and drop the matter there. And if Mr. Blair will withdraw his false and disreputable imputations of motive, I will shake hands with him. All this I say, not because I fear any personal consequences, but to show you how I view this matter and how ready I am to stop a shameful controversy which ~~ought~~ never to have arisen, and never would but for the selfish and jealous temperament of Mr. Blair's mind.

Presuming that Mr. Blair has replied to your letter, I must beg of you, if he makes any statement which derogates from my character as an honest and honorable man, to give me an opportunity to satisfy you that it exists only in his jealous mind. I value your confidence in me too highly to have it impaired by the allegations of any man.

Mr. Blair's temper toward me you will perceive in an article commenting on Botts and my exposition of your line in the Democratic Review, in which he bluntly says "I misstated the facts." I do not think such an idea occurred to you on reading the portion of the article in question, although more appropriate words might have been used to convey the facts to the readers mind. Had I written for malignant enemies, or hypercritical friends, I might have studied more the possible construction of words and phrases; but my object was to convey plain truths to frank minds. Had not Botts turned special pleader, Blair would never have thought of becoming critic. Yet, if in any thing the most minute, I have fallen into error in that Article, I beg you to point my attention to it, that it may be avoided in the more important work.

I know not whether Mr. McLaughlin is still with you, as he has not informed me of his intention to leave. I am extremely anxious that he shall spend some time with Governor Carroll, Gen. Armstrong and others of your friends who have lived near you [illegible] been associated with you in the public service. Have they not papers or has not Gen. Coffee left papers which would be useful to me? If Mr. L. is still with you, tell him not to leave Tennessee until he has gleaned every thing which can give importance and interest to my work.

Mr. Whittlesey is about to resign the Office of Auditor for the Post Office, and P. G. Washington, the Chief Clerk, whom I found to be one of the most faithful among the faithful, is powerfully recommended for the place. He is a friend of our friends, besides being, I believe, an honest man. He thinks you may have some knowledge of his services in the Treasurers Office during Campbell's occupancy, and if so, would be most happy to add to his other testimonials such an one from you as your knowledge of him may justify you in giving.

My family are all well and join in profound regard for you and yours.

With enduring gratitude

Your friend

Amos Kendall

Gen. Andrew Jackson

instead of the executive sending the authority requested, the negotiation was transferred to Washington, & the boundary of Louisiana the Sabine river.

Hermitage
February 9th 1843

Aaron V. Brown—

Dr Sir, yours of 23rd ultimo has been received, and with it the Madisonian containing ~~the~~ Govr Gilmers letter on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the U. States, and requesting to know whether it meets my views. It is a just maxim, that acts speak louder than words. ~~When~~ not long after I entered on the duties of President of the U. States in 1829, it was made known to me by Mr Erwin, formerly our minister at the court of Madrid, that whilst at that court he had negotiated a treaty with Spain thro her minister for the cession of the Floridas, and the settlement of the boundary of Louisiana, on the same terms that Florida was afterwards ceded to the United States, and fixing the boundary of Louisiana, its ancient limits, the river Rio Grande, that he had wrote home to our government for powers, to sign and complete this negotiation; that Mr Erwin placed in my hands all the correspondence and pending his report home from the documents submitted, and that the government, from what cause I never could conjecture, had when by negotiation Spain had agreed to cede the ancient boundary of Louisiana on its west, the Rio Grande, that instead of tendering the requisite power to our minister at Madrid, ordered the negotiation to Washington, and there by treaty, gave up the whole country now over

and established the west boundary of Louisiana at the Sabine instead of the Rio Grand. Being astonished at this surrender of our right obtained from France, and acknowledged & about to be sanctioned by Spain by treaty if the authority asked had been sent, filled me with regret & astonishment, and being of the same feeling of the ancient Romans, never to cede any boundary of the Republic, but to add to it by treaty extending the area for freedom, or by the appointment of a minister I forthwith gave our minister at Mexico, instructions to enter upon a negotiation for the retrocession of Texas to the United States, that is to say to the Rio Grand river, for which he was authorised to give five millions of ~~[illegible]~~ of dollars. The negotiation failed, and I regretted it much, as I viewed, and still view the Texas of the utmost importance to the safety of the U. States and particularly to the safety of New orleans, and I have often wondered how it happened, that this part of Louisiana was given up to Spain so essential to the protection of New orleans, when Spain had agreed with our minister at Madrid, to resign all Louisiana to the Rio Grand & surrender Florida with it, for the sum afterwards taken for Florida - I never could see why Texas was quietly surrendered to Spain by the negotiation at Washington unless it was the jealousy of the rising greatness of the South and west, and the fear of loosing the political ascendency in the North

3:d page —

I have said that Texas was, and I say now is all important to the safety and protection of Neworleans. Texas is an independent Republic; Great Britain has made treaties with her and acknowledged her independence. Great Britain keeps the north western boundary as a peg to declare war against us, whenever she may find to her interest to do so, or when the northeastern boundary was about to be settled she would have extended to the Northwest. Great Britain enters into an alliance with Texas — looking forward to war with us, she sends to Texas 20 or 30,000, organising her army near to the Sabine, when furnished with all supplies, requisite for active service, she declares war against us, marches thro Louisiana & Arkansa makes a lodgement on the mississippi, excite the negroes to insurrection, the lower country falls, with it Neworleans, and a servile war rages all over the southern and western country. In the mean time great Britain moves an army from Canada, along our western frontier to cooperate with the army from Texas, what mischiefs & havock would be inflicted upon us before we could organise an army to repel this expedition. Texas is altogether important to the safety of the north west. Texas borders upon us on our west, to the 42:d degree of north latitude becomes our southern boundary to the pacific. Texas settled to the Rio grand and up to our southern boundary and along that to the pacific, would makes invulnerable from a combination

of the whole European world against us, and our population to the pacific, would give protection to all our Eastern Whalers, and open ports upon the pacific for them to repose their old & cure their fish.
I have in every way that I could look at the subject viewed that part of Louisiana, now Texas, as very important to the United States— as well as the immense quantity of fine ship timber it possesses— as well as the vast importance its possession by the United States to the safety of New orleans and our south western possessions.
My debility is too great to follow the subject further—

A. J.

From the Rio Grand, over land, a large army could not march or be supplied, unless from the Gulph by water— which by vigilance could allways be intercepted— and to march an army near the Gulph, they could be by militia harrassed, & detained until an organized force could be raised to meet them. A. J.

copies of 3 letters, A. Jackson to Cave Johnson
1) Feb. 9, 1843
2) Nov. 22, 1843
3) Dec. 11, 1843.
inclosing,
4) A.J. – Felix Grundy, June 11, 1835

Hermitage February 9. 1843.

My Dear Col:

Governor Polk and Genl R. Armstrong spent yesterday with me. The Democracy is very much perplexed about a fit person to Represent your District, Should you adhere to your expressed wises to retire and not serve at her election. Col Hardwick, has sold, as I am informed, and moved out of the Congressional District, and there is now, should you decline, no one whose popularity is equal to beat the Whig candidate left, should you decline. Should you again offer, as Governor Polk believes, you will have no opposition. This is the case – the next election in Tennessee is one of the most important, both State and National, that has ever been held since we became a State – Therefore we must again appeal to your Patriotism – even if you should only serve one term of the session of Congress. I from experiance well know the sacrifice you make in continuing in public life - But for the safety of the Republic, and the preservation of our Glorious Union and perpetuation of our Republican System when our country loudly calls for our services, the patriot must make the sacrifice and obey that call. From your long and faithful services, your constituents would not make this call upon you, But real necessity compels them, from the want of a proper Candidate within the District, and where a real necessity exists it silences all other law whilst it exists. and I do hope you, altho I am aware of the sacrifice you make, once more will yield to the solicitation of your constituents and be a Candidate - This will ensure us a large majority of Democrats, both in Congress and State Legislature, you must say yea - I do hope Congress is doing something ~~for~~ in behalf of Mr Kendall it is the greatest oppression, and most unjust, that history records, and as a precedent, will open a door to great frauds, for what officer thereafter will resist fraud upon the government if as in his case they may be made personally responsible and incarcerated for it — I hope he will be relieved. I am very much debilitated, confined within my doors write with dificulty, but say to my friend Mr A. V. Brown that his letter has been received and that to-morrow I will endeavour to answer — and forward it. On the receipt of this I will be happy to hear from you. I am with great respect yr friend

Andrew Jackson

Col Cave Johnson
Member in Congress.

Hermitage Novr. 22d. - 1843 -

Col C. Johnson:-

Dear Sir,

I have had a great desire to see you before you went on to Washington. My health is very feeble, but weak as it is when I see a combination formed of apostate democrats and real whiggs under the hypocritical garb of democrats to destroy Blair and his paper believing as I do, the great injury it would now do to the democratic cause, I cannot refrain from drawing yr. attention to this subject. Rejecting Blair from the printing of Congress would be as great a rebuke of the principals he has been advocating so fearlessly for years, as to leave out Van Buren for the nomination of candidate for the presidency - neither can be done without repudiating the administration of the one, and the fearless support of our democratic principles by the other. To defeat Blair now would be a perfect jubilee to the Federalist & apostate Whiggs and do great injury to the democratic cause every where, but particularly in the West and South—

I bring this subject to your view trusting that you and all our Democratic members will stick to him, and that the democracy will elect him on the first ballot. See my friend Judge Wilkins and Mr C. J. Ingersoll and consult with them and unite the democracy and all will be well. I hope congress will early pass a law for the relief of our friend Mr Kendall; Wishes you health and a pleasant Session I am your friend Sincerely.

Andrew Jackson

Hermitage Decbr 11th 1843.

Dear Col:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo and am happy you recd mine in due time before Congress met. I regret much Mr Kendals course happy to find that he will submit to the decission of the democratic caucus, any other course would prostrate him forever with the democracy, was he in Mr Blairs place and Blair in his I would deprecate Blairs interference as much as I now regret Mr Kendals. I am the sincere friend of both— I hope Mr Blair will be, or is, elected printer by a triumphant majority— Should he not. Or Mr Van Buren fail to be the nominee for President it will give evidence and so it will be used, as you justly express, by the Federalist Coons,[?] to say, you advocated the administration of Van Buren and now you agree with us, that although you sustained his administration, you now acknowledge with us, that it was a bad one and have cast him off and that Blair was as base as Clay- the chief of sinners said he was, Let Blair be defeated and any other but Van Buren now taken up, & the democracy is demolished. I expected Rives was one of the head leaders in favor of Gov, Cass- Rives entered into combination with Talmage before the last canvas to defeat Van Buren, he wants now to combine with apostates to raise up another party but it will not do, the moment it is known in Tennessee that Rives is in support of Cass it destroys Cass completely in Tennessee and woe be to the politician in Tennessee after this that joins Rives in his treason against the democratic party- he will be placed in the same ranks with Rives as a deserter from the republican ranks, and he will like Rives-fall- never to rise any more. Rives agency in favor of Cass, has for the present destroyed Cass in Tennessee

The attempt by some of our politicians here in convention to put up Cass & Polk was done with the same views that Bell put up White that was to get white out of the way of Bell. Polk is in the way of some aspirants- Had they really wished to promote Polk they would have come out boldly and hoisted their banners for Van Buren & Polk. and bore it through triumphantly or politically died in its folds. I have worried some [of] them much and I now believe and so does Polk that all the delegates but one, Anderson of Knoxville will vote for Van Buren but no doubtful delegates should have been chosen The great body of the people are for Van Buren and; with Polk will carry the State. I await with strong faith to hear of the election of Blair and Rives,- until I hear there will be some anxiety. If Blair succeeds Van Buren is certain.

I rejoice at your good health regret the indisposition of your amiable Lady and hope for her speedy recovery. With my best wishes and sincere regards

I am yr Friend

Andrew Jackson.

The Honble Cave Johnson.

P.S. present my respects to my friend Blair say to him I have received his acceptable letter of the 30th ult will write him soon to congratulate him on his election as printer

— A. J. —

Private

The within is enclosed under the belief that at least five hundred of your constituents would like to read such a cheap paper and that you would like to be the medium thro which your constituents should be enlightened and truly informed. The people only want light. they are virtuous pursue principal and are guided by truth, being the sovereign power, and our Govmnt constituted for their happiness and prosperity, give them light and they will always pursue a course to perpetuate their own happiness and by perpetuating our glorious republican Government untrammelled by corrupt monied monopolies and unawed by attachment to individuals— do your duty and your constituents will do theirs.

A. J.

Washington June 11. 1836.

My Dear Sir:

I received your note yesterday of the 30th of May last informing me of the attempts of some of your political enemies to make you responsible for the opinions I am supposed to entertain of Judge White and Mr Bell. Such insinuations you may expect to be constantly made by those who look with displeasure upon any political service which is devoted to republican principals. It was enough for you to be known as the able friend and advocate of the measures which have saved the country from the dominion and corruption of the United States Bank and which have been aimed aimed at giving ascendency to the doctrines of the old republican party to incur the ill will of those who have been inimical to me. The fact is I have no recollection of having ever received from you either verbally or in writing a suggestion calculated to do either of the gentlemen named the slightest injury. I am confidant I never received a communication from you or any friend of theirs or mine designed to prejudice his political or personal standing and since my attention has been called to the subject I must be allowed to say that among the number of those who from their connection with public affairs, have had an agency in the bestowal of office under my administration none have had or sought a less share of it than yourself or have more uniformly abstained from pressing the claims of their personal friends. Certainly neither Judge White nor Mr Bell can so far forget themselves as to countenance assaults upon your public conduct founded upon so great a misconception of your character, not only they but the most of my acquaintances in Nashville and its vicinity must know that in the discharge of my public duty, no occasion can have arisen in which I could have had either the motive or the inclination when called on to act in a matter affecting their ~~interests~~ wishes ~~and~~ or interests to substitute for my own feelings and judgment those of any other individual whether friend or foe of theirs. But I am not aware that there is any ground for the idea that there is alienation of feeling between myself and those gentlemen, except what has grown out of their own acts, as publicly acknowledged by themselves or their friends.

Belonging as I do to that political faith which can never sanction an appeal to its enemies for the means of overthrowing its true friends, it was impossible for me to follow them to the position in which they are now placed, and as long as they occupy that position separated as it is from the Republican landmarks and sustained as auxiliary to the steps which are taken to divide and weaken the democratic strength of the Country, I trust I shall never want for the suggestion of a friend to enable me to tell what ought to be my political feelings towards them.

It is painful for me to ever have occasion to utter a sentiment respecting politics which can be regarded as having a bearing upon the judgment or feeling of my friends in the estimate which they have formed or are to form of candidates for public office; a sense of what is due to my official station and to that sensibility which it is natural and right the people should cherish in regard to the conduct of those they have entrusted with power has ever imposed upon me the most solemn restraint on this subject. These considerations however, did not, I trust in the estimation of any candid portion of my countrymen require so unreasonable a sacrifice as that which one of the Nashville papers had prepared for me, and which if submitted to would have involved me, entertaining the opinions I do and which I have practically sustained in the administration, in the double crime of apostacy and ingratitude to the Republicans who have honored me with their confidence and support. It was my duty to put myself right in this respect when I was held up by that newspaper printed in my own neighborhood, and professing to speak as a friend, as pursuing a line of conduct adverse to the harmony and union of the republican cause. Having done this I can have no desire to take any part in the matter further than to continue my exertions to make the administration worthy of the public approbation.

Believe me my Dear Sir with sentiments of the greatest respect for your uniform and tallutid support of the great principles of republicanism and of gratitude for the manly and generous manner in which you have often vindicated my character from the aspersions of my enemies.

Your Friend And Very Obt Svt

(Signed) Andrew Jackson

864

(Over)

The above is a true copy of a letter written by Genl. Jackson to Felix Grundy the original is in my possession.

James P. Grundy

Nashville July 17. 1835

Hermitage, February 13th, 1843.

My dear Sir,

I wrote you a few days gone by, since which, I have been subdividing [?] your publications in the Democratic Review, in which I see you have stated that the alteration in the record ordering the writ of habeas Corpus on the 5th March, that the alteration from the 5th to the 6th is still plain and apparent. It has suggested itself to me, the propriety of getting some gentlemen of respectability, to examine [and] certify the same, and have the certificate appended to your book, when completed. Knowing how much you are surrounded & perplexed with business, I have wrote Major Wm B Lewis, drawing his attention to this subject, and to get him to take a copy of the record, & the amendment by Livingston, Duncan & Reed, and a Copy of Duncan & Reed with a Copy of the Certificate of those Gentlemen, who may be called upon to inspect the alteration from the 5th to the 6th of March 1815. Mr. Clay, through his white charlies has made an attack upon me in New Orleans, soon after Clay's arrival there, and my friends have written to me from N. O. to send them a copy of the record, as I have before suggested, As my friends there intend to shew up Mr. Clay & his Click in their true light. You will recollect, that just after Clay left Kentucky for N. O. ane of his White Charlies came out over the signature of the Kentuckian on Martial Law and soon after his arrival in New Orleans, his paper there began its slanderous and abusive language of me. therefore it is that my friends have called upon me for a copy, and I have a desire to gratify them. Mr. McLaughlin has just informed me that your daughter is a good copiist, and perhaps she could draw a copy of the papers I want. I think it important to get the other record certified by such gentlemen as you may enforce [employ?] it is evident, that the alteration is plain from the 5th to the 6th I will hereafter be able to shew you the importance of having this evidence of the alteration of the record. I have written to Major Grimes of N. O. who was one of my Volunteer aids 1814 & 15 from whom I expect some important facts. If I succeed, I will forthwith advise you & send them to you. As to the remark relative to your daughter copying them, if she cannot do so, you will please send them over to Maj. Lewis, who will attend to it, and forward to me. I am greatly debilitated. Much love and kind salutations to all.

Yours,

Andrew Jackson

Hon. Amos Kendall

Hermitage 14th Feb. 1843.

Dear Uncle,

I have just this moment received yours of the 4th inst. You mention the Receipt of mine of 21st Jany but no other one. Now I have written, I know not how many letters to you, since I have been here. I suppose I have written at least 15 or 20 times about my business here and you make no mention of the receipt of these. Have they miscarried? I desire to know, because I have asked you many questions in them which I would like to have answered.

The General says he has no recollection of ever having seen Lee's manuscript but presumes it is correct inasmuch as Lee resided in the immediate vicinity at the time of writing it and had almost daily intercourse with the General himself.

The General cannot give a complete explanation of the memorandum you have copied from Lee. He does not recollect of any such person as Major Langham. He says Buford was Col. in the American army from Va; Was attacked by Col. Tarleton and having made no arrangements for the to receive an enemy although he had timely warning of their approach until the rear guard was attacked. His ~~men~~ regiment ~~were~~ was cut to pieces and the wounded taken to the meeting house at the Waxhaw Settlement ~~were~~ where & which was used as a Hospital. None of the men had less than three ~~of~~ or four and some of them as many as thirteen wounds on them. Andrew and all the neighborhood did all that was in ~~his~~ their power alleviate their sufferings. Immediately after the war Genl. Jackson found himself in a situation similar to many other young men who like himself had spent their money rather too freely; viz with empty pockets. He went to Charleston riding a fine mare which he owned. At the tavern where he put up he found some of his acquaintance engaged in a game of dice called "Rattle and Snap." He joined in the game, staked his mare on the issue, won, put the money in his pocket paid his bill and left the place. This was the only time he ever participated in the game.

You ask under whom Andrew served in the Revolution. Under Captain James Crawford nephew of Major Robt. Crawford at whose house Andrew was staying when the fracas occurred between him and ~~a British~~ Galbraith the officer which I mentioned to you in my description of Andrew's working at the saddler's business. This Captain Crawford was living in this neighborhood when Lee was here and of course Lee had an opportunity of obtaining many incidents from him and the Genl. has no doubt Lee availed himself of the opportunity.

And now let me tell you Uncle Kendall it has been with no little degree of pain to myself that I have been able to assist you in the slight degree I have done. I refer to writing anecdotes &c from the General's own statement. I will tell you why it has been painful. In conversation concerning past times the General is very desultory and it is so difficult for me to preserve the connection that universally I have to ask him whether I have written it down correctly. And on every such occasion he expresses his extreme dislike to furnish you with any statement concerning himself on his own authority.

I have frequently led the conversation back to his youth when he appeared to be unconscious of ~~the fact~~ my object. On such occasions I have generally elicited some little incidents worthy of note but his manner of relating it was so lengthy and episodic that necessity compelled me to read to ~~me~~ him the accounts which I had written down. Then there was certain to come up a discussion on the propriety of furnishing it to you on his ~~autho~~ memory only. I have mentioned the instances of Franklin, Sully, Bishop Burnet and others who wrote and published their ~~auth~~ autobiography, but his answer is "Man was more charitable then." "If it should be known," says he, "that any the truth of any little incidents which you may mention in your work is supported by my recollection only; God help my memory! I have too many enemies, Mr McL., and if such a thing should be known to them they would ~~tea~~ tear me out of my grave to injure my character." For these reasons, this part of my business is not very agreeable to me, as you can easily conceive

I have called to see Genl. Armstrong and Carrol and expect to receive a good deal of information from them. But they appear to know nothing of his early life. The Genl. is now looking over his ~~early le~~ letters to Mrs Jackson to see what ones he would be willing to send.

The General has written to young Coffee ~~to~~ requesting him to examine his father's papers and inform him if there is any thing which can be of assistance to you. We all enjoy our usual health. I would advise you to spare no pains to get an engraving from Dodge's painting as it is universally considered by far the best ever taken. I am affectionately Your Nephew James McLaughlin

P.S. The General has just finished looking over his letters to Mrs Jackson and decides that it is unnecessary that you should have them. Just before the Battle of Camden the Genl. being then confined in the prison at Camden had an ardent desire to witness the manœuvres of the British and of the Americans if possible. The prison had iron cross bars at the windows as prisons generally have and in addition to this pine boards were nailed on the outside to prevent the prisoners seeing out. Andrew had a razor blade which had been furnished him to cut his food with and by means of it, after nearly a whole night's work he succeeded in cutting out a large knot in the pine plank and through ~~the~~ the hole had a view of the ~~the~~ battle. His interest which can well be imagined. If the Americans were victorious independent of the general good which would result to the cause he expected his liberation but if they were defeated his removal to Charleston and prolonged confinement were to be anticipated.

James.

Lt. McLaughlin
14th Feb. 43.
Buford's men —
Visit to Charleston

Free
James McLaughlin Postmaster
Bellefontaine Ohio

FREE

Mr. Amos Kendall
Washington
D.C.

FEB
20

[illegible] to witness the manœuvres of the [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible]. The prison had iron cross bars at the windows as prisons generally have and in addition to this pine boards were nailed on the outside to prevent the prisoners seeing out. Andrew had a razor blade which had been furnished him to cut his food with and by means of it, after nearly a whole night work he succeeded in cutting

out a large knot in the pine plank and thought ~~to be~~ had a view of ~~the~~ battle. With what interest can well be imagined. If the Americans were victorious independent of the general good which would result to the cause he expected his liberation but if they were defeated his removal to Charleston and prolonged confinement were to be anticipated.

James.

Free
James A. McLaughlin Postmaster
Belleplaine Mo.

FREE

Hon. Amos Kendall
Washington
D.C.

FEB
20

J. A. McLaughlin
14th Feb. 43
Burford's case –
Visit to Charleston

Ac. 4892.

Washington 15th July 1843.

Dear Genl,

Yours of the 6th has just been received, and I hasten to write you a few lines in reply. I would with pleasure compare the Senate's copy of the record with the corrected one handed over by you to Mr Kendall, but that is now being done by Mr Wright of the Senate. He intends to make a thorough examination of that whole matter, and the corrected record has been handed over to him for that purpose. To enable him to understand the subject more fully I shall send him, tomorrow morning, "Eaton's Life of Jackson," which belongs to the Library of the War Dept. and is the only copy to be found in this city. I am sure you will agree with me that this affair of the record and the illegal proceedings of Judge Hall, could not be in better hands.

I have seen Mr Blair and shown him your letter. He says he will promptly, and with great pleasure, publish your reply to Botts with Mr Kendall's explanation, as soon as it shall be sent to him. But really, my dear General, I think Batts is scarcely worth your attention. He is a poor malignant creature, without talent and without much public reputation. Still these expositions may have a good effect, as they are intended not only to correct misstatements, but to enlighten the public mind in relation to these matters.

#I hope you have received Col Wm O Butler's speech, which I sent you the day it was published. It is a most capital one - not only doing justice to the subject, but giving some home thrusts at that malignant viper, J. Q. Adams, and the Kentucky Judge & pamphleteer. I have no expectation now that any thing will be done by this Congress, but justice will be measured out to you, undoubtedly by the next. #

I hope nothing will occur, my dear Genl, to deprive me of the pleasure of seeing you next Spring, in company with Mr Blair, in accordance with your kind and repeatedly expressed wishes. Please present my kind regards to your Son & daughter and their sweet little children — not forgetting Major Donelson and his family — and believe me, as heretofore, very truly and sincerely

Your friend

W B Lewis

Washington Feb. 17th 1843

My Dear Sir,

I have but a moment to acknowledge the receipt yesterday and the day before of your letters of the 6th & 8th inst. with Mr. McLaughlin's plats of the battle grounds of Tohopeka and Talladega.

I shall with pleasure comply with your wishes in reference to the letter commenting on Botts, taking care that no new point of attack shall be presented to your enemies.

As to Mr. Blair, I trust your kind dispositions may be effectual. But for an unreasonable jealousy on his part there would have been no quarrel, and never for a moment have I intended to bring it before the public or press it further in private than self defence required. I hope it will end in bringing every thing be

Unchangeably

Your friend

Amos Kendall

Gen. Andrew Jackson

872

WASHINGTON CITY D.C.
FEB 17

FREE

F P Blair

Gen. Andrew Jackson,

Nashville

Washington Feb. 23d 1843

+ My dear Sir,

I have been sick ever since I last wrote you — for three days very sick, and since too feeble to go out or do much in doors. In a day or two, however, I hope to be out again.

The Senate have passed the Bill to remit your Fine inspite of the malignants, and I think the House will do so too, some of the discreet Whigs being desirous to get rid of the question.

I delivered a copy of the Statement of Mr. Livingston &c. about the Record, to Dr. Linn in person; but have not perceived that he has made any use of it.

Of course, I have not been able to take any step in reference to your reply to Botts. In its bearings upon the action of Congress, it is quite immaterial, the whole subject being already well understood. I should at once despatch it to the Globe, however, but for some doubt as to one of its positions. That position is, that ~~the~~ levy of the Militia en masse converted "all into soldiers and subjects of Martial Law." I have no doubts as to the soundness of the position as it regards all men subject to militia duty; but my doubt is, whether the levy of the militia en masse, includes any one not of the enrolled militia. If not, then Judge Hall, unless subject to militia duty, was not included.

So important do I view it to avoid any new point of attack at this moment, that I deem it best to withhold your letter until I can satisfy myself that on every point it is invulnerable. As to my error, I have set myself right in my own paper and should have done so in the Globe but for the rude notice of Mr. Blair, to which I could not reply in his own paper without danger of eliciting further remark in the same temper. I hoped the Globe would soon be open to me without encountering that spirit; but as I have heard nothing from Mr. Blair or Mr. Wright, I suppose the former still harbors the strange idea that I intend to attack him. So far from it, I do assure you, that I should be ashamed of a public quarrel between me and Mr Blair, though so hard on me by public attacks as the private one has men by private imputations, however triumphantly I might vindicate myself. The reasons I need not repeat to you.

With renewed assurances of my gratitude and respect I remain unchangeably

Your friend
Amos Kendall

Gen. Andrew Jackson

Wm. Kendall
recd & answd
march 3d.
1843.

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Ten

876

Lockeland, F 25th 1843

Mr James A. McLaughlin

Sir

Yours of yesterday is before me I have examined the Contents and say to you that any information touching the private & Publick Character of the Hero of New Orleans, that I may be able to give you & Mr Amos Kendall I shall do with a great deal of Pleasure my first acquaintance with Andrew Jackson, was in the fall of 1788, I met with him in Company, with Judge Mc-Nairy & others Near where the town of Knoxville Now is on there way to Nashville, we there Met a Guard which went ~~of~~ from Davidson County to Escort familles through the wilder-ness, from that time to this I have been well acquainted with the General the Indians Still ware Hostile, and Continued, Killing and wounding the Citizens of this Country up untill the fall of 1794 when an army went from Nashville and defeated and destroyed the town of Nickajack on the Tennessee during this time Andrew Jackson was Most of his time in the Country with us and always Ready to persue a party of Indians that ware in doing Mischief in June 1789 a large party attacked Genl. James Robertson below Nashville on his farm with his hands at work, wounded the Genl. & one or two others, yet the Indians ware Beat of from the fort, and retreat, Col: Elijah Robertson & myself raised about 40 or 50 Men by the second day after the attack and persued those Indians to thier Station Camp South of Duck river, when we came to the head of a Creek of Duck, I informed Robertson that it was a Cain Brake for 10 miles to Duck, & if he would permit me to Beat up for volunteers to persue on foot & him Robertson to follow in the rear with his Horses I would do so to which he gave his consent. Andrew Jackson was one that Valunteer'd. I Cross'd Duck river with sixteen

Men beside myself. waylaid untile Morning, and then attacked, the Indians, and totally defeated them geting fifteen Gunns, & twenty odd Shot Bags, a quantity of Meat and Skins without a Shot from the enemy - I think those ware the first that Jackson, had followed from he come to the Country - dureing our Teritorial Government; Jackson was a Practiceing Lawyer, in January 1796 a Convention was Called to form a Constitution, and Andrew Jackson, was, a Member of said Convention, in March following an Assembly Convened, and the State of Tennessee Organized, & Tennessee admitted into the Union, from that Jackson was some times in Congress. and some time on the Supreme Bench antill 1801 - when a Law was passed Authoriseing the Election of a Major Genl. for the State to be Elected by the field officers of the State, & in Case of tye, the Governor for the time being, to decide the Election then it was that Genl. James Robertson, with Most of the Officers of what is Now Called Middle Tennessee & my self determined to take Andrew Jackson from the ranks and make him Major Genl. which we done with the aid of a few in East Tennessee & the Governor, after that the History of our Country. can give a more Corect account. than I can possibly do from Memory One thing I Known, both as a States man, and a warier, his acts have Meet my approbation, both puting the City of New Orleans under Martial Law, & Vetoing. the Renewal of the United States Bank. for which every true American. Ought to say the Name of Jackson be revered to the latest Generation -

I write in pain, & am confined to my room not able to walk I am now in my Seventy ninth year, should be Gratifyed to see you at my house & if Convenient, rest some time with me I would then be able to communicate more to you than I am able to write

I am Sir very Respectfully
Your Most Obedient Servt.

R Weakley

here at
fifteen
and them
but that
ing our
nary 1796
new back
ng an
Tennessee
es in
1801.
Major Genl.
& in care
election
officers
mined
him Major
nnessee &
an give
memory
his city
been
the United
o say
o.
h I am
see you
would then
le to write
tly
ser
ly

Memorandum

General Jackson tells me he thinks Col. Weakly is mistaken in the date 1794 and he thinks it should be 1792 but he is not certain. One Indian he says was killed. James A. McLaughlin

NASHVILLE T.
MAR 4

Free
James A. McLaughlin Clk
Bill Office No.

Hon. Amos Kendall
Washington
D.C.

Col. Wheatley

Genl. Jackson in 1792
in '4 against the Indians

Mr. James A. McLaughlin
Hermetage
Genl. Jackson's

Hermitage 13 March 1843.

General Jackson and I have just been talking about his life when a lawyer. Twenty two times when the Indians were most numerous and hostile he crossed the wilderness between Knoxville and Nashville. And once he crossed it alone. During this trip he arrived at the banks of a stream which it was necessary for him to cross. It was night was raining violently and he was obliged to wait until daylight before he could find the ford. He took the saddle off of his horse, laid it at the root of a tree with the pad turned up, seated himself on it, covered himself with his blanket, and holding his horse with one hand and his rifle with the other he there spent the night. What a picture of patience courage and endurance of hardship does this scene afford! At another time he was bringing out a blooded 2 year old filley which he had purchased, He started for Bean's Station from whence a party were to have started the day after he arrived there, but they had left that morning. Having fed his horses and employed the services of a man well acquainted with the habits of the Indians as his guide he set out about an hour before sun down to overtake the party which had left the station that morning. Just before day break they came up to their fires and they

879

soon discovered that their friends had been pursued by a party of Indians. They saw the tracks of about twenty two but they followed on the Indians being between them and their friends. They continued to follow until they got so close on the Indians that wherever they stepped on rotten logs they discovered the water still remaining which had been pressed out by the Indian's weight. The guide now declared he would go no farther. Jackson and he took breakfast and then Jackson shared his remaining stock of provisions with him and they separated. Jackson followed on until he saw by the tracks that the Indians had left the path of the whites and turned off to the right evidently with an intention of getting before them. He kept on and overtook his friends just before dark when having crossed a stream partly frozen and very deep they had stopped made up fires and were drying their clothes. He was invited to stop with ~~him~~ there but declined because as he said the Indians were trying to get before them. The whole party then pushed on until just before dark on the following evening they arrived at some huts occupied by some hunters but who refused to let the party sleep in their cabins for no reason as Jackson could suppose except the fear of having their meat stolen. Having slept none for the last two nights Jackson covered himself with his blankets and laid himself down on the outside of the cabins although it was then snowing fast. When he rose in the morning there was six inches of snow on the ground. The party then pursued their way and arrived at their destination safely. But the hunters were killed.

I expect to start for St Louis on the day after to-morrow and I do not know whether I wile have money enough to take me home or not but I wile make the effort.

Affectionately Yours

James H. McLaughlin

NASHVILLE
MAR
18
Te.

Free
James A. McLaughlin P.M.
Belleplaine Mo

Hon. Amos Kendall
Washington
D.C.

Gen. Jackson's Journey through the wilderness.

[1843]

Hermitage 15th March

The General's mother's name was Elizabeth Hutchinson
His oldest brother lived with a Mr McKamy while his mother lived at Mr Crawford's.
The General thinks it was Dr Bond who attended him while sick with the small pox after he had left Camden.

There were four or five persons who went with his mother to Charleston but he only recollects the name of one, a Mrs Boyd. The General does not recollect ~~the~~ at whose house his mother died but it was between what was then called ~~the~~ "quarter house" and Charleston.

We have just received ~~a~~ two large packages of papers from General Coffee's Son and they will be forwarded by Major Lewis when he comes out which the General expects will be shortly. All here are in tolerable health except Mrs Jackson who is slightly indisposed. She will confined before long.

Affectionately Yours
James A McLaughlin

881

Free
James A. McLaughlin P.M.
Belleplaine Me

NASHVILLE
MAR
18
Te.

Hon. Amos Kendall
Washington
D.C.

Mrs. Jackson's family
name &c

[Mar or Apr 1842]

Dear Andrew,

I sent down to day to obtain from the Bank a check for Six hundred dollars $600 - on New York to remit to Blair & Rives, the interest on their loan to me now due, and find that you have not returned the sixty dollars I let you have the other day and not having the amount without that sixty dollars, I failed to obtain the check, hence I wanted it to be returned. In my last letter to Mr Rives I promised to remit the amount due the 1st of September on the tenth

instant, but having
let you have the
sixty dollars, which
was to have been
returned last Saturday
the 11th I could not
I [illegible] Andrew down
on wednesday, but
he was caught in the
rain & returned, and
it was postponed un-
-til to day, & then I
was disappointed
in getting the check
not having suffici-
ent funds in Bank.
I write you this note
to make known to
you the fact and
hope it will be con-
-venient to have the
sixty dollars replaced
in the State Bank at
Nashville by twelve
oclock to morrow so
that I can send on the

check to
evening
that such
necessity
no other
the sixty
oblige
I had to S
to the B
heavy p
to clo
my con
Blair &
I gave yo
I told you
the amo
to cover
premi
upon yo
-ience to
last Sat
affectio
A

Major A. J

Ac. 1852.

[Mar or Apr 1843]

but having
have the
lars, which
been
last tuesday
could not
Andrew down
day, but
off on the
tuesday, and
informed me
then I
appointed
the check
being suffici-
in Bank
this note
known to
fact and
will it con-
to have the
lars replaced
the Bank at
by twelve
morrow so
send on the

check tomorrow
evening - I regret
that such is my
necessity, that I have
no other way to raise
the sixty dollars - to
obtain this money
I had to sell a bill
to the Bank, at a
heavy premium
to comply with
my contract with
Blair & Rives - when
I gave you the check
I told you I had just
the amount in Bank
to cover the debt and
premium & I relied
upon your compli-
-ance to return it on
last tuesday - your
affectionate uncle -
Andrew Jackson

Major A. J. Donelson

884

[Mar. or Apr. 184

Major A. J. Donelson
at home

please answer by —
the bearer – A. H. —

Hermitage, April 19th 1843

My dear Sir,

I have just recd. your letter of the 10th inst. with the Map enclosed, to which I have bestowed my attention. Your Map is inaccurate.

The South West corner of the North Carolina line was a stake one [mile] south of the crossing of the Waxhaw Creek. Major Robt. Crawfords house on the hill near the crossing on the road leading from Charlott to Camden, from the Cedar Stake northward, the dividing line of the States of North & South Carolina. Major Crawfords house & plantation west of the road (the line) and in So. Carolina, the house where I was born, one mile north of Major Crawfords, and about 3/4 of a mile west of the road (the line) marked on Map No. 1. The meeting house was three miles, south west direction, from Maj. Crawfords - No. 2 Capt Lands, as well as my memory serves me, was south west from Lands ford on the Cataba river, about eight miles distant. Bufords defeat was within North Carolina, on a road east of the road leading from Charlott to Camden. I make these remarks, that you may correct your Map. Making the roads the line northward from the Cedar stake one mile South of the crossing of the Waxhaw Creek, until the point where the road enters into North Carolina, at McCapins Creek, I have marked Major Crawfords house on the No. 4.
I am very feeble & regret that you are still occasionally visited with your sick headache, am glad [to] hear that your general health is better.

I placed in the hands of Col. Harris the other day, to be handed to you, such of Genl. Coffee's papers, as have come to my hands, you will find some of my orders and letters to the General, which I supposed may not be copied in my letter books, for a general who fites much, has but little time to write or copy letters, or orders. The general who writes much, never fights a great deal.

I feel grateful to the committee and Legislature of Louisiana, for the justice it has done me. I enclose its proceedings as it puts an end to Mr. Botts slanders, "That I had received the whole of the fine"

Your friend sincerely

Andrew Jackson

Amos Kendall Esq.

Hermitage, May, 15th 1843

My dear sir,

Yours of the 1st inst is recd. and altho in bad condition, I endeavour to give you a sketch, tho imperfect, from Major Crawfords to Church, 4 miles, from Church to W. Crawfords on Cain creek 5 miles, to Maj. Thompsons 2 1/2 or 3 miles. I have marked the road from Crawfords to Thompsons, black line, the road the British were in, in dotted lines, [?] lead them thro his field instead of round the plantation, so that he might discover their approach, which he did, and made his escape on horseback, swiming the Creek.

This is one of my days for headache & unfit to write, with my best wishes to you & yours

Your friend Sincerely

Andrew Jackson

Amos Kendall Esq

Oak Spring May 28th 1843.

To Andrew Jackson

My Venerable Friend

I reached home on Saturday, & on yesterday had the good or ill fortune to be present at "West Seminary" near Hainey's old Stand above Petterson's Lick and there heard an animated discussion between Thos. Barry Esqr. & E. Bedden Candidates for the ensuing Legislature, others spoke too — Mr. Barry spoke freely & fully against Banks & Corporations — quoting with great propriety against their constitutionality, many of the fathers — Jefferson — Madison and Yourself. Mr. Bedden in reply, said among other things — it was strangely inconsistent in Mr. Barry speaking of stay laws & relief measures to quote the act of the Legislature of Tennessee in 1823. When, his Friend "Genl. Jackson went to Murfreesborough & raised such a row with the Legislature & Mr. Grundy in particular — and that so great was the excitement that Adam Huntsman threatened to kick you with his wooden leg" the remark of Mr. Bedden's created considerable merriment among certain individuals for a few seconds only. When Mr. Bedden closed having made some remarks directly at me calling my name & asking me to respond, I felt it due to myself & to you Sir, to correct the gentleman in regard to yourself. I took the stand that I presumed the gentleman was laboring under a gross mistake as to the facts of the case to which he referred — that I presumed to say if you had differed with the Legislature, it was on their passing a law, making paper Money or Bank Bills a legal tender in payment of debts." He then attempted to get up a laugh at my expense as representing you opposed to making Bank Bills a legal tender in paymt. of debts" and at the same time making it obligatory on the debtor, to take property at two thirds of its value — "Woodyn Hills" said he — a few clapped again — I then told the Squire he had misrepresented both you & me — Whereupon Genl. Hall & others seemed just to come to their recollection — that, it was Mr. Grundy's Bank Measure passed in 1819. to which you objected and the "Little White Whig" gentleman looked very like he had "taken up the wrong passage." I called on him to disavow the sentiment he attributed to you Sir - when he said, rather reluctantly that he might be mistaken as to the time - but that it was strange that we never heard of Genl. Jackson's "Kicking up" (his own words) at the acts of the Legislature since chartering a Bank" &c: Another E. Boddie Esqr. who was against us both & to boot "in the White & Van Buren struggle is now the nominee of a Convention, miscalled the peoples convention (for he only got about 20 votes in one precinct of the County) to make laws for us in the State Legislature! - that he should have been nominated by Charley Watkins who has always been a White Whig since its birth - is not strange - but how our good old Brown & Bro. Hall could go for Elijah knowing his position in 1836. is strange surpassingly strange - I would as soon take the morality of Reynard to make laws for the protection of the geese - as to expect Elijah to faithfully represent the Democratick interests of this State & Nation - I believe in my heart if it were to come to a hard fight in the Legislature between Clay or any other Whig & the Democratick nominee - and his vote would decide - money might buy him -

Please say to me Sir, in a few lines - whether I was right or wrong in the remarks I made yesterday concerning the points of difference between you & the Legislature of the State in session at Murfreesborough - and in what year did the difference happen - Mr. Boddie may possibly attack you again - and if he do I would give him "Hail hot, next time" - I believe that Mr. Barry's being a Candidate will prove the cause of the full vote being given for Genl. Donelson in this County - and I hope we may elect him - Very respectfully & sincerely

Your Servt. "Bro. & Companion"

H. M. Cryer -

P.S. If Majr. Donelson is not at your house - please send for him - that he may assist you in making or writing your reply to this communication - the points on which you differed with the Legislature & the time that it happened - contains the substance of the enquiry made by me -

Ac. 1852

My [illegible] Sir,

your note of the [illegible] instant has been received, it contents being duly observed, I hasten to reply to it. Whether I sincerely [illegible] that Mr. Boddie has introduced me into his political discussion with Mr. Barry, I regret to state more that he would misrepre=sent me. I never had but one "kick up," as Mr. Boddie calls it, in the assembly of Tennessee, and that was I believe in 1839 at the time when the Legislature of Tennessee were about to pass a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Bank bill, chartering the Bank of Nashville, with [illegible]=bag branches, that is to say with agents to travel over each county to loan small sums to the people. Myself, Col. [illegible] & others sent a memorial to the Legislature against such an institution as ruin=ous to the State & the people. Mr. Boddie can explain how that Bank ended, it failed, its bills bought in at fifty cents on the

dollar — speculators making large
sums by buying them up and
the Bank of the country [illegible]
who held them, loosing half of
their labour and money if the
agents [illegible] failed and the State
& stock holders
loosing the whole Stock — the

May 28, 1848

J. G. M. Slaton

Amos Case

Resp. to the Maj. Dunlap met
Saturday at Hendersonville —

mentioned are the only difference
I ever had with the Legislature
of the State, and what was the
charges of Mr Henderson and
[illegible] I know not but the
[illegible] as citizens had a right
to go once more before the Legislature again
[illegible]
regardless of what others might think of it.

I hope to see Maj. Donelson next
Saturday at Hendersonville.

May 28, 1843

To Genl. An. Jackson

Hermitage

My dear Major

I have just recd the enclosed - I am not well able to write but have made a short reply on the letter of Mr Bryer, I send for your examination - you will see by an endorsement on the back of the letter to me that he wishes you to meet him next Saturday - the boy awaits my reply

Yours truly A. J.

890

Genl. Andrew Jackson
late President of the U.N. states
Hermitage

My dear Major

I have just recd the enclosed I am not well able to write but have made a short reply on the letter of of Mr Cryer, I send for your examination — you will see by an endorse= on the back of the letter to me that he wishes you to meet him next Saturday — The boy awaits my reply

Yours truly A. J.

[illegible]

[illegible] A. J.

Major A. J. Donelson
at Home —

[illegible] Hermitage [illegible]
[illegible] June 10th, 1843 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] This will be handed you by the [illegible] Donelson [illegible] they [illegible] have a large sum of money [illegible] have proposed to [illegible] to the Banks [illegible] to negotiate the [illegible] six or seven thousand [illegible] of his land, and has [illegible] and at its quality and what I believe it to be worth—

Mr. Donelsons land joins me on my west boundary, his east boundary the Cumberland River, it is estimated to contain eight hundred acres—it is estimated as being amongst our best tracts in this neighbourhood, equal to mine, and I would not take less for mine than twenty five dollars pr acre—I have no hesitation in saying, that a morgage on this tract would be good security for six or seven thousand dollars loaned had I the money to loan, I would consider

a mortgage on Mr. [illegible] tract of
eighty thousand acres, a better security
for the loan of six or seven thousand
Dollars, than any Bank in Pennsylva
or else where. Banks may break,
but good lands can never [illegible]
[illegible] - the security [illegible]
[illegible] in any of your
[illegible]
[illegible]
that before you take a mortgage
[illegible]
[illegible]
very respectfully your [illegible]
Isaac [illegible]

that [illegible] is [illegible] to-
Mr Boulware land joins me on the
west boundary, his east boundary
line [illegible] it contains
eighty thousand acres - it
is [illegible] among the first
tracts in that [illegible]
good to [illegible] and [illegible] not the
[illegible] for more than [illegible]
dollars per acre - there are none better
in a country that a mortgage on this
tract would be good security for
six or seven thousand Dollars could
[illegible] the money to loan, I would consider
it -

1843

Mr. Isham Beasley
Smith County
Tennessee —
by William Donelson Esqr

Washington 10th July 1843.

My dear Genl,

It has now been about ten days since I returned to this city, the greater part of which time I have been quite indisposed — having taken a bad cold or rather the influenza, the last day of my journey; but, thank God, I am convalescent again, and hope to be restored to my usual health in a few days more.

We were fortunate enough to get Mr Blair's Filly on without the slightest injury. She is truly a fine animal. She was very much admired and petted by the Boat-hands, indeed every body on our passage up the river. Indeed she seemed to feel quite at home on board of the Boat, mixing with the men and nuzzling them as she would those of her own species. She is well conditioned, too, and as gentle as a kitten — nothing seemed to frighten her in the least — neither the ringing of Bells, blowing off steam, nor the working of the engine, disturbed her composure for a moment. Mr Blair's admiration of her seems to have increased, if that were possible,

and

and as for Mrs Blair, she is absolutely enchanted with them. In future she will wear nothing else! I am glad, as I am sure you will be, to hear that both she and Mr Blair are so much delighted with the Villa. —

Now, my dear General, how are you? — I hope better than when I took leave of you. — I pray you write me, if it be only a single line, and let me know whether your health has improved since I left you; but if it should be inconvenient for you to do so, tell Andrew to write me, as I shall feel uneasy until I hear from the Hermitage. — And Mrs Jackson and her fine boy — how are they? I should like too, to hear that they are doing well. — I received a letter from Mr Washington a few days ago, informing me that his wife had presented him with a fine daughter, on the morning of the 25th ultimo; and that both, mother and child were doing well. I am anxiously awaiting to hear from him again, and shall not feel easy until I do. An apparently safe and happy delivery, does not always turn out to be so in reality. —

I handed over all the papers, in relation to the fine case, to Mr. Blair, including Major Rutledge's letter, soon after my arrival in this city. Mr Blair tells me that he has received a recent letter from Mr Ingersoll, upon this subject, who has nearly completed an elaborate defence of your proceedings before New Orleans, and that as soon as it is sent to him, he will publish it, first in the columns of the Globe, and afterwards in pamphlet form. I have no doubt that it will be a very able and powerful paper — perhaps the best that has been written, as Mr Ingersoll has the benefit of all that has been said and written by those who have preceded him. Mr Blair ~~[illegible]~~ told me that at the date of his last letter, Mr. Ingersoll informed him that he had prepared for the press one hundred and thirty odd pages of closely written manuscript! ×

× and it seems had not finished. —

Have you, my dear General, answered Governor Cass' letter which you shew me? If not and you should not be able to do so yourself, might it not be well to get Andrew to draw up an

894

answer under your dictation. I should be very sorry for the Governor to think you had neglected him, for the especial reason named to you when last at the Hermitage. General Cass is a man of very great abilities, is fond of literary pursuits, writes well, and intends, I have no doubt, to write memoirs of the times, in connection with his own public acts. If he should they will have great weight, in the estimation of the present, as well as succeeding generations, on account of the opportunities he has had of obtaining correct information, and the high moral character of the man.

I beg to be kindly and most affectionately remembered to your son and daughter and their little ones, and that you will believe me very truly and sincerely, Your friend

W B Lewis

To/
Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage.

Oct. 15, 1843

Major A. J. Donelson will
note that I want money [illegible]
and he will very freely the
following as his judgement,
may direct [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the control [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible]
over the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
for having [illegible] to be [illegible]

895

Oct. 15, 1843

Ac. 1852.

[illegible]

Hermitage
~~[illegible]~~ Novr 11th 1843

Dr Sir,

I return you Mr Browns letter and its enclosure from Dr Gwin. I will write a letter to Col Benton & Mr Wright giving them the reasons which induce me to think that it would be for the interest of the United States to favor the incorporation of Texas into our Union. It is a great question however, and as it may rouse the jealousy of the Northern section of our country every movement to settle it requires to be cautiously made.

It will not do to bring this question forward at the expense of the principles which the Democratic party are now aiming to establish. Let us first secure union on these principles. Political success will then enable us to repair the mistake committed by Mr Adams, and we may then do justice to our country, and rely on the same argument that Mr Jefferson used in the acquisition of La.

Yrs truly

Genl. Robert Armstrong } Andrew Jackson

896

Genl Jackson

Genl. Robert Armstrong
Nashville —

Washington Nov.
Thursday Evening

My dear Genl.

I received your affectionate & most welcome letter with the enclosure to Judge Wilkins yesterday & handed it to him to day. He was evidently flattered by your confidence & read the whole letter to me with delight. I do not doubt but that he will make good use of it. Cave Johnson is exerting himself with the utmost zeal. But let me say a word in reply to your Postscript which I showed Mr Rives. He tells me that there is no necessity for your paying the instalment in any event. postpone it to suit your own convenience — If you will gratify our wishes most — I beg you to look upon the transaction not as an ordinary business one — but as meant to prevent Andrews engagements from harassing you in the least by affording him full time to provide for them out of the proceeds of the estate you put in his hands. I would be glad you would never give yourself a thought more about it — Andrew will discharge it in his own good time.

898

Penn is here in league with Kendall &
Slamm Brady &c from New York city
all against the Globe - but I hope &
believe the Globe will give a good account
of them - Tyler has got a gang of electio
=neers from different States coaxing them
Representatives to go against us, as
the price of office for them - How
far these manoeuvres may prevail
cannot be known until the vote is
taken - but if I may trust appear-
ances they make but little progress -
Our leading democratic men who have canvassed
the Delegations of [illegible] New Hampshire
Massachusetts - New York - Connecticut
Pennsylvania Ohio Indiana Kentucky
Illinois Mississippi & Tennessee (so far
as they have come in) say all is well
for the Globe. I have been busy &
taken the records among them & if
I can trust professions I think there
is no danger in the States I have named

Nov. [30, 1843.]

The Southern members have not come yet.
Not even from Virginia. Calhoun has
but 24 votes in the House and if they go
off can effect nothing unless they unite
the Buchanan Johnson Cass & Tyler men
all to a ~~[illegible]~~ man, & this they cannot
do I am persuaded. Although I feel con-
fident, it is only that sort of confidence
that cannot be unhappy — I will not relax
my efforts until the battle is fought in
the House. and if I should be beaten
I shall not be cast down. I have the
confidence & support of the best &
ablest of our party — of Van Buren Wright
Benton, Allen, Tappan, Johnson, Walker
&c &c, but if I had none of them,
your affection & favour, my dear Genl,
would buoy me up & teach me to do my
duty to my party though deserted
by other friends or all. I must
retain — Your good opinion & countenance
has made me what I am, & which
I am assured by the man to whom
the party & the cause, owes every thing

I shall not think myself unworthy to serve it.

If any thing occurs changing the aspect of affairs [illegible] in regard to me, I will write you immediately. If the inauspicious result should happen you may rest satisfied that nothing will be done by me from disappointment which shall lessen these claims to the respect of my party which in your kindness you think I deserve. Nor will I suffer defeat to prey upon my spirits – but I do not anticipate it though I provide myself with Philosophy to welcome it, if it should come. My daughter & the wife join me in offering their devoted love to you with their kindest regards & remembrance to Mrs Jackson

Yo: mo: af: friend
F. P. Blair

Genl Andrew Jackson Sr
Hermitage
near Nashville

Washington 6th Decr 1843.

Dear General,

Yours of the 27th ultimo enclosing a letter for President Tyler, was received yesterday. I called to see Mr Tyler this morning and handed him your letter in relation to our friend Genl Armstrong. After reading it I asked him if any charges had been made against Genl A. and in reply he assured me that none had, to his knowledge. I then inquired, if he should not be able to write you, what I should say to you upon the subject. He remarked to me that he had expected to reappoint the General when his present commission expired, and he knew nothing to the contrary at present. I have no doubt myself but he will do so.

I stepped up yesterday to the Indian Bureau, immediately after the receipt of your letter, and inquired of the

Commissioner if any charges had been sent to that Office against William Armstrong as Indian Agent and Superintendent, and was told that none had. The Commissioner, who appears to be a warm friend of Major Armstrong, told me that he considered him one of the best and most useful Agents belonging to the Department. I think neither he nor the General, his brother, has any thing to apprehend, unless there is a great want of *candor* on the part of those at the head of affairs here.

I have not time to say any thing more upon this subject, My dear Genl, but as the messenger is about leaving for the Post Office, but should I hear any thing of interest to either you or Genl Armstrong in relation to this matter, I will write you again.

I am, dear General, &c,

Very truly,

Your friend

W B Lewis

[Feb. 15? 1844]

Private

P. S.

I called, dear Genl, a few days after I wrote my last letter to you, at the Treasury Dept and was told by Mr Spencer that he had forwarded a warrant to you, payable in New York for the Fine and interest, directed by Congress to be refunded to you. I did not regret this, as, in consequence of which, you will get the money much sooner than I could send it you, had it been detained until an answer could have been received to my letter. And I am glad too that they have sent you a draft on New York, as it is the best money that the Government has. —

The Secretary of State has received very encouraging news from Texas, within the last two or three days. The Texan Congress, before adjourning, passed, in secret session, joint

Ac. 4892.

[Feb. 15?, 1844]

Private

P. S.

I called, dear Genl, a few days after I wrote my last letter to you, at the Treasury Dept and was told by Mr Spencer that he had forwarded a warrant to you, payable in New York for the Fine and interest, directed by congress to be refunded to you. I did not regret this, as, in consequence of which, you will get the money much sooner than I could send it you, had it been detained until an answer could have been received to my letter. And I am glad too that they have sent you a draft on New York, as it is the best money that the Government has.—

The Secretary of State has received very encouraging news from Texas, within the last two or three days. The Texian Congress, before adjourning, passed, in Secret Session, joint

Resolutions in favour of annexation, and authorised Genl Houston to carry out their Resolves, by entering into an immediate arrangement with the Government of the U. States. Houston *now*, seeing the people of Texas are *all* in favour of Annexation, will not hesitate to authorise their Charge d'Affairs here to conclude a Treaty- And this authority is *daily* expected. As soon as it shall be received a Treaty which has been prepared for several months past, will be signed by the parties and sent *immediately* to the Senate for ratification. — I think now there is a strong probability of having this important object accomplished.

WBL

Wm Lewis acquainting Lewis

Ac. 4892.

Washington 26th Feby 1844.

Dear General,

The enclosed letters have been sent to me with a request that I would forward them to you. One of them you will perceive is from Mr Carter Lee, an old and good friend of yours, and the other from a Mrs McMechen who writes you in relation to her son, at this time a prisoner in the city of Mexico. This lady belongs, I am told, to one of the most respectable families on the South Branch of the Potomac, and the pledges which she and her friends offer, that her son shall never again take up arms against Mexico in behalf of Texas, may be implicitly relied on I have no doubt. - These applications I am afraid, my dear General, may become not only troublesome to you, but annoying to Genl Santa Anna, in consequence of the publicity which has been given to a previous case of your interference in behalf of one of the prisoners. We should, however, endeavour to do all the good we can whilst living, and I am sure nothing could be more gratifying to you than to know that you had been instrumental in liberating a captive and restoring him to the bosom and fond embraces of an affectionate mother. I would most willingly add my entreaties, also, if I thought they would avail any thing with Genl Santa Anna — And perhaps they might as I once, at least, endeavoured to serve him when he needed the assistance of friends. If he will liberate young McMahon I am sure he will never have cause to regret it, as he will doubtless return to his friends in Virginia and never again be found mingling in the affairs of Texas.

Please present my kind regards to your son and daughter and their dear little ones, and believe me, my dear General very truly

Your friend

W B Lewis

To

Genl Jackson
Hermitage, Ten. —

Major B Lewis' Letter to
Genl Jack

After Genl. Jackson had served out the term of eight years as President of the U. States, and on his return to his residence in Te- he stopt at the City of Cincinnati: by compliance with the invitation of his Democratic friends of Hamilton Co. Ohio: and on his landing at the Shore was received by the Chairman of the Com.ee of reception, who delivered the following address. March 18. 1837. —

"General Jackson

Respected Sir,

Your life having been devoted to the best interests of our Country -; as a Patriot upon the fields of battle, and a Statesman in the Halls of legislation -; and having successfully closed the arduous and complicated duties, of eight years service, as President of the United States; and now, thus far on your return to your quiet and peaceful home at the Hermitage; I have the honor to congratulate you on the accomplishment of these happy results, and, for your safe arrival upon our Shore -: And in behalf of the Committee of invitation, and of your friends of Hamilton County, to thank you for your kind acceptance of their invitation, and to bid you a hearty Welcome to our City.

Elam P. Langdon,

Cincinnati March, 18. 1837. Chairman of the Com.ee of reception."

To which the General made the following reply.

"Sir,

I receive with gratitude the congratulations you are pleased to offer me on this occasion.

If in the discharge of the arduous duties of the Presidency I have preserved the confidence and support of those of my fellow citizens in whose behalf you have spoken, I am more than compensated for the anxiety and care which were inseparable

on

from so delicate and important a trust.

Allow me to assure you, Sir, that in entering upon that retirement which has become so necessary to my infirm health and was always so congenial to my feelings and wishes, it will be pleasing to remember the cordial welcome with which I have been here honored. I am able to make no adequate return for it. I tender you however this feeble expression of my thanks, with my sincere prayers that the smiles of Providence may bless you all, individually and collectively.

Andrew Jackson.

The number of people assembled on this occasion had never been surpassed in this city.

E. P. L.

Cincinnati O. March 22 1844.

Dr. Sir,

I hand you annexed hereto the short address, which I had the honor of making in behalf of the Democracy of Hamilton Co., to Genl. Jackson on his arrival here, when on his returning to the Hermitage, after serving out his eight years as President of the U. States, and his reply. If you can find room for it in his life, which you are publishing, it will afford me much pleasure to see it there.

If you have any complete sets of your "Expositor" & will send it to me with a bill of the same I will remit the amt. to you. I hope you and your family are in the enjoyment of good health.

Yours very Respectfully, your friend,
Elam P. Langdon.

Hon. Amos Kendall
Washington City

Gen [illegible]
[illegible]
Cincinnati [illegible]
1837

CINCINNATI. O.
MAR
23

PAID 25

Hon: Amos Kendall
Publisher of the Life of Genl Jackson
Washington City

Fort Towson C. N.
June 16th 1844

Brother

The personal kindness you have uniformly shewn me, the sympathy you have always expreſsed for my People the Chickasaws, has induced me to address you on a subject dear to my heart and that of my people –

Brother

You are aware that when my people were removed to the West, we were told that the Government of the U. States had no Lands or Home to assign us, we therefore made the best arrangement we could with our Brothers the Choctaws.

Brother

We do not, nor do we wish to make any complaint against our Red Brethren the Choctaws, but your intimate knowledge of the Red People will readily convince you of the difficulties attending the Settlement of two distinct Nations, accustomed to different Laws and Customs, possessing a community of interests in some things, a separate and distinct claim in that of others –

Brother

Such a state of things must necessarily lead to collisions and tend to engender unkind feelings towards each other, which it is our wish and interest to prevent—

Brother

We are told that the Country of Texas will probably become a part of the U. States—
I therefore pray your kind interposition and influence to obtain for my people, a portion of that Country as a Home—.

Brother

I write you as a friend to a friend—

Brother

I am old and shall soon descend to the Grave of my Fathers—

Brother

It would make my heart glad to see my people (before I die) settled in a Land they should call their own, Governed by their own Chiefs, Laws, and Customs—

Brother

My brethren the Chiefs and Head-men whom you knew, have all departed this life — I am alone —

Brother

All the Nations of the Red people (the Chickasaws excepted) have been provided by the Government with a Home, in which they are governed by their own Chiefs, Laws and Customs —

Brother

Write me and tell me, whether I may hope to obtain this Boon and whether you will aid us in the effort —

Brother

I pray the Great Spirit may give you long life and health and when you shall depart this World that your reward in the next, may be commensurate with your exalted Virtues in this.

I remain Your Brother and Friend

Witness
G. W. Andrews
Bt. Maj. U.S.A.
Com. of Post

William X McGilvry
Chief of the Chickasaws

Fort Towson C. N.
June 16th 1844

Capt. Willm McGilvry
To
General Andrew Jackson

Soliciting the advice and friendly influence of the General in behalf of his People, the Chickasaws -:-

Ac. 4812.

[Andrew Jackson to "James M. Davis, Esq., Wilkins Post Office, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania". Original now (1934) in the possession of Mrs. Edward Templeton, Oak Park, Illinois.]

Hermitage.
June 24, 1844.

Dr Sir:

I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 13th although my health does not enable me to answer fully your inquiries.

The scandle to which you allude, of the character of Gov. Polk, will be corrected by the good sense of the people, and recoil upon the reckless individuals that have fabricated them. There never was a purer man than Gov. Polk. I have know him from his boyhood, In his private life he has been remarkable for the exercise of those charities which distinguish the amiable, unobtrusive, and useful christian performing always his duty, and in such a manner as to secure the respect and good will of all his neighbors and acquaintances.

The assertion that he has fought a duel, is a gambler and profane, I swear is a bare faced falsehood, and would be so pronounced by any gentleman acquainted with Gov. Polk, whether he be a Domocrat or Whig in politics.

Of the views entertained by Gov. Polk, on the Bank and other national questions, reference can be had to his speeches in Congress, and such authoritative explanations as will be made public in due time for the information of the poeple.

In relation to the Tariff, you will find his opinions satisfactory. He is in favor of a Tariff for revenue and within the limits of revenue making such discrimination in favor of articles of domestic manufacture as will insure reasonable protection to home industry. He goes for protection as the incident of revenue, and not for revenue as the incident of protection, and within this principal it is now admitted by the candid of all parties that all the protection necessary to the prosperous and rapid development of our home manufactors can be

Ac. 4872.

afforded without injury or oppression to any agricultural or commercial interest.

Remember me to my namesake and to all the members of your family and believe me truly

Andrew Jackson.

Ac. 1852.

Nashville 29 June 1844

Sir

I take the liberty of calling your attention to the enclosed letter from I A Noonan Esqr of Milwaukie Wisconsin Ter: also to the letter of introduction from my friend Genl Geo: W Jones the former delegate in Congress from the same Territory with whose character perhaps you are acquainted - These letters will shew the object of the writer -

I would rely implicitly on any statement made by Genl Jones & have no doubt of the respectability & high character of Mr Noonan It will afford me pleasure to forward to Mr N any reply to his communication which you may think it proper to make

With great respect

I have the honor to be

Yr Obt Sert

Jno M Bass

Genl Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Hermitage
August 1st 1844 —

The Honble
J. Y. Mason Secy of the Navy —

My dear Sir

I have the pleasure to acknow the receipt of your letter marked private & confidential, of the 23rd ultimo, and altho worn down by debility, from a bad cough pain in my left side & shortness of breath, I with pleasure endeavour to answer it.

Whilst I sincerely thank you for your kind attention to my request in favour of the youth John Adams, I do assure you, I highly approve your course not to permit an infraction of the law under any circumstances. this is the imperious duty of all executive officers in our republican Government that is based upon the virtue of the people and can only endure by such administration.

I have always known you to be a real republican, and when you were called upon by Mr Tyler to become a member of his cabinet he having given evidence that he would administer the Government upon the pure Jeffersonian principle, I conceived it the duty of any [illegible] that he might select to aid him in the administration of the Government to yield to his call, and I con-
-cure

assure you when he made the call upon you to come into his Cabinet, it gave me confidence in his declarations that he would administer the Government on the pure principles of Jefferson, and knowing when I heard you had accepted the appointment I was glad and hope Mr Tyler will continue so to act, that he may go thro his term with the confidence of the democracy, with honor to himself, and to our national character.

With much frankness I give you my opinion of the course that Mr Tyler ought to pursue with regard to the Presidency, if he expects to retain the confidence of the democracy and add to his popularity — He ought to withdraw from the canvass with such an address to his supporters for the Presidency as his good sense may suggest —

My reason — 1st Mr Tyler has no possible chance of being elected — all the democracy being pledged to abide by the nomination of the democratic national convention at Baltimore — This all his friends now as well as his enemies must see —

2nd His enemies charge that the Texas question was introduced by him to enhance —

his popularity and to the hon. President
Mr Tyler by withdrawing will release
democracy from this false imputation
of his enemies.
thirdly. By withdrawing he will relieve
himself from the imputation of
holding on to the canvass when he con-
ceives no hopes of being elected, to aid &
strengthen Mr. Clay and to injure the
democratic cause. This, if Mr. Tyler
holds on to the canvass, will be a heavy
charge & will forever hereafter des-
troy him with the Republican and
democratic party. Should he
now come out with an address to
the democracy and withdraw from
the canvass, he will retire the 4th
of March next with a greater po-
pularity than he ever possessed,
and the democracy supporting him
for the Presidency of course fall into
the ranks of the democracy without
any distinction whatever. I have been
asked by several Tyler men, both who
go with the mass of the democracy to the
support of Polk & Dallas the nominees of
the Baltimore convention, what will
Mr. Tyler do. I have answered as a democrat
however now no chance to be elected he
will withdraw from the canvass. This
the de-

to his proper course
they all serve to strengthen his standing with the democracy and free himself from the imputation of his holding on when he has no hope of being elected is to favour Clay – If Mr Tyler ever expects to be before the democracy for any public office he must withdraw from the contest now – if he does not he will retire forsaken by the true democracy of this union never to be able to regain their confidence, when by withdrawing he carries home with him the confidence & respect of all the democracy of this union –

Should Mr Tyler not withdraw from the contest his cabinet will be rather in an unpleasant situation, but my dear sir, I do not believe it would be a sufficient cause for you to resign your situation so long as Mr Tyler administer the Government on the true republican Jeffersonian principle – All the democracy here who know you believe your political principle too pure to be contaminated by whiggism or conservativeism, therefore I say as my opinion, the course of Mr Tyler, holding on to the contest I cannot think would justify you in withdrawing from

from the Cabinet. There is but
a few months to the 4th of March
when from every appearance
in the South & West, democracy
will be triumphant, and we
will have in Polk & Dallas a
pure Jeffersonian administra-
=tion to which you have always
belonged and always supported.

My dear Sir I am exhausted, and
must close. My own opinion is, that
Mr Tyler will withdraw from the
canvass & the sooner he does the
more credit he will get for the
act. I cannot correct or copy. I know
that under the friendly feeling I write
you will overlook all errors it
contains.

Accept the assurance of my
great respect & esteem, and
believe me sincerely yr friend

Andrew Jackson

Aug 1, 1844

Gen Jackson &c

Secy Navy

Lt Mayo & Imulane

Ancrum

Hermitage, October 7th, 1844.

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 27th in[s]t. is now before me. I regret the indisposition of your child, but rejoice that she is recovering, and I hope kind providence will soon restore her to health. I have observed the peice cut from the Charleston Mercury, and have no doubt but the statement therein is correct. I recollect the call of Mr. Rhett. I had a tender of volunteers from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia &c. to upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand men, and if the plan of the Nulifiers had been struck [?], they would have been visited both by Sea, and Land, with an ample force to have put them down without bloodshed. You I suppose will not find any notice of this in my official papers, for when the compromise Act took place and all danger over, these tenders were useless and of course destroyed.

They were from Officers Commanding volunteer Corps. General Coffee from his coolness, bravery, and prudence would have been selected to the command of of the Western volunteers. My object would have been, by an overwhelming force to have overawed the nullifiers into submission and if this failed to visit punishment on the leaders only, not on the deluded, humble followers.

The paper you forwarded is returned enclosed. On the subject of the attack of the hostile Indians at Talladega, my recollection of the facts are these. about 12 Oclock of the 8th of November Selotchi old Cherokee's son, arrived at my Camp with the news that the red skins had surrounded the Indian Fort at Talladega. I immediately gave orders for preparation to march to reach the enemy, dispatched an express to General-White to move up and cover the sick and wounded in my camp. These arrangements made, we commended crossing the river and were all on the South bank a little after dark, when we took up the line of march for Talledega, about three in the morning. My express reached me about six miles from Talledega, with the information that he followed General White nearly forty miles on his return. [unintelligible] instead of joining me agreeable to my former orders, under which he had reported himself to be [with?]in twenty miles on the night of the seventh. This occasioned me to halt the march until I sent Geo. Mayfield to examine an Indian path upon my right that led to my encampment, to see whether any of the Indians had passed up to attack my Camp of wounded & invalids, who I expected General White to guard in my absence. This delay occasioned me not to reach the hostile Indians until the sun was about two hours high. Any descrepency in the reports must have originated from the mutiny and disorder in my camp after we returned to the Ten Islands. We marched from the Ten Islands on the evening of the 8th, and fought the enemy on the evening of the 9th (see my letter to General Pinckney.) This is my recollection of that occurance. Never had I any more difficulties to struggle with than I had to encounter in the Creek War.

It is true that in the original draft of my inaugural address in 1829 there was a paragraph against the Bank of the United States, and its constitutionality, which was stricken out by the advice of my friends, and omitted. This I think Major Lewis and Major Eaton will both well recollect, The reason urged that it would be better in an annual message &c &c.

I am so weak and debilitated that I am hardly able to write, and I have not been able to leave my room for some days. Am oppressed with great shortness of breath, when I attempt to walk with attendance of my own [?].

With that of my whole household's kind and best wishes to you your Lady and family.

I remain your friend

Andrew Jackson

Amos Kendall Esq.

F P Blair
1844

Washington Nov 7
1844

My dear General

I waited to reply to your last letter (which I returned you in the Globe) until I could tell you something decisive as to the presidential election. I now congratulate you and assure you that the Hero of the Hermitage is Victor in the last of his fields — By the last I mean the latest, for I hope you will still live to see another heir of your principles besides Colo Polk elevated to the presidency

We have certainly carried New York

Pennsa concurs with me in the opinion that the returns already received are enough to settle the question to a moral certainty — But Col. Polk is elected without New York — I hope these glorious tidings of the triumph of your foreign [illegible] Texas & all will restore the [illegible] of the [illegible] Hermitage & renew your strength for another presidential Term — I feel more joy on your account than I do on my own or that of any man living, because I consider your fame & the country's interest involved in the result. But on our personal account apart from public concern, I have bet a pretty large stake — I think I win the betting

found of the [illegible] of 15.000 [illegible] perfectly 2000 –
and all the skinning of the case I shall
give up this hunt for fear of failure –
to day I shall take measures that will not
[illegible] done by a [illegible] [illegible]
application of means shall be done
to carry [illegible] [illegible] – It is im-
portant to enable Polk to [illegible]
his own officers – for a Senator depends
upon it [illegible] a Senator – the Senate

I mean to see up old Jackson
[illegible] – when the battle is over – Mr. Ken-
dall I think has acted injudiciously in
the admission of
arguing the case upon the treaty of 1819 –
his [illegible] as a [illegible] of the [illegible] shows we
are arguing from it [illegible] but the main point
his details are unknown – the weakness
of consulting you is admitted – I have taken, before
my position to which I have adhered – I said to all
Mr. [illegible] daily article had appeared – [illegible] the [illegible]
believe that Adams has sacrificed the territory [illegible] to com-
science his [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible]

known by a vain point though he be [illegible] out
his present allegations in his speech in
Congress because the [illegible] [illegible]
of the public lands [illegible] [illegible] of
[illegible] - I will take care that
[illegible] shall give the [illegible]
[illegible] - [illegible] my affectionate
congratulations & thanks of every [illegible]
family to you & yours. I am

Yr. sincere your friend truly

F P Blair

P. S. by John C. Rives. I enclose herein the bill drawn by Mr Donelson on you, & your authority for him to draw on you. I paid nothing for the protest; nothing was charged. The money arrived at Philadelphia the day it was due. Mr Donelson wrote to me that it was due on the 2d October, but it was due on the 5th.

J. C. R.

Washington, November 12th, 1844.

My dear Sir,

With heartfelt gratitude to the Giver of all good, I congratulate you on the success of the Democratic Party in the recent Presidential election. It is not a mere political triumph, but a moral triumph, the effects of which I trust will be felt in their happy influences for a century to come. If you and myself were younger, and not yet satisfied with public honors, we might hail the event as a personal triumph, also; but with you, as with me, I have no doubt the sting of past wrongs has so far been healed by time and age, that Mr. Clay is looked upon merely as a bad man and the representative of bad principles, whose success would check the advance of liberal principles and for a time at least consign our government to corrupt hands. This selection might have rendered your last days less joyful, and in some degree have affected the comforts of my fireside, but we should both have had a source of enjoyment which with him is unapproachable, in a conciousness that we have done all in our power to extend the limits of freedom, and preserve in their purity our blessed institutions.

You may think it strange that I have not exchanged a word with Gov. Polk since his nomination, not because any man other than Mr. Van Buren, would have been more acceptable to me, but because the portion of the warfare I had taken upon myself did not require such a correspondence, and I had not a moment to waste. Though he has the highest respect of those who nominated and have elected him, he has not been supported for his own sake, but for the sake of our principles. A man could not, therefore, come into the Presidency more free from personal obligations, or more perfectly at liberty to consult merit alone in all of his appointments.

You can scarcely conceive the excitement which prevailed here during about three days and nights of last week, while the vote of New York was in doubt. The boldness and zeal of our Democracy here have been admirable, and their joy in victory is unbounded. The Whigs have been less ferocious than in 1840--partly because many who then partook in their proceedings now stand aloof, and partly because liquor was excluded from their cabin. But they have bet like madmen and lost their money like fools.

The only anxiety left us is to hear that Tennessee has gone for Mr. Polk, as much for your sake as his own. If we can but hear these joyful tidings, nothing will be left to regret.

With unchanging gratitude and regard,

Amos Kendall

General Andrew Jackson.

Washington Nov 18th 1844

My Dear Sir,

I cut from the Newyork Herald another diatribe of John Q. Adams. If it were possible for this old knave to do you any harm, he overshoots the mark by his violence and abuse. I have some doubts whether it is necessary to take any further notice of him; but if you think otherwise, I will cheerfully collect and embody for your use all the facts within my reach. He is certainly the most impudent liar that the world has produced.

The last mail left us in doubt whether Tennessee has given her vote for Polk: We hope she has as well for your sake as his; but happily we can do without her.

Of all the places which may be in Mr. Polk's gift I should prefer the Mission to Spain if I should find it necessary to ask for an office. I need rest and want money; this would give me both. — But I feel as if it was unkind to trouble you with such matters.

We have already a talk of a Benton Party and a Calhoun Party here. If they dont stop it they will both be used up before the next Democratic Convention meets. I hope Mr. Polk will exclude from his Cabinet every man who has thus early begun to think of his successor. The troubles you had from that source should be a lesson to all your successors.

My health is excellent for me and my family are all well. They never fail to join me in the most grateful remembrances of yourself and kind regards for your family.

Your devoted friend
Amos Kendall

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Wm B Kendall
answered
28th Novr

CITY D.C.

Free

Gen. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Te.

Washn Dec 8. 1844
Sunday morning

My Dear Genl.

Mr Rives has just brought me your letter of the 29 ult. with regard to the money affairs, a small concern. It is not at all necessary to our connexion, that you should pay any portion of it at the time it falls due – You can pay ~~[illegible]~~ more or less, as suits with the business of your crops –

I am gratified with the intimations you give in relation to the approaching administration. You may safely rely upon it that public expectation looks forward to a radical change. I have not talked ~~[illegible]~~ with a sitting member of Congress (I have conversed with many) who does not say that the Tyler dynasty must be ~~[illegible]~~ cleaned out of the Govt. You know well that he has been thoroughly treacherous to every principle to which he professed attachment ever since he came into public life – and he is at this moment betraying the cause

by making appointments of venal & politically professing
Democrats, to lodge an interest in the Govt
to advance his future prospects — If the body
of the Democracy had ground to believe that
such a state of things would be permitted
to stand, they would begin to disband
immediately — Tyler's Texas project was
perceived as an Executive measure, as I informed
you in former letters, against the judgment
& advice of the best friends of the ~~[illegible]~~
annexation, when he knew that it would
fail in that shape & might succeed
as a legislative act — Yet he persisted,
to answer his personal aims, when he
knew that the immediate rejection would expose
Houston to danger of the great [illegible]
to ~~[illegible]~~ ultimate prejudice ~~by~~
from the difficulties it would encounter
~~[illegible]~~ in consequence of the Senate's rejection
~~at [illegible]~~ — The opposition of
the northern Democracy to the measure
and of multitudes in other sections of the
country favorable to the object itself, grew
out of referring it to the motives of the
man, from which it received its direction

they as the reason why it had so little effect in the election -
The attempt to identify the question with any one
political prospects on the part of Mr Tyler, has done
it the greatest injury - Benton who is anxious
for the ultimate success of the measure as
your own, also done it great harm by his
previous denunciation of what he considered
the corrupt motives which induced Tyler &
Calhoun to throw it in as an attempt by
in a way to distract the democratic party.
Together with his ~~[illegible]~~ than Benton
in regard to it, if they had taken any
which they would have taken the stand
out of these hands and aimed to wrest
their hands with it, & turned it to advance
cause by urging it with the Glory of the
of the whole democracy in the energy in
opposition to the Treaty of Annexation
Senators which required a majority only of two
thirds, in a few weeks it may have been done but
~~But~~ the mischief may be repaired & the
if Col. Polk is wise he can repair it to manage
it well secured to his glory and make a good
Texas secure Oregon will be a great
epoch in the history of our country of
commercial [illegible] the President when it is done
improvements [illegible] shall accomplish such vast
Good to the Confederacy. Col. Polk's position
as a southern man of the present political
interest of that region in the success of the measure

will enable him to wield the whole ~~strength~~ power of our party in that quarter with his own strength. But to compass the great result the strong arm of the [illegible] of the North ~~[illegible]~~ South and West must give their cordial cooperation. This will never be obtained if Calhoun & the principles on which he has put the question in his Pakenham correspondence are retained as the agent & the influence which is to control. The constant threat of nullification & dis= union [illegible] of the Union – the bravado & menaces thrown ~~[illegible]~~ in the face of the Democracy by South Carolina with its Confederacy compared with the nothing [illegible] & chivalrous [illegible] Coast Republic has thoroughly disgusted [illegible] to dictate with the country. – the individual who would [illegible] this small concern with such aspiring arrogance – & his mixing himself up with that obscene [illegible] Tyler's intrigues after Tyler had abandoned [illegible] his bird, Webster, has added nothing to his hopelessly disgraced authority. With regard to the other [illegible] of which you speak you may be assured I shall be as far from uniting [illegible] with it as [illegible] in opposition to annexation is [illegible]

-tifien the accession of the President elect, as well

[illegible] opposing. The course I have taken

in the Globe, I assure you, whether right

or wrong, was dictated altogether by

my own judgment & feelings. The ~~stand~~ remonstrance

I took at first was against the advice &c. that Genl

of Boston - when I saw

Mason, in his letter did not come up

to my position - considering the success of

the Democratic party dependant on him for the

ultimate [illegible] to be conciliated over

on the ground assumed by him, detached [illegible] at the time but

in the Globe substantially for the same

with the [illegible] to [illegible] now my

direction as soon as practicable without respect to

course will be ~~[illegible]~~ carefully & I

shall press for the immediate admission of

[illegible] independently the [illegible] of [illegible]

Texas, without regard to the [illegible] the [illegible]

- the occupation of Oregon - the tariff, [illegible]

the [illegible] reduction of the [illegible]

on fabrics [illegible] on coarse [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] costs; ([illegible]

of Tylers whole [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

whig [illegible] I shall advocate

stand any [illegible] Independent Treasury

[illegible] be [illegible] which I now [illegible]

for the public money, [illegible] & brokers to

loosely [illegible] the benefit of [illegible]

[illegible] all these things, I think,

927

the northern democracy would cordially sup-
port the President elect & I am not the
least afraid to risk my prop[illegible] upon it,
even with a war against it by Cal-
=houn & his party should they venture to make war.

I think very well of Judge Mason — But
as you seem to ~~think~~ suppose a Mission or
a Senatorship would facilitate the contem-
=plated arrangement of a cabinet without
a tincture of prejudice from association
with contending aspirants, I do not doubt
he would accept one or the other if offered — others might
to retain some of precedent
be converted into a place — If I were
called on to act in the present aspect
of things and as advised by the views I
have expressed by the honest true-hearted
democracy in the ranks I should appoint
strong minded — popular
plain men — who have neither
honest capable men, nor the Cabinet.
aspired to the Presidency [illegible] first place

You will see [illegible] this but a
Tuesday's Globe [illegible] the parallel
to Adams — He expects to see
the beginning you of Adams (which we have planned) the
between you & Adams [illegible] in the Globe [illegible] of Adams, & discu-
in the House. If not [illegible]
letter which [illegible] [illegible]
your friend F. P. Blair

P.S. Since writing the foregoing I have seen Gen
Jessup & he tells me that he obtained the letter of his own
which I saw, from Mr. Monroe's papers - He was consulted
by Monroe about the Texas surrender in the Florida treaty & opposed
it - He tells me that he will procure a copy of the
paper for your use. It was from Jessup's familiarity
with the subject that I was enabled to put Ingersoll
on the track of old John Q. Adams & find the
instructions which he gave asserting the right of our
domain to the Rio Del Norte, to which I
allude in yesterday's Globe - Gen Jessup wishes
nothing for the present to be said in relation
to the paper which he has ~~[illegible]~~ given
Monroe's cabinet - It will sustain what Monroe
wrote to you by his correspondence as communicated
[illegible] & show ~~[illegible]~~ that
the Head of the [illegible] [illegible] your opinions
an afterthought invented to support your
opinions on Texas, as Adams suggests -

Yours affectionately
F. P. Blair

F P. Blair
Letter
private
on money affairs
&c. —
carefully kept
Dec. 8. 1844

WASHINGTON CITY D.C.
DEC
8

Fr

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage near
Nashville
Tennessee

Washington, Texas,
December 13th, 1844.

Venerated Friend,

When retiring from the cares of office, I cannot forego the pleasure of making you one more communication, and rendering you my acknowledgements for your multiplied kindnesses. The moment I received your last letters, I did not respond to them, because I wished to await the further developments which have since taken place.

I announce to you with pleasure that Texas is free from all involvements and pledges; and her future course, I trust, will be marked by a proper regard for her true interests. My decided opinion is that she should maintain her present position, and act aside from every consideration but that of her own nationality.

It is now the duty of the United States to make an advance that cannot be equivocal in its character, and when she opens the door and removes all impediments, it might be well for Texas to accept the invitation. Until that is done, however, I think it becoming on her part to remain as she now is.

The recent election in the United States seems to indicate pretty clearly that the people are in favor of the annexation of Texas, and if the preliminaries of the measure should be properly adjusted, I should not interpose any individual obstacle to its consummation.

It was with much pleasure that I received, just before leaving Office, Major Donelson, as Charge d'Affairs of the United States. His arrival here awakened all the associations of earlier days, and revived in me feelings of the highest character towards yourself. I doubt not but that the Major's visit to this Country will be of much use in the accomplishment of the objects he has in view, and I trust that, when he leaves Texas, his feelings will be

[~~of much use in the accomplishment of the objects he has in view, and I trust that, when he leaves Texas,~~] ~~his feelings will be~~] as kind towards her as his mission may be successful.

It is the intention of Mrs. Houston and myself to visit you during the coming Spring, if possible, at the Hermitage, as well as to embrace our relatives in the United States. We do not expect to remain long out of Texas as our desire is to settle down and improve a comfortable home for after life. In the meantime, I beseech you to feel assured of ourunabated affection, and most earnest prayers for your health and happiness. Tomorrow morning I shall leave here for home, some hundred and sixty miles distant.

Be pleased to salute your family for us.

Very truly Sir -
Your devoted friend,
Sam Houston

General Andrew Jackson.

Gen Andrew Jackson

Washington Jan 13 1845

My dear General

You will have seen from the Globe of Friday last that your kind letter of good wishes for the new year was duly received. I knew that its publication would have much effect on the pending Texas issue, and you will pardon my self love for giving the beginning & ending of the letter, as the knowledge on the part of the public that you have so blessed my household, will contribute greatly to the prosperity which you invoke for it. The country indeed is well aware that whatever good fortune attends my family had its origin in your paternal care & kindness — and I could not deny myself the gratification of letting the world know, that your partiality still looked back upon me, as one who had not forfeited your affectionate regards. God grant that I & all that is mine may continue to deserve through many such new year benedictions —

The Texas movement although embarrassed with the multitude of projects I think will in the end ~~[illegible]~~ triumph this session. I had a conversation of an hour yesterday with Benton, and I think his scheme of working the matter to a successful issue the most practicable of any, under present circumstances. He suggests the adoption of the course ~~adopted~~ taken by Mr Jefferson in the acquisition of Louisiana. A Congressional act in favor of the measure without encumbering it with terms or conditions, and an appropriation of millions to effect it. This money put into the hands of the President elect will enable him to act efficiently and to adjust the terms & propose the State of Texas for immediate admission. If our Congress undertake to fix the conditions (even if the Missouri compromise) the Texan Congress might reject them and all would be at sea again. Benton's plan would prevent disputes between distant Congresses and would have every thing arranged under the general act of this admission (with the money voted which [illegible] and manage under the ~~[illegible]~~ instructions of the President) so that the State would be ready to come in under the ~~[illegible]~~ treaty of 1803 at the earliest time that they could make the necessary arrangements.

Benton's aim is to follow Mr Jefferson's precedent exactly, and this State to be the scape at which you aim also. For if Texas were brought in as a foreign State incorporation would attach an=dm our Constitution to the people there of foreigners, ~~which~~ would induce the leading men to ~~accept~~ throw great obstacles in the way. It would render them ineligible to the higher offices of our Govt. You will have seen from the Globe that I go for the simplest & soonest annexation but I will oppose no obstruction to it in any form—

I enclose you a circular letter written by the Editor of the New York Evening Post which will show you how the conspiracy against the Globe has been carried on, of which you warned me before I was elected Printer— the Boston Post— the Plebeian, Shadrach Penn, at St Louis— & 20 other papers were brought out to attack the Globe for months together, without the slightest provocation. I could not account for Penn's

932

(above all)
conduct respectfully; for I had kept him out of
jail here & had paid $1000 on his appearance
bail – not one cent of which he has refunded –
the giving the note of a bankrupt as the
my son was his endorser
only indemnity – [illegible] patronized,
in St. Louis & my friends there [illegible] for the whole
while I praised his paper – the Globe &
he began to assail the
of things, without a reply.
stopt it – for months [illegible] to the Editor
But you see from this circular how it was brought
of the Cleveland paper, by the administration
about – He was paid by the Globe – So was
Tom [illegible] for attacking
So was Slamm – &
Isaac Hill –
So was every Democratic paper in
the Union that did it – If you will read the con:
fidential letter you will see that it was
an attempt to shake the party, not them
personally – for although [illegible] this letter
was written [illegible] Mr Van Buren's friends were
at work for Col. Polk, the organ of
the administration [illegible] with Tammany
Hall rocks to its centre – This circular

was given by the party to whom it was addressed
to Col. Benton. And he assured him that
the ~~funding~~ sums given to pay for these
"Documents" Benton & ~~of the~~ Globe", is one taken
out of the Treasury under the pretext
of paying for "Land proclamations"
some few of which were printed & the false
account sent in for the sums required
— Thomas no credit to this
disagreed on — the point of the
sort of expenditure in the law) & hence this
Executive, in the Treasury was approached
Door into the Secret Service fund.
in addition to the letter quoting
You will see that the letter quoting "
"our leading friend at the Senate
in regard to
for the arrangements making for "The Suc-
-cession in 1848". Col. Benton desired me
to say to you, in sending this communi=
written missive, that I did not require
a word from you. He was confident
that the attempt made to destroy the party
through falsely incorporated schemes attribu=
-ted to you, was as unjust to your feelings as to hi-

933

When I look back to the machinations of
the Democracy united with all the many oppo-
-sers by Calhoun, against me, I am astonished
at their signal defeat. They had all
denounced every where - they had a number of
the members of Congress actually instructed
to vote for Kendall. They had Penn
and Hill - Gorham Parks - Sutherland - the
Sentinel [illegible] of Phila. - Slamm of the
Plebeian & Bryant of the Evening Post - Governor of Pennsy-
all the influence of Cameron &
-vania agents here by with speaking for-
Harrisburgh associates & the Pennsylvania Prop-
-positions for the
All these influences were combined & Robt.
Tyler went about, buying the only places in
of members by offers of [illegible] & marshalships
the cabinet & consulships without stint; Levy
& Post offices [illegible] against me. Yet I
[illegible] voted against me
beat Kendall three to one in the
Caucus although he threw in two late
for me to see it [illegible] circular pleading this

oppression he suffered & saying he bought the
promising to pay his debt to me, as if I
were the oppressor. & not the man
who had relieved him from oppression
- who had never then (as I have not yet)
asked him for a farthing of all he owed
[illegible] as I should be still surprised at any
me.!! I did not know what support
escape if I had not that of Van
I had in your friendship - Buchanan - Allen
Buren, Wright - a friend - They
Benton & my [illegible] strength was too strong
power of honest strength
a Gibraltar for Tyler's corrupting & I remember these
Calhoun's machinations - It was a
things with no personal malice - [illegible]
conspiracy against the party & [illegible] you in
[illegible] against me individually - and the [illegible]
possession of the party, - and the war against the [illegible]
[illegible] to show that [illegible] as it is called - [illegible]
[illegible] - against Tammany was beaten [illegible] identified
after Tammany with [illegible] Polk. If our Pres
[illegible] efforts [illegible] have a riddance of the intriguing
[illegible] would [illegible] he should send him abroad.
of the nullifying

by you limited to me I perceive already
that the same conspirators the friends of [illegible]
[illegible] down the with Globe in [illegible] are at work
to destroy it at the next Convention. Rhett told
Mr. Haywood "that if the Globe were made the
official paper "it would be an insult to him."
Calhoun"!! That is because I would not allow
these writers to associate Polk with a postponement with regard at the opening
the Union & I pressed the immediate
[illegible] of the Congress,
of the presidential Council - If the Globe is to receive
with my condemnation - of that which it may
espy a different position from Benton's & many [illegible]
held under your [illegible] under Admin [illegible]
turn when the next Admin- will be for a better reason than
I am sure it will be displeasure -
fear of Mr Calhoun's determined to dismiss

But I have determined to dismiss no
these people from my thoughts & take notice
of them hereafter in my paper - I have
said enough to have their movements
& motives understood - This was my duty as
a public sentinel - It will have the effect
of preventing their little squad in company
from dodging or cavilling on the Texas question
upon false issues for they will see that they will be
held to strict accountability, as instead of being [illegible]
tricky. If I can scare them off [illegible] their courage [illegible]
before I am willing that they shall [illegible] Yr sinct. your most [illegible] friend F. P. Blair

Ac. 1852.

My dear Genl Lindenwald Jany 28th 1845

My daughter Mrs Abm Van Buren has written to me from her Father's asking me to procure her some of your hair which she wants it would seem to place with mine in some Locket or other valuable thing she has in the making. Will my friend Mrs Jackson have the goodness to send her some addressed to Mrs A. Van Buren Manchester, Sumter District S. Carolina. She wants it as long as may be.

You will have seen that our friend Mr Wright by consenting to take the nomination has exposed himself at

the start to an opposition at home,
which, fomented from abroad, has
been somewhat troublesome. I am
however happy to be able to inform
you that it can only be so for a
short period & that beyond all
doubt his administration will in
good time be in smooth water.
I do not know when I have been
so much amused as I was with
the complete flooring which Mr
Blair gives Mr Adams in respect to
his last revelations on the floor
of the House. He (Blair) is a giant
& Mr Adams will remember him
as long as he lives, & *spook* him if
he can after death.

How in the world is it that
we do not hear from our friend Major
Donelson since his return to New

Ac. 1852.

Orleans. The condition of his affairs in that quarter are any thing but agreeable. The money which was loaned to him constituted a part of a Trust fund, & a report some how got into circulation that it had been loaned in *Miſsouri* & lost. The Trustee was, in his own defence, obliged, not only to say to those who took interest in the matter to whom the loan was really m[illegible] but also the securities he had. You can well imagine how disagreeable this is to one who aims to be so particular about his pecuniary affairs as myself. It grieves me to say a word upon the subject, & particularly to you, but as you have been made the channel of communication by the Major, & as the matter requires the earliest possible attention I cannot do otherwise.

Remember me affectionately to all your household & believe me to be with constant wishes for your health & happineſs

Your friend

M. Van Buren

936

Genl Jackson

Martin Van Buren

Private

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Wants some of Gen

Jackson's hair

My dear Genl

Lindenwald
Feby 3d 1845

Since I wrote you last I have seen with a degree of regret which I cannot well express the account of ~~his~~ Major Donelson's illness in Texas. That accounts to me for his silence, & although it was a subject in respect to which you had yourself written to me I have reproached myself for troubling you with it for I would rather lose the amount poorly as I could afford ~~it~~ it than that the closing scenes of your life should be disturbed by any thing that I could prevent. My situation in respect to the affair is any thing but pleasant but I have no doubt the Major will do all that man can do if a gracious Providence preserves his life to relieve me from it for I know that his soul is the seat of honor & justice. I am obliged to give up that opinion I would be prepared to do so in respect to all mankind. Ask Mrs. D. or Mary to give me from time to time the best accounts they get of the state of his health, & believe me to be, with kind regards to all yours & his households,

Your friend
M. Van Buren

Genl Andrew Jackson

KINDERHOOK
FEB
5
N.Y.

FREE

Van Buren
1845

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage
near
Nashville

Ac. 1852.

[c. Feb. 10, 1845]

-Confidential-

The great pressure of our debts upon us, with the low price of cotton has alarmed us all, and indeed from the reduced prices of all kind of property poverty stares us in the face, which only can be avoided by great economy & industry - I have had a long confidential conversation with Col Polk with regard to yourself - In my opinion a Department at Washington could not aid your pecuniary means - I have suggested to him, a full minister to some foreign court.* This with the outfit in four years would yield you forty five thousand dollars, which with economy, would meet your expenses, and relieve from all your pecuniary difficulties - If you should not like my views you had better write Col Polk, to meet him at Washington, or to me here & I will forward it. From the consultation I had with your brother & from his expose of your pecuniary pressure - added greatly to our determination against the trip of your dear wife - we are pressed to death with our debts, and I can give you no aid - we are told by our commission merchant, N Orleans that only four cents is offered for our cotton At 3

* This he took confidentially from me -

939

[c Feb 10, 1845.]

Confidential

Major A J Donelson
his charge de affaires
at Texas +

Ac. 4892.

Washington 21st Feby 1845.

My dear Genl.

Your letters of the 11th and 12th Inst. have been received, and the letter of Mr Gwin, together with the copies of your and Mr Moman's letters, shall be placed on file with your other papers in the hands of Mr Kendall, as requested by you.

I have this moment returned from Mr Blair's to whom I shew your letter upon the subject of your sons private affairs. Mr Blair says it will never do to make a sacrifice of your Mississippi estate, and to obviate any such necessity he proposes as you will perceive by his letter herewith, to advance you and your son such additional sums as will relieve you from all pressing demands. I would advise you, my dear Genl, to accept of his kind offer as it will give you time to dispose of your plantation to better advantage. In the mean time both he and

I will assist your son in finding a purchaser. Besides, in the course of 12 or 18 months cotton must, it seems to me, bring better prices, which cannot fail to enhance the value of real estate in the cotton-growing region.

What are Mr Washingtons present views upon the subject of purchasing a cotton plantation? I know not. Two years ago he talked of making an investment on the lower Mississippi, but last fall, when I was with him, he seemed disposed to abandon the idea on account of the very low price of cotton, alleging, as a reason, that the culture of that article was less profitable than tobacco. In his last letter to me he informed me that he expected soon to leave for New-Orleans and that he thought he should return by the way of Washington. Should he do so, I will speak

Ac. 4892.

to him upon the subject, and let you know what he thinks of it. If he has not abandoned all idea of purchasing below I doubt very much if he could suit himself better, (if so well,) than to purchase your place. Possibly however, he may not visit this city, this spring, and in that case I will write him in relation to the matter.

Our good friend Genl Armstrong has been quite unwell, but was better Mr Harris informed me yesterday - To day I have not, as yet, heard from him, but hope he is still improving.

We have nothing new or interesting my dear Genl since my last. You will have seen another article in the Globe, upon the subject of your correspondence with Mr Monroe, of Wednesday evening, 19th inst which places your views upon proper ground before the Country.

Our good friend, Genl Cass, got here last night, in excellent health and spirits—indeed I never saw him so happy in my life. He seems to be highly gratified at the confidence his own State has manifested in him by electing him almost unanimously to the Senate. He inquired very affectionately and particularly after you, and desired to be kindly remembered to you.

The Senate is still debating the Annexation question, and I was sorry to learn yesterday that there was some doubt of its passing. It is said that Tappan of Ohio, Niles of Connecticut, ~~Bag~~ Bagby of Alabama, and Haywood of N. Carolina, are at least doubtful. If they vote against the resolutions, they will of course be lost.

Please remember me most affectionately to your Son and daughter and their dear little ones, and believe me, my dear Genl, very sincerely

your friend, W B Lewi

acknowledged & answered this 28th day of Feby 1845 A. J.

Genl A. Jackson
Hermitage

Private

Extract given Public — from this letter
A. J.

Versailles April 24th 1845

My Dear General,

They have spurred me by their taunts and insults to enter upon the canvass for Congress. I am not entirely without hope of beating Clay's minion, and if I do I think, pardon the boast; I will stand next to yourself as a conqueror, for the odds against me are fearful. The system of proscription abuse and bitter persecution they pursue towards the whigs who declare for me, deters a great many who prefer me in their hearts to Clay himself. I am however making an impression upon their organization and upon the public mind. I shall exert myself to the uttermost. I have my dear General a mortal objection to asking any even the slightest favor of the President lest he should think me fool enough or puppy enough to hold him under obligations to me for the slight sacrifice of time, and exertions that proved worthless which I made for his election. I acted upon my own principles and for what I concieved the interest of my country. I see the President has given my Brother in Baltimore an office I was applied to by my Brother's friends to approach the President upon the subject and refused from the scrupulous delicacy I feel on the subject. With you I have felt from the moment I first grasped your hand more at ease than any other man I have ever met.

There is a young man in this County, a very fine one, in whom I feel very great interest who desires extremely a situation at West Point. His family and connexions are generally whigs. His Brother an old friend of mine has had the hardihood to declare for me in the face of the most furious denunciations. I will not disguise the fact that I expect if I can procure the commission from the President it will strengthen me very much in this county, but candidly I am extremely anxious to gratify the boy, who is as noble and beautiful a youth as you ever would desire to see. He is of the proper age &c. Will it be presuming too far on General Jackson's friendship for me to ask his powerful interposition in behalf of my protegee with the President. He has I understand by law the power ex officio to make a certain number of appointments to the Academy. I therefore ask it as a very great favor to myself personally that you will request a cadetship for Charles William Field of Woodford County Kentucky. The Boy Prawl whom I was so bold as to introduce to you, came home in raptures with your treatment of him and threw me into equal pleasure with himself when he recounted the kind and generous terms in which you were pleased to speak of me. My Antagonist Davis tells the People that I actually went to the Hermitage and saw General

Jackson, and the moment I crossed the Ky line, declared for Polk. Bah, what a fool is he to give me such a chance I tell them I did, and what I saw and heard. I flung the other day a sketch of "Old Hickory" as I saw him, and of my own sensations, and the "Welkin rung" with shouts. The Democrats forgave me for my remaining whig notions, and the Whigs admired the boldness of my speech.

May I ask that you will answer this letter and let me know whether you can with propriety aid me in this matter --

Yours my dear General
sincerely and ardently
Thomas F. Marshall

Col Thos. Marshall
to be answered &
the Secy addressed on
the subject. A. J
1845

Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Tennessee

X

New York May 31st 1845

My Dear Sir,

I have just received from my family a copy of your invaluable letter of the 20th inst. Your injunction as to your papers shall be held sacred. That Mr. Blair will cherish and defend your fame and honor as carefully as I shall, I do not doubt.

The interest which you so *kindly* express in my destination under the present administration, makes me reproach myself for not before informing you, that I voluntarily relinquished the City Post Office because circumstances had rendered me indifferent to any appointment at present, and I found it would materially relieve the President in making his official arrangements. I do not doubt, that the feelings of the President and his Cabinet are kind towards me, and that they will, whenever I desire it, do all that is proper to make my remaining years comfortable and happy.

I cannot but fear, that this letter will not find you in the land of the living; but I trust your *spirit* will know that it is written. Your "prayers" I appreciate most highly; and if we do not "meet in a blissful inmortality." I know the fault will be my own. The glories of earth have been yours; the glories of Heaven await you. Happiest of Mortals, Farewell, Farewell.

With undying affection
Your friend
Amos Kendall

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Ten

RK
JUN
1

Mr Kendal affectionate
friendly to Genl Jackson
1845

946

Silver Spring near Washington City
June 8. 18[illegible]

My dear Friend.

Your kind letter welcoming my miniature to your chamber [illegible]. I send you the day before yesterday the first copy struck by the engraver. I do not doubt that you will recognize in this print the countenance of one who has so long looked on you with devoted affection, one who would again indulge himself with being near you in person did he not fear that [illegible] as you [illegible] is constantly with company, his presence would be troublesome. If you think I would [illegible] could be of any use, I beg that you will command me [illegible]

947

[illegible] has returned from the [illegible]

Montgomery, who [illegible] ~~before the last~~ to Mr.

will take your letter [illegible] He will say to

Kendall to get your papers. He will say to

and he - that he shall [illegible] of any

[illegible] Designate [illegible] to them al:

[illegible] that I do not design to hurry the

[illegible] life which is to con:

[illegible] publication of your [illegible] Bancroft's history, so

much steady work [illegible] the whole of his

to compete with [illegible] I am now

[illegible] that as [illegible]

publication, but [illegible] I want [illegible] to begin

at perfect leisure [illegible] in earnest

the study of your history [illegible]

[illegible] order [illegible]

& fund your papers in [illegible]

Jackson - [illegible] the Secretary of State

[illegible] Polk, through [illegible]

[illegible] a few days since [illegible] the mission

tendered [illegible] will

I declined [illegible]

to [illegible] note for a

the copy of my [illegible]

expression [illegible] The

reason that [illegible] insurmountable [illegible]

which the Globe caused to exist [illegible] com=

mode [illegible] surrender [illegible] mission

- follow me to ~~Europe~~ any [illegible] wishes in regard to this -

If the [illegible] of [illegible] of the Globe had been
accompanied by [illegible] to it the Chronicle [illegible]
[illegible] you [illegible] U.S. even for a short time
[illegible] I had been proposed to [illegible] me to a
of them I [illegible] accepted it — but to accept
[illegible] would have [illegible] very properly [illegible]
suspicion the Globe [illegible] like taking a line
the suspicion after [illegible] have been [illegible] suggested this
compensated would [illegible] Mr. Rives Johnson, &
my [illegible] with [illegible] his respectful [illegible]
in a conversation [illegible] admitted that [illegible] would not
[illegible] rather [illegible] adopted but that it [illegible]
should have [illegible] [illegible] about
satisfy Calhoun the fact to [illegible] of the [illegible]
I [illegible] with it [illegible] the first
[illegible] to be [illegible] that [illegible]
Havana [illegible]
It will please him
to bring it out — Clay [illegible] I call [illegible] the Chief.
French [illegible] about Ten thousand
fine Boston [illegible] "the chief" [illegible] to the
[illegible] He is [illegible] [illegible] of Virginia
The exact likeness of the [illegible] It is [illegible] his [illegible] —
— white stockings [illegible] before President Houston
that [illegible] to learn that the [illegible]
I am glad to [illegible] he has [illegible] in regard to
visits you — He [illegible] in regard to [illegible]
[illegible] as [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of
[illegible] he did [illegible] [illegible] my [illegible]
friends of Alabama [illegible] a few Days [illegible]
F.P. Blair

P.S. I think it would be wise for the peace division of the Democracy, it may be for the Confederacy – that all the stipulations of ~~[illegible]~~ which they make it should be made preliminary to admission – Northern Senators can vote admission upon pre-arranged terms which they cannot vote after admission –

[illegible] Love to Mrs Adams & my whole family and add their [illegible] Jno. Jackson & the children – pray [illegible] your attention [illegible] yrs truly J.F.H.

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
[illegible]
Tennessee

WASHINGTON
JUN
10
D.C.

General
Andrew Jackson
(Hermitage near)
Nashville
Tennessee.

about 3 papers
[illegible]
Offered a mission to
Spain
by Presdt Polk
June 8th 1845
Extract taken
from this.
A.J.

Silver Spring near Wash.
June 20 1845.

My dear Sir:

I received your [illegible] — your truly touching tender letter [illegible] You and your excellent wife will find consolation hereafter in the very testimony of your grief [illegible] — If you did not know as you do of her affection for the venerated man now [illegible] could be more had not been [illegible] would not have extended to him the filial duty — the more than a child's care & tenderness with which you [illegible] his wishes [illegible] him. [illegible] up to him in the evening of his [illegible] that his last years [illegible] a happy [illegible] love & honor & obedience. [illegible] your wife, & if all they be lost in [illegible] being could in any degree fill the void thus left in [illegible] way the [illegible] true [illegible]

gave him and the children on whom his affections
Surviving with the blessings he bequeathed them —
He considered the children of his heart that
he
not left his ~~them~~ because they were youngest
"excellent"
the [illegible] in whom all his love was given
ward — They were endeared doubly on that
account. I have no doubt that he loved
them with more devotedness than ~~[illegible]~~
a natural parent without
it is possible for
the warmth of his temperament to
cherish their offspring — And he has
left them a glorious inheritance in
his name & they attachment —
They have a passport to honor & kind-
ness which will ever be recognized by
heart — and your
every American
him
Dear wife who moved with such
affectionate kindness — whose intelligent
beaming in his countenance,
mind & face was always! ~~[illegible]~~
him in
life ... angels to comfort

his afflicting loss and from every friend
of General Jackson a great share of the
ardent feeling with which they cherish
his memory. Pray present my own &
my wife's grateful acknowledgements
of the [illegible] and kind [illegible] to
also [illegible] your wife [illegible] changed the good
duty which [illegible] generous [illegible] on the
action [illegible] that [illegible] to the friend
who did so much for the country

I had resolved, after seeing
the letter to the
General Armstrong, on making my
Hermitage visit while [illegible] intelligence of
preparations [illegible] I received the General before
but I could not reach the time [illegible] my intent
his Death. He moved [illegible] to receive
[illegible] would not have enabled me to receive
his blessing. I know your heart is too full
[illegible] this painful subject
to write upon. I beg you to ask [illegible] your [illegible]
[illegible] to write [illegible] for me [illegible] explain [illegible]
[illegible] his conversation with my [illegible] friend
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
F. P. Blair

951

Mrs. F P Blair writing
early after the death of
Genl. Jackson

WASHINGTON CITY
JUN
23

25

Andrew Jackson Esq
(Hermitage near)
Nashville
Tennessee

Andrew Jackson, Jr., to Colonel A. O. P. Nicholson

Hermitage July [illegible]th 1845

Col. A. O. P. Nicholson

Dear Sir,

I have just rec'd your note of date the 8th Inst and hasten to reply to it — I am surprised to learn from you ~~[illegible]~~, and a letter just rec'd from President Polk that the last letter written by my much lamented & honored Father has either miscarried or been purloined — it is strange — strange indeed — before saying more I will here substantially and correctly give you the facts about that letter It was written to Col Polk on Friday the 6th day of June last — and sent with another letter written by my Father to Genl J B Plauche of New Orleans — I delivered the two letters to our boy Tom on very early Saturday morning the 7th day of June to be safely deposited in the Post Office at Nashville and the boy states he put them in —

I was sir in Fathers room when he commenced writing that letter at about 11 O'Clock A.M. he told me he wished to write a confidential letter to his friend Polk and perhaps it would be his last letter as he felt himself rapidly sinking & thought he could not last many days — I suggested for him to put it off until he felt better. tomorrow said he I may not be here — he then took his pen and commenced the letter — I left his room & went over the farm on business, & did not return until near about 2 O'Clock — when I entered the room it was finished, and he said to me there is my letter to my friend Polk, read it attentively then fold & back it for me, for I feel too much exhausted my son to do it — I did ~~as~~ requested. the letter was written in a fair bold hand without the slightest ~~[illegible]~~ tremor and occupied about two pages of common letter paper — and I do assure you Sir I never in my life read a more kind & affectionate letter a parent writing to his beloved son - again I say, could not have written a more kind or affectionate letter, but Sir, as the contents were of a strictly private & confidential nature, and never intended for the public eye I do not feel at liberty to give them to the public and cannot consent to betray the confidence of a kind & affectionate Father - I have given the contents of the letter to Col Polk and hope and trust he will look upon it in the light of a strictly private and confidential letter -   you say it has been asserted that Col Polk - had lost my Fathers friendship & confidence before his death - this I say is not so, - and will here state - from the many warm expressions of friendship & regard - which I have frequently heard fall from his lips for Col Polk - up to his latest hour, led me to know & believe his confidence & friendship in him remained unchanged - but I will frankly say immediately after Col Polk took his seat as President - there were some things & changes that my Father did not approve of - but still this did not diminish his confidence in him as has been proven by the many friendly & affectionate letters since written him.....

I am Sir respectfully yr friend
& obt Svt

A. Jackson Jr

Silver Spring. July 23 '60

My dear Sir

I have just this [illegible] received your letter of the [illegible] & had read after writing to you yesterday [illegible] Major [illegible] [illegible] I think his [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] request [illegible] as a friend must be satisfied [illegible] I [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] your father [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] so letter [illegible] your [illegible] I beg [illegible] to write [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] although I think

[illegible] needs of getting it if we was not
the right one — a [illegible] & I think
it would have been more [illegible]
of respect to the family of [illegible]
[illegible] recognized the Globe [illegible] time to make
[illegible] shall [illegible] courage
few — [illegible] relinquish
[illegible] for a [illegible] with the
want of any connection [illegible] the [illegible]
I cannot [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] has a perfect right [illegible]
I have never
[illegible] apparently
[illegible] will [illegible]
complained [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible]
Globe to [illegible]
[illegible] the
[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]
I can [illegible] appearance of
[illegible] calculated to [illegible]
any cause [illegible] recognized any
[illegible] [illegible]

honest & faithful [illegible] [illegible] any

for any reason I shall use what

of influence I can with

Mr. Seward to induce

[illegible] his permission to remain

[illegible] although he

the President [illegible] [illegible] I have

been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

had no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

he left [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] friend

a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Cain

F. P. Blair
1845
This letter – copied –
& given to public

10

CITY
25

10

Andrew Jackson Esq
Hermitage (near)
Nashville
Tennessee

Silver Spring: Nov. 27. 1845

My Dear Sir:

The letter you forwarded by my son [illegible] gave me great satisfaction. It was gratifying to my pride & affection & feel[illegible] flattering to my [illegible] as well as your father's. But I think it [illegible] strong professions [illegible] of your letter to spread of [illegible] so much of [illegible] letter would be well to omit [illegible] your conversation on [illegible] conduct in general [illegible] makes [illegible] Bat. [illegible] with your father [illegible] would be well to modify and I have thought also [illegible] him by any in[illegible] that [illegible] which [illegible] these words and the [illegible] in regard to him [illegible] confidence by ma[illegible] to give him [illegible] from [illegible] through you a direct pledge, [illegible] think well of this to him. If you [illegible] suggestion I would be glad you would make the alterations in your [illegible] wording with the copy I send you. If you do not think the changes advisable [illegible] send the letter as it is, by Montgomery [illegible] If you adopt my suggestions please date the letter on the day you rewrite it.

Pray make my Thanks to Mrs Jackson for the Spectacles. They are the pair of all others I prefer because constantly worn by the venerable patriot and they suit me to shoot with even better than the pair he gave me when we were shooting with your rifle. Tell Mrs Jackson I will keep them as the token of her memorial as well as one of her kindness & of the keepsakes of my beloved benefactor.

Mrs Jackson [illegible] [illegible] come with you & the whole family to stay in a visit [illegible] [illegible] we could not go at Fulton Springs. [illegible] the Hermitage without [illegible] nothing [illegible] home for a short time

Yours faithfully
F P Blair

Mr Blair acknowledges
the receipt of spectacles
would he had been as
sincere a friend as he in
this letter promises to be

AJ

Mr A Hamelter pay A Jackson
ten dollars — Sts Lindsay
Decr 12 1845 —

John H Arnon

Andrew Jackson Esqr
Hermitage near
Nashville
Tennessee

Recd Nov 7th

10

PAID

10

NOV
20

957

Silver Spring
[illegible] March 55

My Dear Sir

Your letter dated the 23 Feby was received to day [illegible] did you [illegible] conjecture —

I have written [illegible] letter from [illegible] in relation to the Nebraska [illegible] glad to find [illegible] agreed [illegible] entirely with my [illegible] difference [illegible] matter — the speculators attempt to [illegible] the friends of the Democratic [illegible] [illegible] which will [illegible] [illegible] by the nation [illegible] [illegible] that the presence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you will have [illegible] on receiving this letter

Tell Mrs. Jackson, that, if she should consent to resign the Hermitage to the nation or Tennessee, to make [illegible] her Father's [illegible] a shrine at which young soldiers may ~~[illegible]~~ make their vows of patriotism & catch the inspiration of [illegible] glory. I hope she may be induced to come & fix her home in my neighborhood. It is an atmosphere that [illegible] with the good being of the higher & my happiness, & there she might resume her happy [illegible] of her [illegible] with the [illegible] of her [illegible] [illegible]. There are beautiful homes close by Sulphur Spring that may be bought cheap, that would give you all the comforts of the Hermitage without subjecting you to the intrusive [illegible] to which those necessarily [illegible] involve. The Hermitage like Mount Vernon is ruined as a private residence by its renown. What pleasure would it give me to have Mrs. Jackson for my neighbor that I might repay to her a little of that debt of gratitude I [illegible] to [illegible] near. and then I should have Rachel to see me often even if her husband would not give up his practice in Tennessee to establish himself in Washington where I am sure he might distinguish himself in his profession — If Rachel could only spare time from the little pet which I would adopt as a grand child we would occasionally take a fishing pole in the spring at the Point of Little Falls; & I should become famous not only for the big fish I caught but for the beauty of the fair graceful nymph which charmed ~~them~~ to ~~my~~ the hooks & made them willing prisoners.

With kind regards to you and Uncle Lawrence, — love to Rachel and Jackson. I am

Yr fr
yrs truly
F. P. Blair

Extract
taken from the
[illegible]

9

President with his sincere respects to Mr Speaker Stevenson and thanks him for the perusal of Mr Ritchie's confidential letter. The President requests Mr. S. when he writes Mr. R. to assure him ~~that~~ it will give the President much pleasure to receive at all times Mr. R. frank & full opinion on any & all subjects that may be interesting to the peace & happiness of this great

rising & prosperous
republics and also to
assure Mr Rickett that
the Pres

UNDATED.

Ac.
1852.

The commissioner of the lands office
will, if Mr Kelly has signed the agreement
prepared by the atto. Genl. & dismissed
the suits instituted by John Smith
T. and those claiming under him, you will
prepare a proclamation or orders
for publication, that all permits
required by the proclamation
shall be suspended, untill further
directions from the President
961
of the U. States

Mr Donelson
will answer
Mr Duncan
& inclose the
written
report to him
with the remark
that the votes can=
=not at this time
[illegible] be with
propriety propo=
=sed, ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~

Ansd. accordingly

962

Mr Dalton
asks Mr D.
for his papers
to be sent to
Jonas May
D. returns
A. J.

[illegible]

963

Navy - 3 - Commissioners
Boston - 1 -
Hull - 1 -
Genl McComb - Adjutant Genl
Lands — 4
Prescott - 1 Comptroller
Bumford - 1 2. Comptroller

Col. Abert - 1
Quarter Master 1
Commissariat 1
Inspectors - 2 -
Auditors - 5

964

Ac. 1852

Dear Sir,

I have received the walking cane made of the chevaux de frize sunk at West Point in the Revolutionary War, which you have so kindly presented to me in your note of the 19th inst. Nothing can be more sacred than the relic of a material which contributed to our independence, and I receive it from a fisherman with increased pleasure as a very appropriate memento of the national importance of that class of my countrymen whether considered as agents in the achievement of our liberties, or in their future defence.

I have the honor to be with great
respect Yr. obt servant
Andrew Jackson

Mr. Isaac Anderson
New York.

The President
to
Mr. Anderson

Mr. Isaac Anderson
New York

~~union~~ [illegible] be that you have been exposed ~~to~~

~~[illegible]~~ but in this instrument ~~there~~ there could be

no personal ~~reflection~~ ~~[illegible]~~

~~differs from the President~~. he did not

feel that its ~~expression~~ imposed the obligation

of stating it ~~particularly~~ to those who

might ~~feel~~ ~~differ~~ from him. In your

case if ~~the~~ vacancy you allude to had ~~been occurr~~

occurred; or if there had been a different ~~[illegible]~~

for your ~~mission~~ or

there ~~would~~ doubtless have ~~been steps~~

taken ~~to~~ obtain your opinion ~~and~~ views

~~in a~~ manner fully satisfactory ~~and just~~ to

I have shown your letter to the President;

and he is gratified to learn from it that the part you ~~have~~ were represented to have

taken ~~in it~~ what has been greatly exaggerated.

~~[illegible]~~ I trust that now ~~that~~ you understand

each other there ~~[illegible]~~ be as much

confidence in your political relations

in this respect, as there has ever been

in your military & personal. ~~You~~

~~[illegible] from~~ Do not misunderstand him in the

~~supposed~~ case of difference as ~~[illegible]~~ large

~~on his part~~ that he tolerates no political

difference; ~~on the matter~~ a he has only

~~[illegible]~~ that in a case where the

union ~~[illegible]~~ was ~~concerned~~ involved in the fate

of a measure urged against it, he

must bring to its support its friends: and that he would not appoint a man to execute the laws who was using his influence to render them void by unconstitutional means.

The President desires me to present to Mrs S his respects: to which allow me add those of Mrs D. & myself.

Jos. Anderson,

Comptroller,

settlement of accounts for furniture,— balance $109.40

W.B. Lewis

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America

Your Memorialists respectfully represent: that from the facts appearing in evidence on the trial in the case of the United States against Wm. B. Foster, they consider his case as one that particularly demands the attention of your Honorable body. It was clearly proven that Mr. Foster while acting as Deputy Commissary of purchases at Pittsburgh during the late War, was at different periods in advance to the Government from 25 to 35 thousand dollars — That when the Treasury was empty, and the public credit extinguished he on his own individual responsibility borrowed the monies and promptly complied with the pressing demands on him for the payment for clothing for the troops and various munitions of War &c. That when the Steam Boat Enterprise left Pittsburgh on the 20th Dec 1814 for New Orleans, laden with Arms and military Stores for Genl. Jackson's army, and which arrived there on the 5th January 1815 that critical moment in the history of the late war Mr. Foster was in advance upwards of 20 thousand dollars, a considerable part of which was for the munitions of war in that Boat without which perhaps the exertions of that Gallant Commander and his brave associates might have proved in vain. That Mr. Foster during the whole period of his appointment, performed with great care and zeal the important duties of Issuing or assistant Commissary in addition to that of a purchasing officer which involved much responsibility and complication of accounts — Your memorialists are fully zeal the important duties of Issuing or assistant Commissary in addition to that of a purchasing officer which involved much responsibility and complication of accounts — Your memorialists are fully of opinion that a more upright efficient and truly patriotic agent was not in the service of Government during the last War when others shrunk back from the responsibility, he did not fear to embark his fortune and his credit in the service —

Your memorialists therefore respectfully recommend him to the attention of your honorable body as deserving such assistance as in your wisdom may seem just and proper and your petitioners will ever pray &c

Matthew B. Lowrie

Henry Baldwin

Wm Wilkins

James Riddle

H Brackenridge

Wm P. Rutland

Neville B Craig

Jno S. Riddle

S. Kingston

John McDonald

Jno Darragh

John H Walker

John L. Lizzett

Ross Wilkins

R. J. Walker

W. W. Fetterman

Richd Biddle

Charles Shaler

Francis McClure

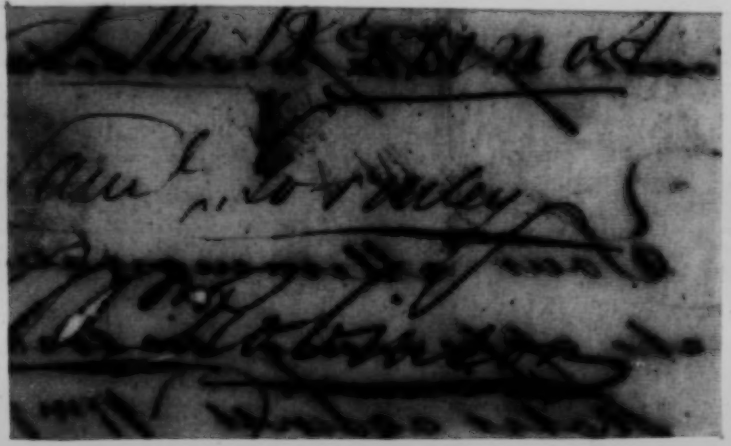
Wm Crawford

T. B. Dallas

Wm McCandless

E. Simpson

970



[illegible]

Saml. [illegible] Wormley

[illegible] Robinson [illegible]

[illegible]

James Young
Thomas Enocks
[illegible]
W. [illegible]
Hugh Davis
John Scull
Alex: D. Martin Jr.
[illegible] M. [illegible]
L. Stewart
Alexr. McClurg
George Stevenson
James R. Butler

Joseph Reed
Patrick Dorans
Robt. Simpson
M. Stewart
Wm. Gillespie
Wm. Kilo
Geo. Sutton
W. [illegible]
John H. Hopkins
John McSnowden
W.B. Alexander

24

The Memorial of
a number of Citizens
of Allegheny County
State of Pennsylvania
recommending to the
Congress of the U. States
the case of Wm. B.
Foster.

J. Stevens [illegible] of Pa. 14 Claims

Read & return when read - The enclosed letter and Banner - It places the Slanderer Hughes & his accomplices of the Banner in their proper attitude. The Revd. Huntsmans statement of Mr. Barker, "that he Barker was told by Hughes in Nashville, that he Hughes had the statement from my own lips, and that he Barker had stated to many the information from Hughes - The Bell system - he writes calumnies, get letter writers to father them, and the Banner publishes them - I have no doubt of the combination of the two Editors of the Banner being in this conspiracy with Hughes - The can be be now made to feel by public sentiment if it is well & ably managed -

A. J.

Major A. J. Donelson -

Major A. J. Donelson
in key

Major Harney &c &c:
Rector on Saturday
to take the answer
to Nashville for the
Columbia Committee
will you have the
goodness to prepare
& send it over or
come yourself - I
have to send a boy
down with the colt
Stud that I have sold to
Col Harney - A. J

Major A. J. Donelson
present

prepare an answer

Major A. J. Donelson
will please send me
by Dick, Eatons life
of Jackson, and
Andrew Hays letter.
I will inclose Mr
Hays enclosure, and
say to the President
to permit the soldier
to furnish a substi=
=tute & to Mr Hays
to desert the soldier
to tender one thro
his brother. A. J.
Septr. 8th

Major A. J. Donelson

July 24 [1839 or 1844]

Major A. J. Donelson

Wednesday night
July 24th

Dr Andrew,

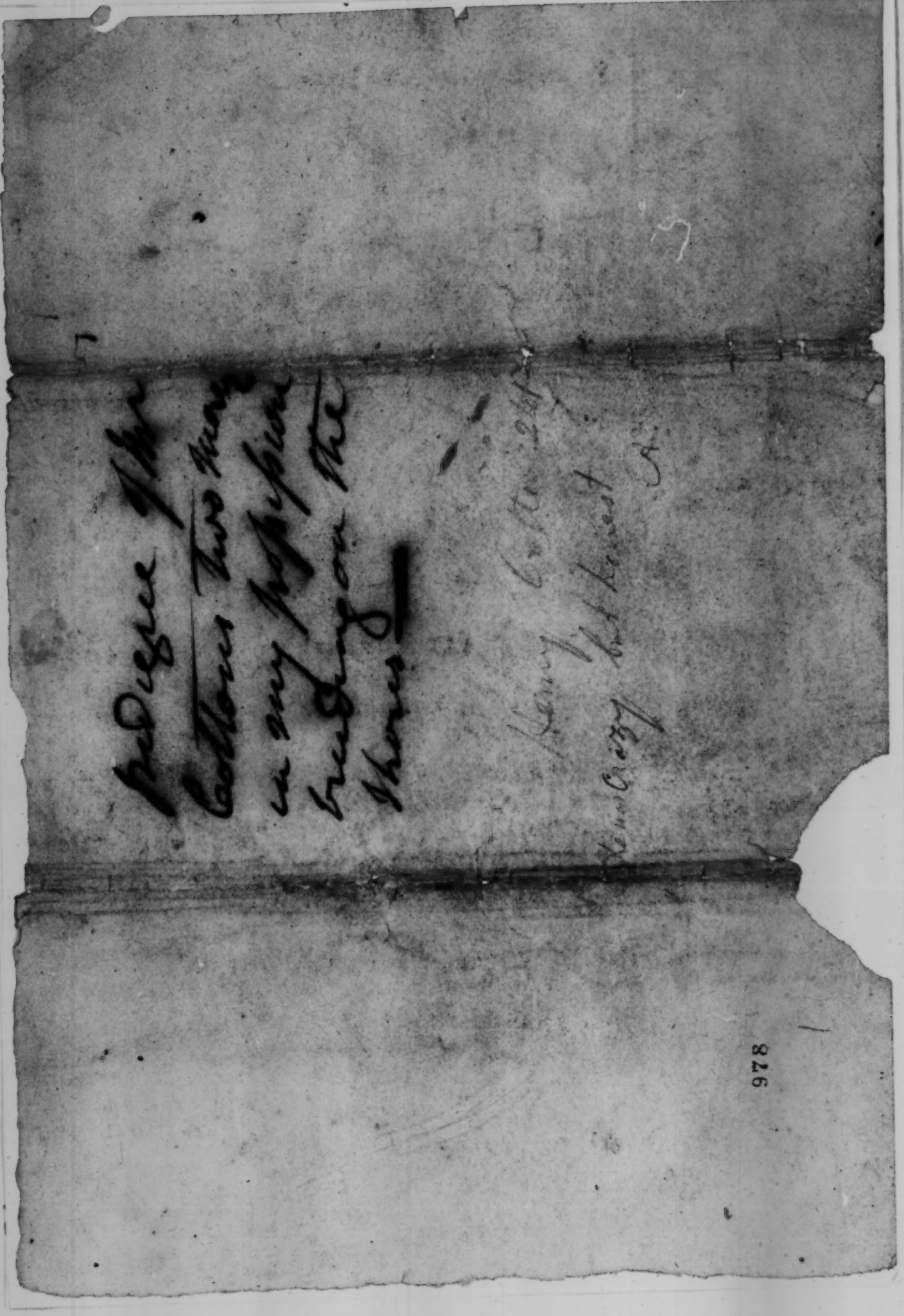
My son has just returned and has no information whether Col Cheatam will be up or not — he did not see Genl Armstrong went to his office but was not in — I hope John will find the col in Nashville & that he may come to you.

Andrew Jackson

Major A. J. Donelson

Mr William Donelson will oblige the under:
:signed, if Andrew has left home, to say to Mr
Holtzclaw, that so soon as the oscar filly
drops her foal, & it is able to travel, to send
the mare to Stockholder, insisting that
She be well fed whilst with the Stud,
and I will furnish the money to
pay the season with the feeding - say
to him also, that all my other mares
be put to Citizen, including the
mare sent home by the boys, Byron
& Lame - with my kind respects to all -

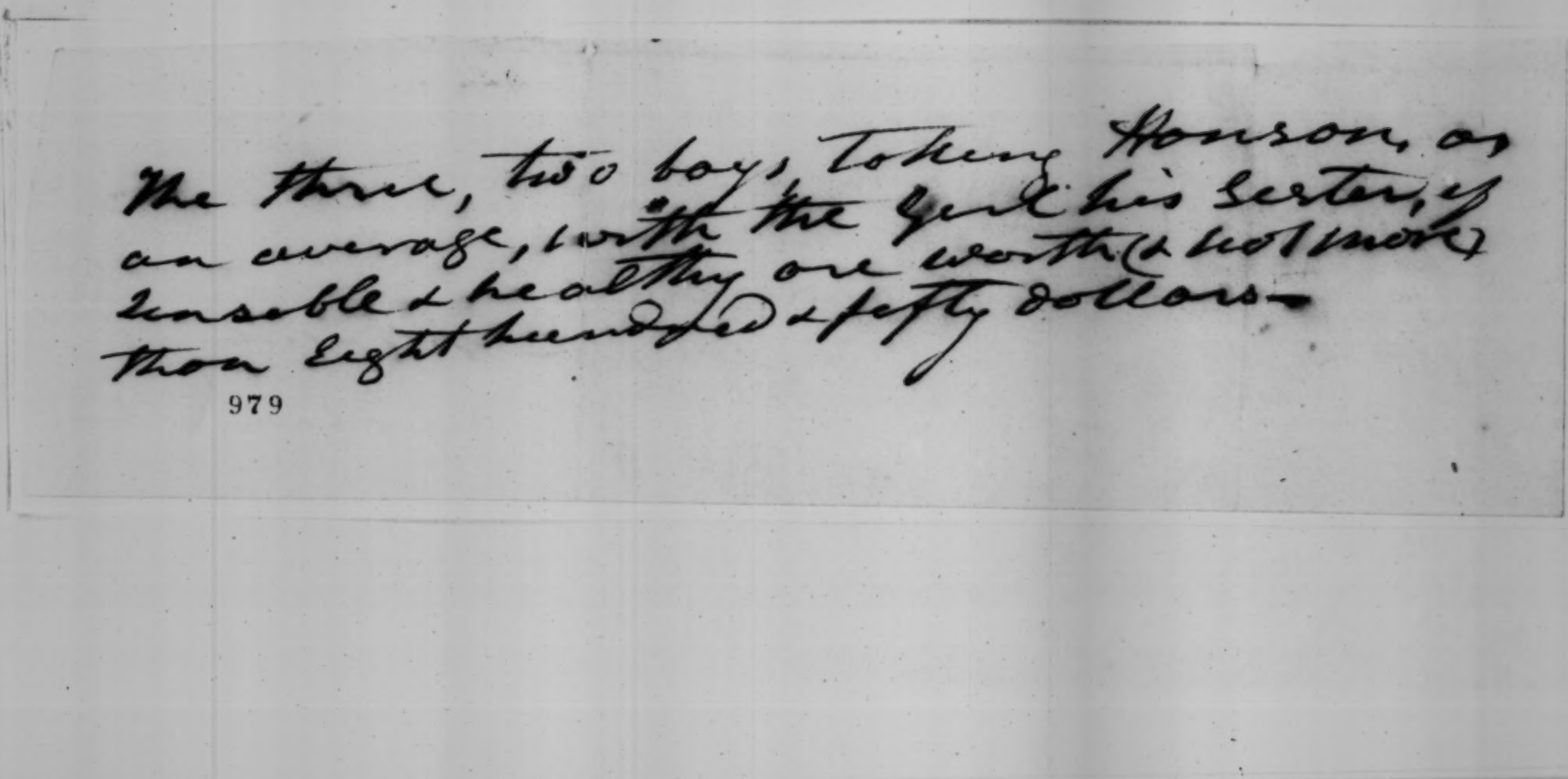
Andrew Jackson



pedigree of the
Cottons two mares
in my possession
breeding on the
horses

Henry Cotton 24
Lewis Crazy but honest
A.

978



the three, two boys, taking Henson as
an average, with the girl his sister, if
sensible & healthy are worth (& not more)
than eight hundred & fifty dollars—

979

The Honourable A. Jackson

Sir

Mr. Overton told me yesterday evening that Your Negro George had Got Snake Bitten and Requested of I was acquainted with any Salutary medicine to forward it, the Plantain is a famous [illegible] Remedy of mine Given inwardly and Externally applied, if the [illegible] Part had been cut out [illegible] would have been Proper — [illegible] was not I have sent some [illegible] Ointment to be Rubbed on the Part Also taking a table Spoonful of the Oil three times a day with Continuing the Plantain as Mr. Overton told me You had been in the use of it — if the Leg and foot is much swelled Bleeding would not be amiss

I am Sir with
Respect
Bn Searcy
Sunday Morning

Benj.n Rawlings
medical letter &c

Tho.s [illegible] D. Walker

Fancy a young woman 18 or 19 — years old 1 Child & big with another	550
Nancy ab^t^ 14 years old — — — — — — — —	350
Clinton a boy 13 years old - - - - - -	375
Hanah a Girl 11 years old - - - - -	300
	1575
Flanders the boy of Fancy — 2 years old Debt in all	1433
	142

Nine Hundred ~~[illegible]~~ 66 7/10 $.
~~[illegible]~~ not due untill next Dec 1^st^.
I believe, 500 $. of the money that was due in the first payment paid several months before it was due, these Negroes are likely & of a family all sisters to Clinton the one then with Flanders the child of Fancy — the reason that I wish to part with this family is they will come nearer the money than any other that I have, to liquidate the whole Debt

The manifest intention of Gen Jackson was to place his papers "in the hands" of Mr Francis P. Blair as a personal trust, to be used for the "defence of his reputation" and in order thereto, that he, Francis P. Blair, should as his (Gen J's) literary executor and trustee, write a history of his life and times.

The failure of the trust, certainly was complete, upon the death, of Francis P. Blair without executing it. and his property in to the papers, entrusted to him, for a specific purpose, ~~[illegible]~~, was, divested out out of him & did not go to his heirs, executors or administrators; & vested in the heirs executors & administrators of Gen Jackson. Interpreted by the contemporaneous writings of Gen Jackson. (especially by the letter of the 982 1st May '45.) ~~show~~ this is shown to be the intent beyond controversy — Andrew J. Caldwell